

SILVER COINS OF SICILY

Didrachmon of Camarina. *Obv.* head of river-god Hippaius (O. v 12); *Rev.* Nymph Camarina seated on swan, floating on her lake (O. v 11). Psammis of Camarina was a victor at Olympia (O. iv and v).⁴⁰

Tetradrachmon of Agragas. *Obv.* two eagles rending a hare (N. iii 80f); *Rev.* Victory driving a quadriga. Theron of Agragas was a victor at Olympia (O. ii and iii). The eagle and the dolphin of P. ii 50f were probably suggested by the eagles and dolphins on the coins of Agragas and Syracuse.

Didrachmon of Syracuse. *Obv.* Head of Victory (?), surrounded by dolphins; *Rev.* quadriga of horses, crowned by Victory. Hieron of Syracuse was victorious in the Olympian and in other Greek games (O. i, P. i-iii).

THE ODES OF PINDAR

INCLUDING
THE PRINCIPAL FRAGMENTS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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INTRODUCTION

I.—THE LIFE OF PINDAR

PINDAR, the greatest of the lyrical poets of Greece, was a native of Bocotia. He was born at Cynoscephalae, about half a mile to the west of Thebes. He has himself recorded the fact that the date of his birth coincided with the celebration of the Pythian festival at Delphi,¹ a festival that always fell in the third of the four years of the Olympic period. According to the lexicographer Suidas, the poet was born in the sixty-fifth Olympiad. Ol. 65, 3 corresponds to 518 B.C., and this date has been widely accepted.² The most probable alternative is Ol. 64, 3, that is 522 B.C.³ In support of this earlier date, it is urged that all the ancient authorities described the poet as "flourishing," that is, as being about forty years of age, at the time of the Persian war of 481-479 B.C. Had Pindar been born in 518, he would have been only 37 at the beginning, and 39 at the end of the war. Had the date of his birth

¹ Frag. 193 (205).

² *e.g.* by Christ, Wilamowitz, and Schroder.

³ Accepted by Boeckh and Gaspar.

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been 522, he would have been forty in 482, the year preceding the expedition of Xerxes.¹

The poet was proud of his Theban birth and his Theban training.² He was the son of Daiphantus and Cleodicé. From his uncle Scopelînus he learnt to play the flute, an instrument which held an important place in the worship of Apollo at Delphi, and was perfected at Thebes, where it was always more highly esteemed than at Athens. At Athens he was instructed in the technique of lyrical composition by Agathocles and Apollodôrus, and probably also by Lasus of Hermione, who brought the dithyramb to its highest perfection. During his stay in Athens he could hardly have failed to meet his slightly earlier contemporary, Aeschylus, who was born in 525 B.C.

On returning to Thebes, he began his career as a lyrical poet. In his earliest poem he is said to have neglected the use of myths. This neglect was pointed out by the Boeotian poetess, Corinna; whereupon Pindar went to the opposite extreme, and crowded his next composition with a large

¹ Gaspar, *Chronologie Pindarique*, Bruxelles, 1900, p. 15 f. The uncertainty between the dates 522 and 518 for the birth of Pindar is due to the corresponding uncertainty between 586 and 582 as the beginning of the Pythian era. If Pindar was born at the 17th Pythiad, the date of his birth would be 522, if we reckon from 586; or 518, if we reckon from 582. The latter of the two dates for the Pythian era is now known to be right, and this is a presumption in favour of 518 as the date of the poet's birth.

² Frag. 198^a.

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number of mythological allusions.¹ He soon received from his critic the wise admonition: "One must sow with the hand, and not with the whole sack."² He is said to have subsequently defeated the poetess Myrtis, who was reproached by Corinna for competing with Pindar.³

The poet has generally been regarded as claiming descent from the aristocratic family of the Theban Aegeidae.⁴ However this may be, he was connected closely with the Dorians, and was an admirer of the Dorian aristocracy. He was an oligarch, but, "in politics," he "deemed that the middle state was crowned with more enduring good"⁵; and his objection to "the raging crowd" of Sicilian revolutionaries⁶ is consistent with his appreciation of the reasonable democracy of Athens.⁷ It was from the powerful family of the Thessalian Aleuadae that he received in 498 his first commission for an epinician ode (*P. x*).

In September, 490, the Persians were defeated by Athens at Marathon. A few days before the battle, Xenocrates, the younger brother of Thêrôn of Acragas, won the chariot-race in the Pythian games. The official ode was composed by Simonides, then at the height of his fame, while Pindar's extant poem was

¹ Frag. 29 (5). ² Plutarch, *De gloria Atheniensium*, c. 4.

³ μέμφομαι δὲ καὶ λιγυρὰν Μυρτίδ' ἰώνγα, ὅτι βανὰ φῦσ' ἔβα Πινδάρου ποτ' ἔριν. Corinna, Frag. 21 Bergk; Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*, pp. 69, 339.

⁴ Cp. note on *P. v* 75.

⁵ *P.* xi 53.

⁶ *P.* ii 86.

⁷ *P.* vii 1.

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a private tribute of admiration for the victor's son, Thrasybûlus, who probably drove his father's chariot (*P.* vi). At the same festival, the prize for flute-playing was won by Midas of Acragas, and was celebrated by Pindar (*P.* xii). The poet was doubtless present at this Pythian festival.

During the Persian wars he may well have been perplexed by the position of his native city. He alludes to the crisis in the affairs of Thebes, when the oligarchs cast in their lot with the invading Persians.¹ During these years of glory for Greece, and disgrace for Thebes, Pindar composed more odes for Aeginetans than for any others, and he probably resided in Aegina for part of this time. One-fourth of his epinician odes are in honour of athletes from that island. The first of these (*N.* v), that on Pytheas, has been assigned to the Nemean games of 489. The earliest of the Olympians (*O.* xiv) celebrates the winning of the boys' foot-race in 488 by a native of the old Boeotian city of Orchomenus. In August, 486, Megacles the Alcmeonid, who had been ostracised by Athens a few months earlier, won at Delphi the chariot-race briefly commemorated in the seventh Pythian.

To 485 we may assign the second, and the seventh, of the Nemean Odes. The second Nemean is on the victory in the pancratium won by the Athenian Tîmodêmus; the seventh on that in the boys' pan-

¹ Frag. 109 (228), quoted by Polybius, iv 31.

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cratium won by Sôgenês of Aegina. (This had been preceded by the sixth Paean, in which Pindar had given offence to certain Aeginetans by the way in which he had referred to the death of Neoptolemus at Delphi.) Either 484 or 480 may be the date of the contest in the pancratium won by Phylacidas of Aegina (*I. vi*), and 478 that of similar victories gained by Melissus of Thebes (*I. iv*), and Cleander of Aegina (*I. viii*). In 477 the chariot-race at Nemea was won by Melissus, and was briefly commemorated in the third Isthmian, which was made the proeme of the fourth Isthmian written in the same metre in the previous year.

After the defeat of the invasion of Xerxes, in 479, the poet rejoices in the removal of the intolerable burden, "the stone of Tantalus" that had been hanging over the head of Hellas¹; he celebrates the battles of Artemisium,² Salamis,³ and Plataea,⁴ and hails Athens as "the bulwark of Greece."⁵

The Olympian festival of 476 marks a most important epoch in the poet's life. No fewer than five Olympian odes were inspired by victories gained at that festival. The first Olympian celebrates the horse-race won by Hieron of Syracuse; the second and third, the chariot-race won by Thêrôn of Acragas. The prize for the boys' wrestling-match, carried off in the same year by Hâgêsîdâmus of the Western Locri, was promptly eulogised beside the Alpheus in

¹ *I. viii* 10.

² Frag. 77 (196).

³ *I. v* 49.

⁴ *P. i* 77.

⁵ Frag. 76 (46).

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the eleventh Olympian, and was afterwards commemorated in the tenth, which was performed at the victor's home in the West.

If the fifth Isthmian, in honour of Phylacidas of Aegina, is as late as 476, it was composed while the poet was still in his native land. It was probably in the autumn of 476 that Pindar left for Sicily. At Acragas he must have taken part in the production of the second and third Olympian odes in honour of the victory in the chariot-race, lately won by Thêrôn. He also wrote an encomium on Thêrôn,¹ and a song for Thêrôn's nephew, Thrasybûlus.² At Syracuse he produced his first Olympian ode in honour of the horse-race won by Hieron's courser, Pherenîcus, and his first Nemean on the victory in the chariot-race won in the previous year by Chromius, whom Hieron had appointed governor of the newly-founded city of Aetna.

Probably in the spring of 475 Pindar returned to Thebes. It was at Thebes that the chariot of Hieron gained a victory celebrated in the "second Pythian," conjecturally assigned to 475. The same is the date of the third Nemean, on the victory of Aristocleides, a pancratiast of Aegina.

In 474 Pindar was once more present at Delphi. After the Pythian festival of that year he commemorated in the third Pythian the victories won in the Pythian festivals of 482 and 478 by Hieron's steed, Pherenîcus, who had since won the Olympic

¹ Frag. 119.

² Frag. 124.

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race of 476. He also celebrated in the ninth Pythian the race in full armour won in 474 by Telesicrates of Cyrene, and, in the eleventh, the victory of Thrasydaeus of Thebes in the boys' foot-race. 474 is the conjectural date of the victory in the chariot-race, won at Sicyon by Chromius of Aetna. To the spring of 474 has been assigned the dithyramb in praise of Athens.¹

The fourth Nemean, on Timasarchus of Aegina, the winner of the boys' wrestling-match, is assigned to 473. 472 is the probable date of the sixth Olympian, on the mule-chariot-race won by Hâgêsias of Stymphâlus and Syracuse, and also of the twelfth, on the long-race won by Ergoteles of Himera. It was apparently in this year that the Isthmian victory in the chariot-race, achieved in 477 by Xenocrates of Acragas, was privately commemorated by the victor's son (*I. ii*).

The victory of Hieron's chariot in the Pythian games of 470 was celebrated in a splendid ode, the first Pythian. In 468 the wrestling-match at Olympia was won by Epharmostus of Opûs, a Locrian town north of Boeotia (*O. ix*). In 464 the famous boxer, Diagoras of Rhodes, gained the victory celebrated in the seventh Olympian; and, in the same year, at Olympia, the foot-race and the pentathlon were won on the same day by Xenophon of Corinth, a victory nobly celebrated in the thirteenth

¹ Frag. 76 f.

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Olympian.¹ The success of Alcimidas of Aegina, in the boys' wrestling-match, is the theme of the sixth Nemean, assigned to 463, and the same is probably the date of the tenth, on the wrestling-match won by Theaeus of Argos at the local festival of Hêra. 463 is the conjectural date of the second and the ninth Paean, the former composed for Abdera; the latter, for Thebes, on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun.

The victory in the chariot-race won in 462 by Arcesilas, king of Cyrene, gives occasion to the longest, and one of the finest, of all the odes, the fourth Pythian, which is composed, to propitiate the king, at the request of a Cyrenaean exile. The fifth Pythian was performed at Cyrene, on the return of the victorious charioteer and his horses. Alcimedon of Aegina, the boy-wrestler of 460, is celebrated in the eighth Olympian; another Aegmetan, Deinias, the winner of the foot-race about 459, is lauded in the eighth Nemean; and Herodotus of Thebes, who probably won the chariot-race in 458, is the theme of the first Isthmian, which was soon followed by the fourth Paean, written for the island of Ceôs. A second Theban, Strepsiades, won the pancratiun, probably in 456 (*I. i*).

Psaumis of Camarina won the chariot-race in 452, and the mule-race, probably in 448; these two victories are sung in the fourth and fifth Olympians.

Among the latest of the odes is the eighth Pythian,

¹ The same victory is also the theme of Frag. 122 (87).

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on the victory gained in 446 by the boy-wrestler, Aristomenes of Aegina. The same is the conjectural date of the eleventh Nemean, an installation ode in honour of Aristagoras, the president of the council of Tenedos. He is probably the elder brother of Theoxenus of Tenedos, a favourite of Pindar, in whose praise he wrote a poem,¹ and in whose arms he died at Argos. The poet is said to have attained the age of eighty. If so, the date of his death would be either 442 or 438, according as we accept the date 522 or 518 as the date of his birth.

His daughters conveyed his ashes to Thebes; and, nearly eight centuries later, his countryman, Pausanias, tells us of the site of the poet's tomb, and adds some of the legends relating to his life:—

Passing by the right of the stadium of Iolaus (outside the Proetidian gate), you come to a hippodrome in which is the tomb of Pindar. In his youth he was once walking to Thespieae in the heat of noon-day, and, in his weariness, he laid him down a little way above the road. While he was asleep, bees flew to him, and placed honey on his lips. Such was the beginning of his career of song.

When his fame was spread abroad from one end of Greece to the other, the Pythian priestess . . . bade the Delphians give to Pindar an equal share of all the first-fruits they offered to Apollo. It is said, too, that, in his old age, there was vouchsafed to him a vision in a dream. As he slept, Proserpine stood beside him and said that, of all the deities, she alone had not been hymned by him, but that, nevertheless, he should make a song on her also, when he was come to her. Before ten days were out, Pindar had paid the debt of nature. . . .² Crossing the Dirce we come to the ruins of Pindar's house, and to a sanctuary of Mother Dindymene

¹ Frag. 123 (88). ² Cp Frazer's *Pausanias*, ix 23, 2-4.

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dedicated by Pindar.¹ At Delphi, not far from the hearth where Neoptolemus was slain, stands the chair of Pindar. It is of iron, and they say that, whenever Pindar came to Delphi, he used to sit on it and sing his songs to Apollo.²

Pindar was a devout adherent of the national religion of Greece, and his Paeans give proof of his close connexion with the worship of Apollo at Delphi. Reverence for the gods is a prominent characteristic of his work. "From the gods are all the means of human excellences."³ "It is the god that granteth all fulfilment to men's hopes; he bendeth the necks of the proud, and giveth to others a glory that knoweth no eld."⁴ The poet rejoices in recounting the old heroic legends, especially when they are connected with Castor and Pollux, or Heracles, or the Aeacidae. "My heart cannot taste of song without telling of the Aeacidae."⁵ But he resolutely refuses to ascribe to the gods any conduct which would be deemed unseemly if tried by a human standard. If a legend tells that, when the gods feasted with Tantalus, they ate the flesh of his son Pelops, Pindar refuses to represent the gods as cannibals.⁶ "It is seemly," he says, "to speak fair things of deities."⁷ "To revile the gods is a hateful effort of the poet's skill."⁸

¹ *ib.* ix 25, 4. When Thebes was taken by Alexander,
"The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground"

(Milton's *8th Sonnet*), Pliny, vii 109

² Pausanias, x 24, 5.

³ *P.* i 41.

⁴ *P.* ii 49.

⁵ *I.* v 20.

⁶ *O.* i 52.

⁷ *O.* i 35.

⁸ *O.* ix 37.

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II.—THE STYLE OF PINDAR

Writing in Rome in the age of Augustus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, after quoting a dithyramb of Pindar,¹ expresses an opinion, which (he says) will be accepted by all readers of literary taste :—

“ These lines are vigorous, weighty and dignified, and are marked by much severity of style. Though rugged, they are not unpleasantly so, and though harsh to the ear, are only so in due measure. They are slow in their rhythm, and present broad effects of harmony ; and they exhibit, not the showy and decorative prettiness of our own day, but the severe beauty of a distant past.”²

In the same age, Horace describes Pindar as inimitable. He is “ like a river rushing down from the mountains and overflowing its banks.” “ He is worthy of Apollo’s bay, whether he rolls down new words through daring dithyrambs ” ; or “ sings of gods and kings,” or of “ those whom the palm of Elis makes denizens of heaven ” ; or “ laments some youthful hero, and exalts to the stars his prowess, his courage, and his golden virtue.” “ A mighty breeze ” (he adds) “ uplifts the Swan of Dirce.”³

About 88 A.D. Quintilian tells us that “ of lyric poetry Pindar is the peerless master, in grandeur, in maxims, in figures of speech, and in the full stream of eloquence.”⁴

¹ Frag. 75 (45).

² *De Compositione Verborum*, c. 22, cp. p. 217 of Prof. Rhys Roberts’ translation.

³ Horace, *Carm* iv 2.

⁴ x 1 61.

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Our own poet, Gray, in his ode on the *Progress of Poesy*, has sung of the "pride," and the "ample pinion,"

"That the Theban eagle bear
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air."

Pindar's style is marked by a constant and habitual use of metaphor. To describe the furthest limits of human achievement, he borrows metaphors from the remotest bounds of travel or navigation, the "pillars of Heracles" in the West,¹ the Phâsis and the Nile in the East,² and the Hyperboreans beyond the North.³ The victor's merits are "countless as the sand."⁴ Olympia is the "crown," or the "flower" of festivals; it is peerless as water, bright as gold, and brilliant as the sun.⁵

His similes for poetic effort are apt to be drawn from the language of the particular form of athletic skill which he is commemorating, whether it be the chariot-race,⁶ or leaping,⁷ or throwing the javelin.⁸ He has "many swift arrows in his quiver"⁹; he approaches the holy hill of Elis with "shafts from the Muses' bow."¹⁰ The poet's tidings bear abroad the victor's fame "faster than gallant steed or winged ship"¹¹; "sounding the praise of valour,"

¹ *O.* iii 44; *N.* iii 21; *I.* iv 12.

² *P.* x 30.

³ *O.* ii 98, xiii 46.

⁴ *O.* vi 27.

⁵ *N.* v 19.

⁶ *O.* ii 83.

⁷ *O.* ix 5.

⁸ *I.* ii 41 f.

⁹ *O.* i 1 f, ii 13, v 1

¹⁰ *P.* i 43

¹¹ *O.* ix 23.

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the poet will "mount the flower-crowned prow."¹ His province is "the choice garden of the Graces"²; he tills the field of the Graces, or of Aphrodîtê.³ For a digression he finds an image in the parting of the ways between Thebes and Delphi.⁴ But his metaphors are sometimes mixed, as when he bids his Muse "stay the oar and drop the anchor," "for the bright wing of his songs darts, like a bee, from flower to flower."⁵ He fancies he has on his lips a whetstone, which "woos his willing soul with the breath of fair-flowing strains."⁶ He also compares the skilful trainer to the whetstone, "the grinding stone which gives an edge to bronze."⁷

In describing his art, he resorts to familiar and even homely comparisons. Poets are "the cunning builders of song."⁸ An ode is sent across the sea "like Tyrian merchandise."⁹ The poet's mind is a register of promised songs, in which a particular debt can be searched out¹⁰; praise that has been long deferred may be paid with interest.¹¹

The trainer, entrusted with the words and the music of the ode, is "a scroll-wand of the Muses," "a mixing-bowl of song."¹² Among homely metaphors we have that of the shoe:—"let him know that in this sandal he hath his foot"¹³; and that of the seamy side:—"ills can be borne by the noble, when

¹ *P.* ii 62.

² *O.* ix 27

³ *P.* vi 1.

⁴ *P.* xi 38.

⁵ *P.* x 51; cp. *N.* iii 79, *I.* vii 19.

⁶ *O.* vi 82.

⁷ *I.* vi 72.

⁸ *P.* iii 113.

⁹ *P.* ii 67.

¹⁰ *O.* xi 1.

¹¹ *ib.* 9.

¹² *O.* vi 91 f.

¹³ *O.* vi 8.

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they have turned the fair side outward.”¹ The poet compares himself to “a cork that floats above the net, and is undipped in the brine.”² An inglorious youth has “hidden his young life in a hole”³ or is a “chanticleer that only fights at home.”⁴ The victor in a boys’ wrestling-match has “put off from him upon the bodics” of his defeated rivals “the loathsome return, and the taunting tongue, and the slinking path.”⁵ Lastly, by an image derived from the action of running water on the basements of buildings, a city is described as “sinking into a deep gulf of ruin.”⁶

The metaphors and similes of Pindar are, in fact, derived from many sources. From common life, as from awakening and thirst, from a debt, or a drug, or a spell; from the wine-cup, and the mixing-bowl, the physician, or the pilot. Or, again, from the natural world, as from flowers and trees, root and fruit, gardens and ploughed fields, nectar and honey; from the bee; the cock, the crow, and the eagle; the fox, the wolf, and the lion; from a star, from light and flame, winds and waters, breeze and calm, fountain and flood, wave and shingle, sailing and steering. Or from the arts, such as weaving or forging, or cunning workmanship in gold and ivory and white coral; gates, or nails, or keys; the wheel or the whetstone; a foundation, a flight of stairs, a bulwark, a pillar or tower. Lastly, from manly exercises, from the

¹ *P.* iii 83.

² *P.* ii 80.

³ *I.* viii 70.

⁴ *O.* xii 4.

⁵ *O.* viii 68.

⁶ *O.* xi 37.

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chariot, or the chase, or from wrestling, or from flinging javelins, or shooting arrows.¹

One of his main characteristics is splendour of language, as in the opening of the first Olympian: "Peerless is water, and gold is the gleaming crown of lordly wealth. . . . Look not for any star in the lonely heavens that shall rival the gladdening radiance of the sun, or any place of festival more glorious than Olympia." In the sixth Olympian the new-born babe is "hidden in the boundless brake, with its dainty form steeped in the golden and deep purple light of pansies."² This splendour includes swiftness of transition from image to image, from thought to thought. "The blossom of these hymns of praise flitteth, like a bee, from theme to theme."³

Another characteristic is the dexterous way in which the poet links the athletic life of the present with the martial exploits of the heroic past. The athletes of the day have their earliest exemplars in the mythical heroes, in Heracles, in Telamon and Ajax, in Peleus and Achilles.

A third is the element of counsel. The odes are frequently interspersed with religious precepts and moral maxims: "If any man hopeth to escape the eye of God, he is grievously wrong."⁴ "Trial is the test of men."⁵ Few have gained pleasure without

¹ For references, see the Index to Gildersleeve's and to Fennell's *Olympian and Pythian Odes*, s.v. *Metaphors*. Schroder considers Pindar "rude and unrefined" in his use of metaphors.

² *O.* vi 54 f. ³ *P.* x 53 f. ⁴ *O.* i 64. ⁵ *O.* iv 18.

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toil.”¹ “Wealth adorned with virtues is the true light of man.”² Sometimes a touch of satire is added: “The prosperous are deemed wise,—even by their fellow citizens.”³

The great games of Greece arouse in the poet a lofty imagination that knows no local limitations, but is Panhellenic in its-range. The victor whom he celebrates may be the ruler of some Sicilian colony far from the mother-land, but that ruler belongs to the Hellenic world, and the poet who praises him is himself eager to be foremost, not merely within the limits of the land of Hellas, but “among the Hellenes everywhere.”⁴

III.—THE NATIONAL FESTIVALS

The national festivals of Greece were among the most important means for awakening and fostering the national spirit. No Barbarian was permitted to take part in them.⁵ They were open solely to citizens of Greece, or of the Greek colonies; and on these occasions the colonies were eager to assert their sense of union with the mother-land. Hence the festivals were attended by visitors and competitors from every part of the Greek world, from Rhodes and Cyrene, and from the Greek cities of “Greater Hellas” and of Sicily. The national

¹ *O.* xi 22.

² *O.* ii 53 f.

³ *O.* v 16. A hundred further examples of moral maxims are collected in Donaldson's *Pindar*, pp. xxviii–xl.

⁴ *O.* i ult.

⁵ Herodotus, v 22.

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festivals attained their highest splendour during the time when the national spirit was roused by the conflicts with the Barbarians, which began about 500 and ended in 479 B.C.

On the approach of the festal occasion a sacred truce was proclaimed by heralds sent to all the Greek States. Any soldier in arms entering Elis during the Olympian festival was treated as a prisoner of war, who could not return to his own State until he had been ransomed.¹

The earliest of the Greek festivals for holding athletic contests had their origin in funeral ceremonies. Such were the prehistoric games held in memory of Patroclus² and Oedipus,³ and the Nemean and Isthmian games. Of the many local assemblies there were four which, in course of time, became of national importance. Of these four, the earliest and the latest, the Olympian and the Nemean, were in honour of Zeus, while the Pythian was connected with Apollo, and the Isthmian with Poseidon. But, in their original form, the Nemean games were founded by the "Seven against Thebes" in memory of the untimely death of the infant Opheltes, the son of the Nemean king, Lycurgus; while the Isthmian games were instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth, in commemoration of his nephew, the ill-fated Melicertes, who was washed ashore to the East of the Isthmus, and was afterwards worshipped as a sea-god under the name of Palaemon.

¹ Thucydides, v 49 ² *Il.* xxiii *passim*. ³ *Il.* xxiii 679.

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The Olympian festival was held once in every four years, and the Pythian always fell in the third year of the Olympian period. Both of these were held in August, and each of them was followed by a Nemean and an Isthmian festival, the Nemean taking place in July of the first year, and the Isthmian in April of the second year, after each Olympian or Pythian festival. It is here assumed that the order of the festivals in the age of Pindar was the same as that in 220 to 216 B.C. for which we have definite details.¹ On this assumption, the following table shows the sequence in and after 476 B.C.

April 476	...	...	<i>Ol.</i> 75, 4	...	Isthmia	
August 476	...	...	<i>Ol.</i> 76, 1	...	Olympia	}
July 475	..	.	<i>Ol.</i> 76, 2	...	Nemea	
April 474	.	..		..	Isthmia	}
August 474	..	.	<i>Ol.</i> 76, 3	.	Pythia	
July 473	..	...	<i>Ol.</i> 76, 4	..	Nemea	}
April 472	.			..	Isthmia	
August 472	.	...	<i>Ol.</i> 77, 1	.	Olympia	}
July 471	.	.	<i>Ol.</i> 77, 2	...	Nemea	
April 470	...	.		...	Isthmia	}
August 470	.	...	<i>Ol.</i> 77, 3	...	Pythia	
July 469	...	.	<i>Ol.</i> 77, 4	..	Nemea	}
April 468	...	..		..	Isthmia	

The four festivals formed a circuit, or *περίοδος*, and one who had gained a victory in all is described in Greek inscriptions as a *περιοδονίκης*.

The Olympian festival is said to have been founded by Heracles.² The legend also told that Oenomaus, king of Pisa, the ancient capital of Elis,

¹ G. F. Unger, *Philologus*, xxxvii 1 ff.

² *O.* ii 3 f.; iii 21 f.; xi 64 f.

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compelled the suitors of his daughter to compete with him in the chariot-race, and slew all whom he vanquished. He was at last overcome by Pelops, who thus became the prototype of all Olympic victors. It was near the tomb of that hero that the games were held.

The first definite fact in their history is their reorganisation by Iphitus, king of Elis, in 776 B.C. This date marked the beginning of Greek chronology, and, from 776 B.C., we have a complete list of the winners in the Olympian foot-race for nearly 1000 years, down to 217 A.D. Originally the prizes were tripods or other objects of value; but, in the seventh Olympiad, the crown of wild olive was introduced on the advice of the Delphic oracle.

Olympia, the scene of the festival, lies on the right bank of the river Alpheus, at the point where it is joined by the torrent of the Cladeus. To the north is the hill of Cronus, a tree-clad eminence 403 feet in height. In 776 B.C. the only building in the Olympian precinct was the wooden structure of the Hêraeum. Among the treasures of this temple was the disc recording the names of Iphitus and Lycurgus as "founders" of the Olympic festival, and the table of ivory and gold on which the crowns for the victors were placed. There was also an altar of Zeus built up of the ashes of the victims slain in each successive festival. The excavations begun in 1874 have revealed the walled precinct known as

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the *Allis*, 750 feet long by 570 feet broad, with many remains of important buildings; also the site of the stadium, 630 feet in length, with the start and the finish of the race marked by slabs of stone about 18 inches wide extending across the breadth of the course, each slab divided at intervals of about four feet.¹ Between the stadium and the river lay the hippodrome, with a circuit of eight stades, or nearly one mile, but the actual course traversed was six stades. The four-horse chariots ran twelve times round this course, so that the race extended to 72 stades, or nine miles.

In historic times, certainly in the age of Pindar, the festival lasted for five days,² and the day of the full moon was probably the central day of the five. The festival began with a sacrifice, and ended with a feast, and the intermediate time was reserved for the athletic contests. The order of the official record of the events in the fifth century was as follows :—

(1) Single stadium foot-race; (2) double stadium foot-race; (3) long race; (4) pentathlon, or competition in five events, foot-race, long jump, throwing the discus, hurling the javelin, and wrestling; (5) wrestling; (6) boxing; (7) pancratium, a combination of boxing and wrestling; (8), (9), (10) boys' foot-races, wrestling, and boxing; (11) race in armour; (12) chariot-race; (13) horse-race.³ There was also a mule-chariot-race, which was discontinued after 444 B.C.

The order in the official record was not the order

¹ Reproduced in E. Norman Gardiner's *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, 1910, p. 253.

² *O.* v 6.

³ *Cp. Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, ii (1899), pp. 85-95.

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adopted in the actual contests. We know that the boys' contests were completed before the men's; that all the foot-races fell on the same day; that a single day was devoted to the wrestling, boxing, and pancratium; that the horse-race was succeeded by the pentathlon; and that the last of all the events was the race in armour. The morning was reserved for the races, and the afternoon for the boxing, wrestling, pancratium, and pentathlon. The following has been suggested as a probable programme for the period beginning 468 B.C.

Second day.—Chariot- and horse-races, and pentathlon.

Third day.—Boys' events.

Fourth day.—Men's foot-races, wrestling, boxing, and pancratium; and race in armour.¹

The Pythian Festival.—In 582 B.C. the local musical festival, held every eight years at Delphi, was transformed into a Panhellenic festival, held every four years under the presidency of the Amphictyons.² The chief event in the musical programme was the Hymn celebrating Apollo's victory over the Python. This was sung to the accompaniment of the lyre. In 582 two competitions were added, (1) singing to the flute, and (2) the solo on the flute. A victory in the latter event is commemorated in the twelfth Pythian. Playing on the lyre was added in 558. Next in

¹ Cp. E. Norman Gardiner's *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, p. 200.

² 582 is the date maintained by Bergk, in agreement with the Scholia to Pindar, and in preference to Boeckh's date, 586 B.C., supported by Pausanias (x 7, 3), but now given up

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importance to the musical competitions were the chariot- and horse-races. The athletic programme was the same as at Olympia, with the addition of a double-stadium and long-race for boys. The last of all the events, the race in armour, was introduced in 498.

In Pindar's time the athletic competitions took place, not on the rocky slopes of Delphi, but on the Crisaeian plain below ; and the horse-races were never held anywhere else. But, about 450, a new stadium for the other events was constructed on the only level ground that was available north-west of the precinct of the temple of Apollo. Pausanias¹ says that the stadium was "in the highest part of the city." This stadium is conspicuous among the remains of Delphi. "A more striking scene for the celebration of national games could hardly be imagined." ²

The precise duration of the Pythian festival is unknown. It probably began with the musical competitions ; these may have been followed by the athletic events ; and, finally, by the chariot-race and the horse-race. The prize was a wreath of bay-leaves plucked by a boy whose parents were still alive. The chief religious ceremony was the procession which passed along the Sacred Way to the temple of Apollo.

The Isthmian festival, held near the eastern end of the Isthmus of Corinth, was probably the most

¹ x 32, 1.

² Frazer's *Pausanias*, v 394.

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largely frequented of all the Panhellenic assemblies. This was due to the fact that it was very near to a great city, and was easily reached from all parts of the Greek world. It was only a few hours' journey from Athens, by land or sea.

The ancient local festival in honour of Poseidon was apparently reorganised as a Panhellenic festival in 581. The sanctuary of Poseidon, where the games were celebrated, has been excavated. It was a small precinct surrounded by an enclosure, the northern side of which was formed by the great military wall guarding the Isthmus. Traces have been found of the temples of Poseidon and Palaemon. The sanctuary was lined on one side by a row of pine-trees, and on the other by statues of victorious athletes. The stadium, about 650 feet long, lay in a ravine which had once been the course of a stream. The festival began with a sacrifice to Poseidon, and, in Pindar's day, included athletic and equestrian competitions.

The Isthmian crown was, at that time, made of celery (*σέλινον*),—dry celery (as the scholiast explains) to distinguish it from the fresh celery of the Nemean crown.¹

The Nemean festival, the latest of the four, was first organised as a Panhellenic assembly in 573. The scene was the deep-lying vale of Nemea, "beneath the shady hills of Phlius."² The neigh-

¹ Schol. on Pindar, *O.* xiii 45, and iii 27.

² *N.* vi 45.

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bouring village of Cleônae¹ held the presidency of the games until 460, when this privilege was usurped by the Argives. At Nemea there was no town, but there was a hippodrome, and a stadium, the site of which is still visible in a deep ravine. There was also a sanctuary of Zeus, of which three pillars are still standing, while the grove of cypresses, which once surrounded it, has disappeared. The programme, like that of the Isthmian festival, included numerous events for boys and youths. Most of the competitors came from Athens, Aegina, and Ceôs, and from the Peloponnesus; few from Italy or Sicily.

IV.—THE STRUCTURE OF PINDAR'S ODES

Of the seventeen works ascribed to Pindar,² only the four books of the Epinician Odes have come down to us in a nearly complete form. Each of these Odes is prompted by a victory at one of the Panhellenic festivals. The contest itself is not directly described, but it colours the metaphors and similes used in the Ode.³ The poet also dwells on the skill, the courage, or the good fortune of the victor, and on the previous distinctions won by himself, or his family; but even the enumeration of these distinctions, generally reserved for the end of the ode, is saved from monotony by touches

¹ Cp. *N.* iv 17; x 42.

² For the list, see Introduction to the Fragments, p. 510.

³ *O.* vi 27; *P.* i 43; *N.* iv 93, v 19.

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of the picturesque.¹ The athlete's crown brings credit to his home, to his city, and his country; it is therefore open to the poet to dwell on any topic connected with the local habitation of his hero.

In every ode the poet mentions the god in whose honour the games were held, or the festival at which the ode was sung, and introduces some ancient myth connected (if possible) with the country of the victor. Thus, in the odes for Aeginetan victors, we have the glorification of the Aeacidae. Syracuse, although it has its point of contact with the legend of Arethusa, has no mythical heroes. Hence, in the first Olympian, the place of the myth is taken by the legend of Pelops and the founding of the Olympic games.

The myth is generally placed in the middle of the ode, and each ode has necessarily a beginning, a middle, and an end, with transitions between the first and second and the second and third of these portions. Thus an ode may have five divisions, and there is a technical term for each:—the beginning (*ἀρχά*) is followed by the first transition (*κατατροπά*), which leads up to the centre (*ὀμφαλός*), succeeded in its turn by the second transition (*μετακατατροπά*), and by the conclusion (*ἐξόδιον*). By placing a prelude (*προίμιον*) just before the true beginning and another subdivision (*σφραγίς*, or “seal”) just before the end, we obtain seven divisions corresponding to those of the “nome” of Terpander

¹ *e.g.* *O.* vii 82–86; xiii 29–46.

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(*fl.* 700 B.C.), which has been supposed to be the model on which the Odes of Pindar are constructed.

It is further pointed out by some editors of Pindar that, in every poem, he "repeats one or more significant words in the corresponding verses and feet of his strophês, and that in these words we must look for the secret of his thought"; that this repetition is found in 38 out of the 44 extant Odes, while the other six are of very narrow compass, and that "these repeated words served as cues, as mnemonic devices."¹

In the earlier lyric poetry of Greece, every stanza was in the same metre, was sung to the same music, and accompanied by the same movements of the dance. Such were the stanzas of Sappho and Alcaeus, imitated in the Sapphic and Alcaic Odes of Horace. Traces of a three-fold division have, however, been found in a recently discovered poem of Aleman (*fl.* 657), in which two symmetrical stanzas of four lines are followed by a stanza of six in a different metre. These three divisions may be regarded as an anticipation of the Strophê, Antistrophê, and Epôdos usually ascribed to Stêsichorus of Himera (632-556). The theory that the choral Epode was added by Stêsichorus depends on the interpretation of a proverb applied to ignorant persons, οὐδὲ τὰ τρία

¹ Mezger's ed. (1880), pp. vi f, 36-41 (criticised by Gildersleeve, in *A. J. P.* ii 497 f). Bury regards these verbal responsions as aids to tracing the argument, while Fennell considers them without significance.

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Στησιχόρου γινώσκεις. By some of the late Greeks this was referred to the choral "triad," and this view was revived by J. D. Van Lennep in 1777.¹ But the proverb is sometimes quoted without the definite article, in which case it may simply mean, "You do not know even three (verses) of Stésichorus!"²

The Ode was usually sung in a hall or temple, or in front of the victor's home, or during a festal procession thereto. Three of the Odes, which have no Epodes (*O.* xiv, *N.* ii, and *I.* viii), may be regarded as processional poems.

With the possible exception of the eleventh Olympian, it is not at all probable that any one of the Odes was performed immediately after the victory. The "chant of Archilochus, with its thrice repeated refrain,"³ sufficed for the immediate occasion, the performance of a new ode being deferred to a victor's return to his home, or even to some subsequent anniversary of the victory. The chorus consisted of friends of the victor. The number is unknown, and it probably varied. They spoke in the person of the poet; very rarely does the Ode give dramatic expression to the point of view of

¹ *Phalaridis Epistolae*, No. xcvi, "Quo si inter alia referre velis ἐπφοῦ inventionem, quae, ut ait Grammaticus περὶ τῶν κάλων τῶν στροφῶν κτλ Pindaro praemissus, ἱσταμένοις διεβιβάζετο εἰς εἰκόνα τῆς τῆς γῆς ἀκινήσιος, non forte errabis"

² Crusius, *Comment Ribbeck* p. 1, quoted by H. W. Smyth, *Greek Melic Poets*, 187.

³ *O.* ix 1 f.

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the chorus.¹ The singing was accompanied by the lyre, or by the lyre and flute.² Besides song and music, there was a third element, that of the dance. No two Odes of Pindar have the same metrical form, except the two which appear in the mss as the third and fourth Isthmian, and the identity of metre is one of the reasons for regarding them as a single Ode.³

In the Odes of Pindar there are three kinds of rhythm :—(1) the paeonic ; (2) the dactylo-epitritic ; and (3) the logaoedic.

(1) *The paeonic rhythm* consists of the various forms of the *paeon*, one long syllable combined with three short (— ∪ ∪ ∪, or ∪ ∪ ∪ —, or ∪ ∪ — ∪), and the feet which (on the principle that one long syllable is equal to two short) are its metrical equivalents, namely the *cretic* (— ∪ —), and the *bacchius* (— — ∪). This rhythm is represented solely by the second Olympian and the fifth Pythian.

(2) *The dactylo-epitritic rhythm* combines the *dactyl* (— ∪ ∪) and its equivalents, with the *epitrite* (— ∪ — —) and its equivalents. About half of the Odes are in this rhythm :—*O.* iii, vi, vii, viii, xi, xii ; *P.* i, iii, iv, ix, xii ; *N.* i, v, viii–xi ; *I.* i–vi.

(3) *The logaoedic rhythm*, from λόγος, “prose,” and ἀοιδή, “verse.” In this rhythm dactyls are combined with trochees (and tribrachs). This rhythm is used

¹ See note on *P.* v 75.

² *O.* iii 8 ; vii 12 ; x 93 ; *N.* ix 8.

³ See Introduction to *I.* iii.

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in the following Odes:—*O.* i, iv, v, ix, x, xiii, xiv; *P.* ii, vi–viii, x, xi; *N.* ii–iv, vi, vii; *I.* vii, viii.

Pindar himself describes the *dactylo-epitritic* Ode, *O.* iii, as *Dorian*,¹ and the *logaoedic* Ode, *O.* i, as *Aeolian*.² We may assume that all the *dactylo-epitritic* Odes are in the *Dorian* mode, and all the *logaoedic* in the *Aeolian*. Lydian measures are also mentioned in the *logaoedic* Odes, *O.* v 19, xiv 17, and in *N.* iv 45. There was therefore some affinity between the *Aeolian* and the *Lydian* measures. *Lydian* measures are, however, also mentioned in one *dactylo-epitritic* (or *Dorian*) Ode, *N.* viii 15.

The *Paeonic* rhythm was used in religious and serious poems, namely, the second Olympian, which includes a solemn description of the Islands of the Blest, and the fifth Pythian, which dwells on the Carneian festival and commemorates the departed heroes of Cyrene. The *Dorian* rhythm of the *dactylo-epitritic* Odes is grave and strong, steady and impressive. The poet himself said in one of his *Paeans* that “the *Dorian* strain is most solemn.”³ Several of the Odes in this rhythm have an epic tone and character. As examples we have *O.* vi (the story of the birth of Iamus), vii (the legend of the Sun-God and Rhodes); *P.* i (the splendid Ode on the lyre, on the eruption

¹ iii 5, Δωρίῳ πεδίλῳ.

² i 102, Αἰοληίδι μολπῇ, and similarly, in the *logaoedic* *N.* iii 79, he refers to the “*Aeolian* breathings of the flutes.”

³ Δάριον μέλος σεμνότατον, quoted in Scholium on *O.* i 26.

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of Etna, and on the legend of Philoctetes), iii (on Hieron's illness), iv (the voyage of the Argonauts), xii (Perseus and the Gorgon); *N.* i (the infant Hercules), viii (Ajax and Odysseus). The *Aeolian* rhythm was bright, full of movement, well suited for a poem on the dashing horsemanship of a Castor.¹ There is plenty of almost playful movement in the second Pythian; for example, in the passage about the ape, and the fox, and the wolf, and about the poet floating like a cork above the net that is plunged in the brine.² The Lydian measures sometimes associated with this rhythm were originally accompanied by the flute, and were also sometimes used in dirges.

V.—PINDAR'S DIALECT.

Pindar's dialect does not correspond to any language that was actually spoken in any part of the Hellenic world. It is a literary product resulting from the combination of the epic language (which is itself composite) with Doric and Aeolic elements. The Doric dialect forms the groundwork. This arises from the fact that the choral lyric poetry of Greece was first cultivated by the Dorians, and principally at Sparta, in the age of Alcman and Terpander. Stêsichorus of Himera was also a Dorian, but his poetry had close affinities with the Epic style. The true Dorian tradition was maintained by Pindar,

¹ *P.* ii 69, τὸ Καστόρειον ἐν Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς.

² *P.* ii 72-80.

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Simonides, and Bacchylides, all of whom are called Dorian poets, though Pindar was an Aeolian of Thebes, and Simonides and his nephew Ionians of Ceôs.

While these dialects are blended together, there is a general avoidance of the extreme forms characteristic of each.¹ Thus Pindar has no Epic forms in -φι, or infinitives in -εμεναι from verbs ending in -ω. Similarly, while he uses ὦν for οῦν, he never uses the Doric ω for ου in τῶ and τῶς and in Μῶσα. Nor, in the inflexions of verbs, does he use -μες for -μεν.

Under the influence of the Lesbian poets, Alcaeus and Sappho, certain Aeolic forms are introduced. Thus we have οι for ου, in Μοῖσα, and in participles, such as ἰδοῖσα and ξοῖσα (for οὔσα). We also have -αις for -ας in first aorist active participles, such as κλέψαις and ὀλέσαις. Further, φαεινὸν and κλεινὸν are used for φαεινόν and κλεινόν, and ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα, and similarly ὀνυμάζω.

The Doric ā is used for the Epic and Attic η in words like ἀρχά, κράνα, Ἀχώ, Ἀώς. But, in forms from βάλλω, πλήθω, χράω, η remains unchanged, e.g. βεβλήσθαι, πλήθοντος, χρησθέν. ao and aw are contracted into â, e.g. πασᾶν (for πασάων, πασῶν), τᾶν, Μοισᾶν. α is sometimes found instead of ε, as in τᾶμνοισαι, τράφοισα, φρασίν.

Among changes of consonants may be noted,

¹ Eustathius, *Vita Pindari*, αἰολίζει δὲ τὰ πολλὰ, εἰ καὶ μὴ ἀκριβῆ δίεισιν Αἰολίδα, καὶ κατὰ Δωριεῖς δὲ φράζει, εἰ καὶ τῆς σκληρᾶς Δωρίδος ἀπέχεται.

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γλέφαρον for βλέφαρον (*P.* iv 121), side by side with ἐλικοβλεφάρου (*ib.* 172); ὄρνιχα for ὄρνιθα, αὐτις for αὐθις, δέκονται for δέχονται, τεθμὸς for θεσμός, ἐσλὸς for ἐσθλός, ξυνὸν for κοινόν, ὥτε for ὥστε.

The Epic tradition is followed in assuming the survival of the *digamma* at the beginning of certain words. Before these words vowels may stand, and short vowels generally remain unelided. Among these words are :—ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄχῳ, εἶδομαι, εἶδος, εἰδώς, ἰδεῖν, ἰδρις, ἴσαντι, εἵκοσι, εἰπεῖν, εἰκότα, ἔπος, ἐλπίς, ἔργον, ἔρξας, ἐσπέρα, ἔτος, ἦθος, Ἰδαῖος, ἴδιος, Ἰλιάδας, ἴσος, οἱ (*sibi*), ὅς (*suius*), οἶκος, οἰκίζω, and Ὠανίς.

In nouns of the first declension, the genitive singular (masculine) ends either in -αο or in -ᾶ; the genitive plural (masculine or feminine), in ᾶν (not ᾶων), *e.g.* Αἰακιδᾶν, and ἀρετᾶν ἀπο πασᾶν. In the second declension, the genitive singular ends in -ου or (less often) in -οιο. The accusative plural has the Doric ending in -ος in some old mss in six passages :—κακαγόρος (*O.* i. 53), ἐσλὸς (*N.* i. 24; iii 29), νᾶσος (*O.* ii 71), ὑπέροχος (*N.* iii 24), ἥμενος (*N.* x 62).¹ In the third declension, the dative plural in -εσσι is preferred, *e.g.* ἐλαυνόντεσσιν (for ἐλαύνουσιν).

In personal pronouns we almost always find the forms in μμ, as ἄμμες, ἄμμι (ἡμῖν), ἄμμε, ὕμμες, ὕμμι, ὕμμε. For the second person singular we have nom. σύ, gen. σέο, σεῦ, σέθεν, dat. σοί, τίν, (σοί?). Among possessive pronouns we have ἄμδς for ἐμός, τεδς for σός.

¹ These forms in -ος are not accepted by Schröder.

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In verbs, the third person plural never ends in *-ουσι* but either in the Doric *-οντι* or the Aeolic *-οισιν*. The infinitive oftener ends in the Doric *-μεν* than in the Attic *-ειν*, e.g. *σταμεν*, *θέμεν*, *δόμεν*, *ἴμεν*, *θανέμεν*, *ἔμμεν* (and *ἔμμεναι*). There is manuscript authority for *-εν* in *γαρύεν* (*O.* i 3), *πορεύεν* (*O.* iii 25), *ἀγαγέν* (*P.* iv 56), and *τράφεν* (*P.* iv 115). The feminine participle present and second aorist active ends in the Aeolic *-οισα*, and the first aorist active in *-αις*, *-αισα*.

Among the prepositions *πεδὰ* is used for *μετά*, *ποτὶ* is found as well as *πρός*, and the final vowel of *ποτὶ* and *περὶ* may be elided. *ἐνς* was the original form of *εἰς* and *ἐς*, and *ἐν* with the accusative is used for *εἰς* in *P.* ii 11, 86, and iv 258.

The language of the different odes has an Aeolic or a Doric colouring which varies with the rhythms in which they were composed.

VI.—MANUSCRIPTS

The 142 extant mss of Pindar fall into two classes (1) the ancient mss, and (2) the interpolated mss. The ancient mss belong to two recensions (*a*) the *Ambrosian*, best represented by a ms in the Ambrosian Library in Milan, and (*b*) the *Vatican*, at the head of which is the ms in the Vatican Library, in Rome. The following is a conspectus of the principal mss belonging to these two recensions, with the portions of the Odes which they contain:—

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(1) (a) *The Ambrosian Recension.*

<i>A</i> (Milan) Ambr C 222 inf.	} cent. xiii	{ <i>O.</i> 1-xiii, with Ambrosian scholia
<i>C</i> (Paris) Gr. 2774		
	} end of xiv	{ <i>O.</i> 1- <i>P.</i> v 51, with Vatican scholia
<i>M</i> (Perugia) B 43	cent. xv	{ <i>O.</i> 1-xii, <i>P.</i> i-iv, with scholia
<i>N</i> (Milan) Ambr E 103 sup.	} „ xiii-xiv	{ <i>O.</i> 1-xiv, with scholia
<i>O</i> (Leyden) Q 4	end of xiii	{ <i>O.</i> i-xiii, with scholia on i-viii
<i>V</i> (Paris) Gr. 2403	} „ xiii	{ <i>O.</i> 1- <i>N.</i> iv 68, vi 38-44, with scholia

(1) (b) *The Vatican Recension.*

<i>B</i> (Rome) Vat. Gr. 1312	} cent. xii	{ <i>O.</i> 1- <i>I.</i> viii, with scholia (om. <i>P.</i> i, and parts of <i>O.</i> i, v, <i>P.</i> ii, <i>I.</i> viii)
<i>D</i> (Florence) Laur. 32, 52		
<i>E</i> (Florence) Laur. 32, 37	} „ xiv	{ <i>O.</i> <i>P.</i> <i>N.</i> <i>I.</i> with scholia (<i>N.</i> i by another hand)
<i>G</i> (Göttingen) Philol. 29		
<i>I</i> (Wolfenbüttel) Guelf. 48, 33	} „ xv	{ <i>O.</i> <i>P.</i> with scholia
<i>P</i> (Heidelberg) Palat. 40		
<i>Q</i> (Florence) Laur. 32, 35	} „ xiii	{ <i>O.</i> (by second hand), <i>P.</i>
<i>U</i> (Vienna) Hist. Gr. 130		
	} „ xiii-xiv	{ <i>O.</i> <i>P.</i> with scholia
		{ <i>O.</i> <i>P.</i> <i>N.</i> i, ii with scholia

(2) *The interpolated mss* represent the editorial activity of three Byzantine scholars of century xiv :—Thomas Magister, Moschopolus, and Triclinius. Fifteen mss show the influence of the first of these scholars; forty-two that of the second, and twenty-eight that of the third.

THE TEXT

VII.—THE TEXT

The text of the present work is founded on Donaldson's revision of the second edition of Boeckh. But this has been further revised in many passages, after a careful consideration of the readings, or conjectures, preferred by more recent editors, namely Bergk, Tycho Mommsen, Christ and Schroder, as well as Fennell, Gildersleeve and Bury. The various readings of the mss have been here recorded whenever they are really important, and in the case of Boeckh, and the last six of the above-mentioned editors, the text adopted by each has been cited, followed by the initial of the editor in question:—*B* for Boeckh (*B*² for his second edition); *M* for Tycho Mommsen (*M*² for his second edition); *C* for Christ's (edition of 1896); *S* for Schroder (*S*¹ for the edition of 1900, *S*³ for that of 1914); *F* for Fennell's second edition, *G* for Gildersleeve, and *Bu* for Bury.

In matters of orthography I have generally preferred to keep to the literary tradition represented by the mss, instead of introducing changes suggested by inscriptional or other evidence. I have therefore retained the familiar form of the verbs *τίσομεν* and *μῖξαι*, and of the names of persons, such as *Χείρων*, *Μιδυλίδαι*, *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, *Ὑπερμνήστρα*, and of places, such as *Κάμειρος*, *Σικυών*, *Ὀρχομενός*, and *Φλιούς*, instead of following Schroder in printing *τείσομεν*, *μείξαι*, *Χίρων*, *Μειδυλίδαι*, *Κλυταιμήστρα*, *Ὑπερμήστρα*,

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Κάμιρος, Σεκυνών, Ἐρχομενός and Φλειοῦς. I have also retained ἥρωες and other inflexions of ἥρως, and have not thought it necessary (with Schroder) to change ω into ο, in cases where the long vowel is shortened. The mss often vary between μιν and νιν, but, as it has been shown by Tycho Mommsen that Pindar's usage is really in favour of νιν, I have followed Schroder in adopting that form throughout.

In accordance with the usual convention, an asterisk is prefixed to the few emendations which are here for the first time introduced into the text. These are:—in *P.* x 69, ἀδελφεοῦς *ἔτ', or, by a further improvement due to Professor Housman, *τ' ἔτ' (for ἀδελφεοῦς τ' ἐπαινέσομεν, where one more short syllable is needed between the two words); in *N.* vi 51, νείκος Ἀχιλεὺς *ἔμβαλε (for ἔμπεσε); in *N.* viii 46 τ' *ἐλαφρὸν (for τε λάβρον) ὑπερεῖσαι λίθον; in *Paeon* iv 53, *ἄ δρῦς (for ἄδρυς); and in *frag.* 249^b, Ἀχελώιου—*εὐρείτα (for εὐρωπία). In *Frag.* 153 (125), I have suggested δενδρέων δὲ γόνον (for νόμον or νομὸν) Διόνυσος—αὐξάνοι, and I have made several proposals for filling the *lacunae* in some of the recently recovered fragments, *e.g.* in *Frag.* 104^a, 33, λιγυσφαραγων [ἀν]τ[ί]να[κ]τα—φορμίγγων.

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EDITIONS

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Heyne's first edition (Göttingen, 1773) was followed by that of Beck (Leipzig, 1792-5). Heyne's second and third editions, of 1798 and 1817, included additional notes by Hermann.

A new epoch was begun by August Boeckh in his great edition (Leipzig, 1811-21). Of the three parts, the first (1811) contains the text, metres, and critical notes; the second (1819), the scholia; the third (1821), the Latin translation, explanatory notes, and an annotated edition of the Fragments. A second edition of the text appeared in 1825. Dissen, who had written the commentary on the Nemean and Isthmian Odes for Boeckh's edition, reprinted the text of 1825, and wrote an elaborate commentary on all the Odes (Gotha, 1830). Dissen's edition was revised by Schneidewin (1843 f.). Meanwhile, Donaldson's edition, with English notes, largely founded on Boeckh or Dissen, had appeared in 1841. The text of Boeckh was adopted by W. G. Cookesley, who added explanatory notes, in an edition published in three parts (Eton, 1842-49; second edition of *Olympians*, 1850, and *Pythians*, 1853).

Pindar formed an important part of the *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, of which four editions were produced by Theodor Bergk (Leipzig, 1843, 1853, 1866, 1878). These editions were marked by not a few brilliant restorations of the text.

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J. A. Hartung's edition in two volumes, with notes and metrical German translation (Leipzig, 1855-56), abounds in suggestive remarks, but is unsuited for the ordinary student. For the readings of the various classes of MSS, the most important edition is that of Tycho Mommsen (Berlin, 1864; new edition of text with brief critical notes, 1866). The Teubner text by Wilhelm Christ of Munich (Leipzig, 1869, 1896), was followed by the same scholar's edition with Latin prolegomena, brief critical notes, and commentary (Leipzig, 1896). On the basis of Christ's text, a valuable commentary was published by Fr. Mezger (Leipzig, 1880). C. A. M. Fennell's Cambridge edition with explanatory English notes appeared in two volumes, *Olympian and Pythian Odes*, 1879, second edition 1893; *Nemean and Isthmian Odes, and Fragments*, 1883, second edition, 1899. The edition of the *Olympian and Pythian Odes* by Professor Gildersleeve of Baltimore was published in New York and London in 1885; and Professor Bury's *Nemeans* and *Isthmians* in London in 1890 and 1892 respectively. All the Odes were expounded and translated in Italian (after Tycho Mommsen's text) by Professor Fraccaroli of Messina (Verona, 1894). "Selected Odes" were edited with Introduction and Notes by Professor T. D. Seymour (Boston, 1882); and the Sicilian and the Epizephyrian Odes, by Ed. Boehmer (Bonn, 1891). Annotated selections from the Fragments were included in Professor H. W. Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*, London, 1900.

A new and largely independent critical revision of Bergk's Pindar was produced by Otto Schröder (Leipzig, 1900), followed by Schröder's Teubner texts of 1908 and 1914. The latter includes the new Fragments, most of which were first published by Grenfell and Hunt in the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, vols. ii-v, 1899-1908. The new Fragments are also printed and very briefly annotated by Ernst Diehl (Bonn, 1908; ed. 2, 1910); and translated by Fraccaroli (Milan, 1914).

The chief editions of the *Scholia* are those of Boeckh (Leipzig, 1819); Abel, on *Nemeans* and *Isthmians* (Berlin, 1883); Drachmann, on *Olympians* and *Pythians* (Leipzig, 1903 and 1910).

The principal English translations are those in prose by F. A. Paley (1868); and by Ernest Myers (1874); and in verse (including 31 Fragments) by T. C. Baring (London, 1875; and that published anonymously [by George Moberly,

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The following will be found specially helpful to the Student.—R. C. Jebb, (1) *Pindar*, in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, iii (1883), pp. 144-183, reprinted in *Essays and Addresses* (Cambridge, 1907), pp. 41-103; (2) *Lecture on Pindar* in "The Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry" (London, 1893), pp. 143-177; F. D. Morice, *Pindar*, in "Ancient Classics for English Readers" (London, 1879); Alfred Croiset, *La Poésie de Pindare*, Paris, 1880; Rumpel, *Lexicon Pindaricum*, Leipzig, 1883; Gaspar, *Chronologie Pindarique*, Bruxelles, 1900; and E. Norman Gardiner, *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals* (London, 1910).

ADDENDA

P. 137, l. 27, after "fight," add "before the walls of Dardanus."

P. 223, l. 3, after "brought," add "from Olympus."

THE OLYMPIAN ODES

OLYMPIAN I

FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

INTRODUCTION

GELON, Hieron, Thrasybûlus, and Polyzêlus were the four sons of Deinomenes of Gela in Sicily. In 491 B.C. Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, was succeeded by Gelon, the eldest son of Deinomenes, the first of a new line of rulers. Gelon ruled over Gela from 491 to 485, when he subdued Syracuse. Thereupon, his younger brother Hieron, became ruler of Gela from 485 to 478. On the death of Gelon, Hieron became ruler of Syracuse from 478 to 466.

Gelon, as lord of Gela, had won the horse-race at Olympia in 488 (Pausanias vi 9, 2). His younger brother, Hieron, won the same race at the Pythian games of 482 and 478 (Schol. *Pyth.* iii), and, again, at the Olympian games of 476 and 472. Both of these victories are recorded in the list of Olympian victors preserved in the Oxyrhynchus papyrus, ii (1899) 88. It is the victory of 476 that is celebrated in the first Olympian ode. The steed with which this victory was won had already been victorious at the Pythian games of 482 and 478. At Olympia, Hieron's victories in the horse-race of 476 and 472 were followed by a victory in the chariot-race

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of 468, and all three were commemorated in an inscription set up at Olympia by Hieron's son, Deinomenes (Pausanias viii 42, 4).

The ode celebrates the glory of the Olympian games (1-7), the virtues of Hieron (8-17), and the victory won by Pherenîcus (17-23).

Hieron is famous in the land of Pelops, who was beloved of Poseidon (23-27). The poet denounces the popular story of the disappearance of Pelops, son of Tantalus, King of Lydia, as a lying myth inspired by envy, adding his own version. He also tells of the punishment of Tantalus and the return of Pelops from heaven to earth; of his invocation of Poseidon, of his race with Oenomaus and of his thus winning as his wife that hero's daughter Hippodameia, and of his burial and his posthumous fame at Olympia (28-93).

The poet touches on the happiness and the renown of victors at Olympia (93-100), and expresses the hope that at some future festival Hieron will win the still higher honour of the Olympian victory in the four-horse-chariot-race. He concludes by praying for the continued prosperity of Hieron as a ruler, and for his own continued pre-eminence as a poet (100-116).

The present victory was also celebrated by Bacchylides (Ode 5). The hope that it would be followed by a victory with the four-horse-chariot was fulfilled in 468, but that victory was celebrated, not by Pindar, but by Bacchylides (Ode 3).

ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΝΙΚΑΙ

Ι.—ΙΕΡΩΝΙ ΣΤΡΑΚΟΤΣΙΩ

ΚΕΛΗΤΙ

στρ. α'

"Αριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, ὃ δὲ χρυσὸς αἰθόμενον πῦρ
ἄτε διαπρέπει νυκτὶ μεγάνορος ἔξοχα πλούτου·

εἰ δ' ἄεθλα γαρύνει

ἔλδεται, φίλον ἦτορ,

5 μηκέθ' ἁλίου σκόπει

ἄλλο θαλπνότερον ἐν ἡμέρᾳ φαεινὸν ἄστρον ἐρή-
μας δι' αἰθέρος, 10

μηδ' Ὀλυμπίας ἀγῶνα φέρτερον αὐδάσομεν·

ὅθεν ὁ πολύφατος ὕμνος ἀμφιβάλλεται

σοφῶν μητίεσσι, κελαδεῖν

10 Κρόνου παῖδ' ἐς ἀφνειὰν ἰκομένους

μάκαιραν Ἰέρωνος ἐστίαν,

ἀντ. α'

θεμιστεῖον ὃς ἀμφέπει σκάπτων ἐν πολυμάλῳ

Σικελίᾳ, δρέπων μὲν κορυφᾶς ἀρετᾶν ἀπο-
πασᾶν, 20

ἀγλαίζεται δὲ καὶ

15 μουσικᾶς ἐν ἀώτῳ,

οἷα παίζομεν φίλαν

ἄνδρες ἀμφὶ θαμὰ τράπεζαν. ἀλλὰ Δωρίαν ἀπὸ

φύρμιγγα πασσάλου

THE OLYMPIAN ODES

I.—FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

WINNER IN THE HORSE RACE, 476 B. C.

EVEN as water is most excellent, while gold, like fire flaming at night, gleameth more brightly than all other lordly wealth ; even so, fond heart, if thou art fain to tell of prizes won in the games, look not by day for any star in the lonely sky, that shineth with warmth more genial than the sun, nor let us think to praise a place of festival more glorious than Olympia.

Thence cometh the famous song of praise that enfoldeth the thoughts of poets wise, so that they loudly sing the son of Cronus, when they arrive at the rich and happy hearth of Hieron ; Hieron, who wieldeth the sceptre of law in fruitful Sicily, culling the prime of all virtues, while he rejoiceth in the full bloom of song, even in such merry strains as we men full often raise around the friendly board.

Now, take the Dorian lyre down from its resting-place, if in sooth the grateful thought of Pisa and of

PINDAR

λάβαν', εἴ τί τοι Πίσας τε καὶ Φερενίκου χάρις
νόον ὑπὸ γλυκυτάταις ἔθηκε φροντίσιν, 30
20 ὅτε παρ' Ἀλφεῷ σύτο, δέμας
ἀκέντητον ἐν δρόμοισι παρέχων,
κράτει δὲ προσέμιξε δεσπόταν,
ἐπ. α'

Συρακόσιον ἵπποχάρμαν βασιλῆα. λάμπει δέ οἱ
κλέος
ἐν εὐάνορι Λυδοῦ Πέλοπος ἀποικία·
25 τοῦ μεγασθενῆς ἐράσσατο γαιάοχος
Ποσειδᾶν, ἐπεὶ νιν καθαροῦ λέβητος ἔξελε
Κλωθῶ 40
ἐλέφαντι φαίδιμον ὦμον κεκαδμένον.
ἦ θαυματὰ πολλὰ, καὶ πού τι καὶ βροτῶν φάτις
ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀλαθῇ λόγον
δεδαιδαλμένοι ψεύδεσι ποικίλοις ἔξαπατῶντι
μῦθοι.

στρ. β'

30 Χάρις δ', ἅπερ ἅπαντα τεύχει τὰ μείλιχα θνατοῖς,
ἐπιφέρειοσα τιμὰν καὶ ἄπιστον ἐμήσατο πιστὸν 50
ἔμμεναι τὸ πολλάκις·
ἀμέραι δ' ἐπίλοιποι
μάρτυρες σοφώτατοι.
35 ἔστι δ' ἀνδρὶ φάμεν εἰκότος ἀμφὶ δαιμόνων καλὰ·
μείων γὰρ αἰτία.
νιὲ Ταντάλου, σὲ δ', ἀντία προτέρων, φθέγξομαι,
ὁπότε ἑκάλεσε πατὴρ τὸν εὐνομώτατον 60
ἐς ἔρανον φίλαν τε Σίπυλον,
ἀμοιβαῖα θεοῖσι δείπνα παρέχων,
40 τότε Ἀγλαοτρίαιναν ἀρπάσαι

28 φάτις old inss (φρένας interpolated mss): φάτιν B
(Donaldson).

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Pherenícus laid upon thy heart the spell of sweetest musings, what time, beside the Alpheus, that steed rushed by, lending those limbs that in the race needed not the lash, and thus brought power unto his master, the lord of Syracuse, that warlike horseman for whom glory shineth in the new home of heroes erst founded by the Lydian Pelops ; Pelops, of whom Poseidon, the mighty shaker of the earth, was once enamoured, when Clôthô lifted him out of the purifying waters of the caldron with his shoulder gleaming with ivory.¹ Wonders are rife indeed ; and, as for the tale that is told among mortals, transgressing the language of truth, it may haply be that stories deftly decked with glittering lies lead them astray. But the Grace of song, that maketh for man all things that soothe him, by adding her spell, full often causeth even what is past belief to be indeed believed ; but the days that are still to come are the wisest witnesses.

In truth it is seemly for man to say of the gods nothing ignoble ; for so he giveth less cause for blame. Son of Tantalus ! I will tell of thee a tale far other than that of earlier bards :—what time thy father, in return for the banquets he had enjoyed, bade the gods come to his own dear Sipylus, and share his duly-ordered festal board, then it was that the god of the gleaming trident, with his heart

¹ Cp. Virgil, *Georgic* iii 3, "humeroque Pelops insignis eburno."

αντ. β'

δαμέντα φρένας ἰμέρῳ χρυσέαισί τ' ἀν' ἵπποις
ὑπατον εὐρυτίμου ποτὶ δῶμα Διὸς μεταβᾶσαι,
ἔνθα δευτέρῳ χρόνῳ
ἦλθε καὶ Γανυμήδης

70

45 Ζηνὶ τῷτ' ἐπὶ χρέος.

ὥς δ' ἄφαντος ἔπελες, οὐδὲ ματρὶ πολλὰ μαιόμενοι
φῶτες ἄγαγον,

ἔννεπε κρυφᾶ τις αὐτίκα φθοιερῶν γειτόνων,
ὔδατος ὅτι σε πυρὶ ζέοισαν εἰς ἄκμαν
μαχαίρᾳ τάμον κάτα μέλη,

50 τραπέζαισί τ', ἀμφὶ δεύτατα, κρεῶν

80

σέθεν διεδάσαντο καὶ φάγον.

ἐπ. β'

ἔμοι δ' ἄπορα γαστρίμαργον μακάρων τιν'
εἰπεῖν. ἀφίσταμαι.

ἀκέρδεια λέλογχεν θαμινὰ κακαγόρος.

εἰ δὲ δῆ τιν' ἄνδρα θνατὸν Ὀλύμπου σκοποῖ

55 ἐτίμασαν, ἦν Τύνταλος οὗτος· ἀλλὰ γὰρ κατα-
πέψαι

μέγαν ὄλβοι· οὐκ ἐδυνάσθη, κόρῳ δ' ἔλεν

ἄταν ὑπέροπλον, ἃν οἱ πατὴρ ὑπερκρέμασε καρ-
τερὸν αὐτῷ λίθον,

90

τὸν αἰεὶ μενοινῶν κεφαλᾶς βαλεῖν εὐφροσύνας
ἀλάται.

στρ. γ'

ἔχει δ' ἀπάλαμον βίον τοῦτον ἐμπεδόμοχθον,

41 χρυσέαισί τ' Erasmus Schmid (s) · χρυσέαισιν mss.

48 εἰς scholia (MGCS): ἐπ' old mss; ἀμφ' interpolated mss
(BF).

50 ἀμφὶ δεύτατα mss (GM²S) ἀμφὶ δεύματα (BM¹F); ἀμφιδεύ-
ματα C.

53 κακαγόρος (Doric acc) AC² (BMGF) · — οὐς U¹D (CS).

OLYMPIAN ODES I 41-59

enthralled with love, seized thee and carried thee away on his golden chariot to the highest home of Zeus, who is honoured far and wide,—that home to which, in after-time, Ganymede was also brought for the self-same service ; and when thou wast seen no more, and, in spite of many a quest, men brought thee not to thy mother, anon some envious neighbours secretly devised the story that with a knife they clave thy limbs asunder, and plunged them into water which fire had caused to boil, and at the tables, during the latest course, divided the morsels of thy flesh and feasted.

Far be it from me to call any one of the blessed gods a cannibal ! I stand aloof. Full oft hath little gain fallen to the lot of evil-speakers. But, if indeed there was any mortal man who was honoured by the guardian-gods of Olympus, that man was Tantalus ; but, alas ! he could not brook his great prosperity, and, owing to his surfeit of good things, he gat himself an overpowering curse, which the Father hung over him in the semblance of a monstrous stone, which he is ever eager to thrust away from his head, thus wandering from the ways of joy. And thereby hath he a helpless life of never-ending

PINDAR

60 μετὰ τριῶν τέταρτον πόνον, ἀθανάτων ὅτι κλέψαις
 ἀλίκεσσι συμπόταις
 νέκταρ ἀμβροσίαν τε 100
 δῶκεν, οἷσιν ἄφθιτον
 θῆκαν. εἰ δὲ θεὸν ἀνὴρ τις ἔλπεταί τι λαθέμεν
 ἔρδων, ἀμαρτάνει.

65 τοῦνεκα προῆκαν νύδον ἀθάνατοί οἱ πάλιν
 μετὰ τὸ ταχύποτμον αὐτίς ἰνέρων ἔθνος.
 πρὸς εὐάνθεμον δ' ὅτε φυνᾶν
 λάχλαι νιν μέλαν γένειον ἔρεφον. 110
 ἐτοῖμον ἀνεφρόντισεν γάμον

ἀντ. γ'.

70 Πισάτα παρὰ πατρὸς εὐδοξον Ἴπποδάμειαν
 σχεθέμεν. ἐγγὺς ἐλθὼν πολιᾶς ἀλὸς οἶος ἐν
 ὄρφνα
 ἄπυεν βαρύκτυπον
 Εὐτρίαιναν· ὁ δ' αὐτῷ
 παρ ποδὶ σχεδὸν φάνη.

75 τῷ μὲν εἶπε· “Φίλια δῶρα Κυπρίας ἄγ' εἴ τι,
 Ποσείδαον, ἐς χάριν 120

τέλλεται, πέδασον ἔγχος Οἰνομάου χάλκεον,
 ἐμὲ δ' ἐπὶ ταχυτάτων πόρευσον ἀρμάτων
 ἐς Ἄλιν, κράτει δὲ πέλασον.
 ἐπεὶ τρεῖς τε καὶ δέκ' ἀνδρας ὀλέσαις

80 ἐρῶντας ἀναβάλλεται γάμον

ἐπ. γ'

θυγατρός. ὁ μέγας δὲ κίνδυνος ἀναλκιν οὐ φῶτα
 λαμβάνει. 130

θανεῖν δ' οἷσιν ἀνάγκα, τί κέ τις ἀνώνυμον

64 θῆκαν Rauchenstein (s): θέσαν αὐτὸν best mss, v. l.
 ἔθεσαν (GF) or θέσσαν (BC); θέν νιν M.

71 ἐγγὺς Bergk (MGFCs): ἐγγὺς δ' old mss; ἄγχι δ' interpolated mss (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES I 60-82

labour, with three besides and his own toil the fourth,¹ because he stole from the gods the nectar and ambrosia, with which they had made him immortal, and gave them to the partners of his feast. But, if any man hopeth, in aught he doeth, to escape the eye of God, he is grievously wrong. Therefore it was that the immortals once more thrust forth the son of Tantalus amid the short-lived race of men. But when, about the time of youthful bloom, the down began to mantle his cheek with dusky hue, he turned his thoughts to a marriage that was a prize open to all, even to the winning of the glorious Hippodameia from the hand of her father, the lord of Pisa.

He drew near unto the foaming sea, and, alone in the darkness, called aloud on the loudly roaring god of the fair trident; who appeared to him, even close beside him, at his very feet; and to the god he said:—

“If the kindly gifts of Cypris count in any wise in one’s favour, then stay thou, Poseidon, the brazen spear of Oenomaus, and speed me in the swiftest of all chariots to Elis, and cause me to draw nigh unto power. Thirteen suitors hath he slain, thus deferring his daughter’s marriage. But high emprise brooketh no coward wight. Yet, as all men must needs die, why should one, sitting idly in the darkness, nurse

¹ The three other punishments are those of Tityus, Sisyphus, and Ixion.

PINDAR

γῆρας ἐν σκότῳ καθήμενος ἔψοι μάταν,
ἀπάντων καλῶν ἄμμορος; ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν οὗτος
ἄεθλος

- 85 ὑποκείμεται· τὸ δὲ πρᾶξιν φίλαν δίδοι.”
ὥς ἔννεπεν· οὐδ' ἀκράντοις ἐφάψατ' ὦν ἔπεσι.
τὸν μὲν ἀγάλλων θεὸς
ἔδωκεν δῖφρον τε χρύσειον πτεροῖσιν τ' ἀκάμαντας
ἵππους. 140

- στρ. δ'
ἔλεν δ' Οἰνομάου βίαν παρθένον τε σύνευνον·
τέκε τε λαγέτας ἔξ ἀρεταῖσι μεμαλότας υἱούς.
90 νῦν δ' ἐν αἵμακουργίαις
ἀγλααῖσι μέμικται,
Ἄλφειοῦ πόρῳ κλιθείς,
τύμβον ἀμφίπολον ἔχων πολυξενωτάτῳ παρὰ
βωμῷ. τὸ δὲ κλέος 150
τηλόθεν δέδορκε τᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδων ἐν δρόμοις

- 95 Πέλοπος, ἵνα ταχυτὰς ποδῶν ἐρίζεται
ἀκμαί τ' ἰσχύος θρασύπονοι·
ὁ νικῶν δὲ λοιπὸν ἀμφὶ βίοντον
ἔχει μελιτόεσσαν εὐδίαν
ἀντ. δ'
ἀέθλων γ' ἔνεκεν. τὸ δ' αἰεὶ παράμερον ἐσλὸν 160
100 ὕπατον ἔρχεται παντὶ βροτῶν. ἐμὲ δὲ στεφανῶσαι
κείμενον ἱππίῳ νόμῳ
Αἰοληΐδι μολπᾷ
χρή· πέποιθα δὲ ξένον
μή τιν', ἀμφότερα καλῶν τε ἴδριν ἀμᾷ καὶ δύνα-
μιν κυριώτερον,

100 βροτῶν good mss (MG): βροτῷ N (BFC)

104 ἀμᾷ καὶ Wilamowitz (s): ἅμα καὶ old mss; ἄλλον ἢ Moschopolus (v); ἀλλὰ καὶ Hermann, Donaldson (FC); ἅμμε καὶ (MG)

OLYMPIAN ODES I 83-104

without aim an inglorious eld, reft of all share of blessings? As for me, on this contest shall I take my stand; and do thou grant a welcome consummation."

Even thus he spake, nor did he light upon language that came to naught. The god honoured him with the gift of a golden chariot and of steeds unwearied of wing; and he overcame the might of Oenomaus, and won the maiden as his bride, and she bare him six sons, who were eager in deeds of valour. And now hath he a share in the splendid funeral-sacrifices, while he resteth beside the ford of the Alpheus, having his oft-frequented tomb hard by the altar that is thronged by many a visitant; and the fame of the Olympic festivals shineth from afar amid the race-courses of Pelops, where strife is waged in swiftness of foot and in doughty deeds of strength; but he that overcometh hath, on either hand, for the rest of his life, the sweetest calm, so far as crowns in the games can give it. Yet for every one of all mortal men the brightest boon is the blessing that ever cometh day by day.

I must crown the victor with the horseman's song, even with the Aeolian strains, and I am persuaded that there is no host of the present time, whom I shall glorify with sounding bouts of song, as one

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105 τῶν γε νῦν κλυταῖσι δαιδαλωσέμεν ὕμνων πτυ-
χαῖς. 170

θεὸς ἐπίτροπος ἔων τεαῖσι μῆδεται
ἔχων τοῦτο κᾶδος, Ἰέρων,
μερίμναισιν· εἰ δὲ μὴ ταχὺ λίποι,
ἔτι γλυκυτέραν κεν ἔλπομαι

ἐπ. δ'

110 σὺν ἄρματι θοῶ κλείξειν, ἐπίκουρον εὐρῶν ὁδὸν
λόγων

παρ' εὐδείελον ἐλθὼν Κρόνιον. ἐμοὶ μὲν ὦν
Μοῖσα καρτερώτατον βέλους ἀλκᾷ τρέφει. 180
ἐπ' ἄλλοισι δ' ἄλλοι μεγάλοι. τὸ δ' ἔσχατον
κορυφούται

βασιλεῦσι. μηκέτι πάπταινε πόρσιον.

115 εἴη σέ τε τοῦτον ὑψοῦ χρόνον πατεῖν, ἐμέ τε τοσ-
σάδε νικαφόροις

ὁμιλεῖν, πρόφαντον σοφία καθ' Ἑλλανας ἔοντα
παντᾷ.

109 κεν Vatican miss: τε (s).

113 -<ἐπ'> BMCFC: <ἀμφ'> s.

OLYMPIAN ODES I 105-116

who is at once more familiar with things noble, or is more sovereign in power. A god who hath this care, watcheth and broodeth over thy desires; but, if he doth not desert thee too soon, I trust I shall celebrate a still sweeter victory, even with the swift chariot, having found a path that prompteth praises, when I have reached the sunny hill of Cronus.

Howsoever, for myself, the Muse is keeping a shaft most mighty in strength. Some men are great in one thing; others in another: but the crowning summit is for kings. Refrain from peering too far! Heaven grant that thou mayest plant thy feet on high, so long as thou livest, and that I may consort with victors for all my days, and be foremost in the lore of song among Hellenes in every land.

OLYMPIAN II

FOR THERON OF ACRAGAS

INTRODUCTION

UNDER Thêrôn and his brother Xenocratês, Acragas, a colony of Gela, was brought to the height of its glory. The brothers were descended from the Emmenidae, who were descended from Cadmus. They were allied to the rulers of Syracuse, Dâmareta, daughter of Thêrôn, having successively married Gelôn and his younger brother, Polyzêlus, while Thêrôn had already married a daughter of Polyzêlus, and Hierôn a daughter of Xenocrates.

Thêrôn became tyrant of Acragas about 488, and conquered Himera in 482. The tyrant of Himera appealed to his son-in-law Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium, who called in the aid of the Carthaginians, whom Thêrôn and his son-in-law, Gelôn of Syracuse, defeated at Himera in 480. In 476 Thêrôn won the chariot-race at Olympia, which is celebrated in the present ode. The date is recorded in the *Oxyrhynchus papyrus*, ii (1899) 88.

The God, the hero, and the man, we celebrate, shall be Zeus, the lord of Pisa, Heracles, the founder of

INTRODUCTION

the Olympic games, and the victor Thêrôn (1-6). Thêrôn's famous ancestors had settled and prospered in Sicily, and Zeus is prayed to continue their prosperity (6-15). But prosperity leads to forgetfulness of troubles, as is proved by the family of Cadmus, from which Thêrôn himself is descended (15-47). He and his brother have an hereditary claim to victory in the Greek games (48-51). Victory gives release from trouble (51 f.).

Glory may be won by wealth combined with virtue; while the unjust are punished, the just live in the Islands of the Blest, with Cadmus and Achilles (53-83).

The poet is like an eagle, while his detractors are like crows, but their cavil cannot prevail against the poet's praise (83-88). Thêrôn is the greatest benefactor that Acragas has had for a hundred years; though his fame is attacked by envy, his bounties are as countless as the sand of the sea (89-100).

II.—ΘΗΡΩΝΙ ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Ἀναξιφόρμιγγες ὕμνοι,
τίνα θεόν, τίν' ἥρωα, τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελαδήσομεν;
ἦτοι Πίσσα μὲν Διός· Ὀλυμπιάδα δ' ἔστασεν
Ἑρακλῆς
ἀκρόθινα πολέμου·

5 Θήρωνα δὲ τετραορίας ἔνεκα νικαφόρου
γεγωνητέον, ὅπι δίκαιον ξένων, ἔρεισμ' Ἀκρά-
γαντος, 10
εὐωνύμων τε πατέρων ἄωτον ὀρθόπολιν·

ἀντ. α'

καμώντες οἱ πολλὰ θυμῷ
ἱερὸν ἔσχον οἶκημα ποταμοῦ, Σικελίας τ' ἔσαν
10 ὀφθαλμός, αἰὼν δ' ἔφεπε μόρσιμος, πλούτόν τε
καὶ χάριν ἄγων 20

γνησίαις ἐπ' ἀρεταῖς.

ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνιε παῖ Ῥέας, ἔδος Ὀλύμπου νέμων
ἀέθλων τε κορυφὰν πόρον τ' Ἀλφειοῦ, ἱανθεῖς
ἁοιδαῖς

εὐφρων ἄρουραν ἔτι πατρίαν σφίσιςιν κόμισσον

ἐπ. α'

15 λοιπῷ γένει. τῶν δὲ πεπραγμένων
ἐν δίκᾳ τε καὶ παρὰ δίκαν, ἀποίητον οὐδ' ἂν 30

6 ὅπι δίκαιον ξένων Hermann² (B²S): ὅπλ δ. ξένων mss; ὅπι δ. ξένων F; ὅπιν δ. ξένων Hartung (M¹C); ὅπιν δ ξένων Hermann¹ (B¹).

II.—FOR THERON OF ACRAGAS

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE, 476 B.C.

YE hymns that rule the lyre! what god, what hero, aye, and what man shall we loudly praise? Verily Zeus is the lord of Pisa; and Heracles established the Olympic festival, from the spoils of war; while Thêrôn must be proclaimed by reason of his victorious chariot with its four horses, Thêrôn who is just in his regard for guests, and who is the bulwark of Acragas, the choicest flower of an auspicious line of sires, whose city towers on high,—those sires who, by much labour of mind, gat them a hallowed home beside the river, and were the eye of Sicily, while their allotted time drew on, bringing wealth and glory to crown their native merits. But, O thou son of Cronus and Rhea, that rulest over thine abode on Olympus, and over the foremost of festivals, and over the ford of the Alpheüs! soothed by our songs, do thou graciously preserve their ancestral soil for their future race. Even Time, the father of all, could not undo the accomplished end of things that

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χρόνος ὁ πάντων πατὴρ δύναιτο θέμεν ἔργων τέλος·
λάθα δὲ πότμῳ σὺν εὐδαίμονι γένοιτ' ἄν.
ἐσλῶν γὰρ ὑπὸ χαρμάτων πῆμα θνάσκει

20 παλίγκοτον δαμασθέν,

στρ. β'

ὅταν θεοῦ Μοῖρα πέμπῃ
ἀνεκὰς ὄλβον ὑψηλόν. ἔπεται δὲ λόγος εὐθρόνοις
Κάδμοιο κούραις, ἔπαθον αἰὲν μεγάλα, πένθος δ'
ἐπίτνει βαρὺ
κρεσσόνων πρὸς ἀγαθῶν.

40

25 ζῶει μὲν ἐν Ὀλυμπίοις ἀποθανοῖσα βρόμῳ
κεραυνοῦ τανυθέιρα Σεμέλα, φιλεῖ δὲ νιν Παλλὰς
αἰεὶ,
καὶ Ζεὺς πατὴρ μάλα, φιλεῖ δὲ παῖς ὁ κισσο-
φόρος·

50

ἀντ. β'

λέγοντι δ' ἐν καὶ θαλάσσῃ
μετὰ κόραισι Νηρηῆος ἀλῖαις βίοτον ἄφθιτον
30 Ἴνοϊ τετάχθαι τὸν ὅλον ἀμφὶ χρόνον. ἦτοι
βροτῶν γε κέκριται
πεῖρας οὐ τι θανάτου,
οὐδ' ἡσύχιμον ἀμέραν ὁπότε, παῖδ' ἀλίου,
ἀτειρεῖ σὺν ἀγαθῷ τελευτάσομεν· ῥοαὶ δ' ἄλλοτ'
ἄλλαι

59

εὐθυμῖαν τε μετὰ καὶ πόνων ἐς ἄνδρας ἔβαν.

ἐπ. β'

35 οὕτω δὲ Μοῖρ', ἃ τε πατρώιον
τῶνδ' ἔχει τὸν εὐφρονα πότμον, θεόρτῳ σὺν ὄλβῳ
ἐπὶ τι καὶ πῆμ' ἄγει παλιντράπελον ἄλλῳ χρόνῳ·
ἐξ οὐπερ ἔκτεινε Λαῶν μόριμος υἱὸς
συναντόμενος, ἐν δὲ Πυθῶνι χρησθέν
40 παλαίφατον τέλεσεν.

70

OLYMPIAN ODES II 17-40

have been finally completed, whether in right or in wrong; but, if fortune be favourable, that end may be forgotten. For, under the power of noble joys, a cruel trouble is quelled and dieth away, whenever good fortune is lifted on high by a god-sent fate.

This saying befitteth the fair-throned daughters of Cadmus, who sorely suffered, but their heavy sorrow was abated by the presence of greater blessings. Semelê of the streaming hair liveth amid the gods Olympian, when she had been slain by the thunderbolt,—Semelê, beloved for ever by Pallas and, in very deed, by father Zeus; beloved by her ivy-crowned son; while Ino, as the story telleth, hath allotted to her for all time a deathless life beneath the sea, amid the ocean-daughters of Nêreus. Verily, for mortal men at least, the time when their life will end in the bourne of death is not clearly marked; no, nor the time when we shall bring a calm day, the Sun's own child, to its close amid happiness that is unimpaired.

But diverse are the currents that at divers times come upon men, either with joys or with toils. Even thus Fate, which handeth a kindly fortune down from sire to son, bringeth at another time some sad reverse, together with the heaven-sent bliss, from the day when that fated son met and slew Laus, and thus fulfilled the oracle spoken of old at Pytho. But the keen-eyed Fury saw

- στρ. γ'
 ἰδοῖσα δ' ὀξεῖ' Ἑριννὺς
 ἔπεφνέ οἱ σὺν ἀλλαλοφονίᾳ γένος Ἀρήιον·
 λείφθη δὲ Θέρσανδρος ἐριπέντι Πολυνείκει, νέοις
 ἐν ἀέθλοις
 ἐν μάχαις τε πολέμου
 45 τιμώμενος, Ἀδραστιδᾶν θάλος Ἀρωγὸν δόμοις· 80
 ὅθεν σπέρματος ἔχοντα ρίζαν, πρέπει τὸν Αἰνη-
 σιδάμου
 ἐγκωμίων τε μελέων λυρῶν τε τυγχανέμεν.
 ἀντ. γ'
 Ὀλυμπία μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς
 γέρας ἔδεκτο, Πυθῶνι δ' ὁμόκλαρον ἐς ἀδελφεὸν
 50 Ἴσθμοῖ τε κοιναὶ Χάριτες ἄνθεα τεθρίππων δυω-
 δεκαδρόμων 90
 ἄγαγον. τὸ δὲ τυχεῖν
 πειρώμενον ἀγωνίας παραλύει δυσφρονᾶν.
 ὁ μὲν πλοῦτος ἀρεταῖς δεδαιδαλμένος φέρει τῶν
 τε καὶ τῶν
 καιρόν, βαθείαν ὑπέχων μέριμναν ἀγροτέραν, 100
 ἐπ. γ'
 55 ἀστὴρ ἀρίζηλος, ἐτήτυμον
 ἀνδρὶ φέγγος· εἰ δέ νιν ἔχων τις οἶδεν τὸ μέλλον,
 ὅτι θανόντων μὲν ἐνθάδ' αὐτίκ' ἀπάλαμνοι φρένες
 ποινὰς ἔτισαν,—τὰ δ' ἐν τᾷδε Διὸς ἀρχᾷ
 ἀλιτρὰ κατὰ γᾶς δικάζει τις ἐχθρᾷ
 60 λόγον φράσαις ἀνάγκη·

46 ἔχοντα Erasmus Schmid (MGFCs) : ἔχοντι most mss (B).

52 π. δυσφρονᾶν Dindorf (GFC) ; — δυσφρόνων Triclinius (B) ;
 δυσφρονᾶν π. (S) : δυσφροσυνᾶν π. C¹, — σύννας C², — σύνναν ABD ;
 ἀφροσυνᾶν π. Scholia (M).

56 εἰ δέ (mss) νιν (MGFS) ; εἴ γε μιν (B), — νιν (C) ; εἰ δέ μιν
 B in critical notes (Donaldson) ; εἰ δέ νιν Hermann.

OLYMPIAN ODES II 41-60

it, and caused his war-like sons to be slain by one another's hands. Yet Polyneicês, when laid low, left behind him a son, Thersander, who was honoured amid youthful contests and amid the conflicts of war, a scion destined to succour the house of the descendants of Adrastus; and it is fitting that the son of Aristodêmus, who hath sprung from that seed, should meet with songs of praise and with notes of the lyre. For at Olympia, he himself won a prize, while, at Pytho and at the Isthmus, the impartial Graces brought unto his brother, who shared the same victorious lot, crowns that were won from the teams of four horses that twelve times traverse the course. Now, to win the victory when essaying the contest, giveth us release from hardships.

But, verily, wealth adorned with virtues bringeth the fitting chance of divers boons, prompting the heart of man to a keen and eager quest, wealth which is that star conspicuous, that truest light of man. But if, in very deed, when he hath that wealth, he knoweth of the future, that immediately after death, on earth, it is the lawless spirits that suffer punishment,—and the sins committed in this realm of Zeus are judged by One who passeth sentence stern and inevitable; while the good, having the

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στρ. δ'

ἴσαις δὲ νύκτεσσιν αἰεῖ,
ἴσαις δ' ἐν ἡμέραις ἄλιον ἔχοντες, ἀπονέστερον 110
ἐσλοὶ δέκονται βίοτον, οὐ χθόνα ταράσσοντες ἐν
χερὸς ἀκμῇ

οὐδὲ πόντιον ὕδωρ

65 κεινὰν παρὰ δίαιταν· ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τιμίους
θεῶν, οἵτινες ἔχαιρον εὐορκίαις, ἄδακρυν νέ-
μονται 120

· αἰῶνα· τοὶ δ' ἀπροσόρατον ὀκχέοντι πόνον—
ἀντ. δ'

ὅσοι δ' ἐτόλμασαν ἐστρίς
ἐκατέρωθι μείναντες ἀπὸ πάμπαν ἀδίκων ἔχειν

70 ψυχάν, ἔτειλαν Διὸς ὁδὸν· παρὰ Κρόνου τύρσιν·
ἐνθα μακάρων

νᾶσος ὠκεανίδες

αἶραι περιπνέουσιν, ἄνθεμα δὲ χρυσοῦ φλέγει, 130

τὰ μὲν χερσὸθεν ἀπ' ἀγλαῶν δενδρέων, ὕδωρ δ'

ἄλλα φέρβει,

ὄρμοισι τῶν χέρας ἀναπλέκοντι καὶ στεφάνοις

ἐπ. δ'

75 βουλαῖς ἐν ὀρθαῖσι Ῥαδαμάνθυνος,
ὃν πατὴρ ἔχει <μέ>γας ἐτοῖμον αὐτῷ παρέδρον,

61 f. ἴσαις δὲ . . . ἴσαις δ' best mss (MGFS). ἴσον δὲ . . . ἴσα δ' ἐν Moschopulus, Triclinius (R); ἴσ' ἐν δὲ . . ἴσα δ' ἐν Schwickert (C).

65 κεινὰν interpolated mss (BGFC). κενεὰν old mss (MS).

71 νᾶσος (Doric acc.) G with note ἀντὶ νήσους Triclinius, and paraphrase (BMGFC): νᾶσον old mss (S).

74 στεφάνοις C sup'ra (HF); στεφάνους mss (MS); κεφαλὰς B, κροτάφους Karsten (C).

76 γὰς old mss: <μέ>γας Pauw (CS): Κρόνος Triclinius (BGF); χθονὸς (M¹), Διὸς M².

OLYMPIAN ODES II 61-76

sun shining for evermore, for equal nights and equal days, receive the boon of a life of lightened toil, not vexing the soil with the strength of their hands, no, nor the water of the sea, to gain a scanty livelihood; but, in the presence of the honoured gods, all who were wont to rejoice in keeping their oaths, share a life that knoweth no tears, while the others endure labour that none can look upon — But, whosoever, while dwelling in either world, have thrice been courageous in keeping their souls pure from all deeds of wrong, pass by the highway of Zeus unto the tower of Cronus, where the ocean-breezes blow around the Islands of the Blest, and flowers of gold are blazing, some on the shore from radiant trees, while others the water fostereth; and with chaplets thereof they entwine their hands, and with crowns, according to the righteous councils of Rhadamanthys, who shareth for evermore the judgement-seat of the mighty Father, even the Lord of Rhea with her throne exalted beyond

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- πόσις ὁ πάντων ῥέας ὑπέρτατον ἐχούσας
 θρόνον. 140
 Πηλεὺς τε καὶ Κάδμος ἐν τοῖσιν ἀλέγονται·
 Ἀχιλλέα τ' ἔνικ', ἐπεὶ Ζηνὸς ἦτορ
 80 λιταῖς ἔπεισε, μήτηρ·
 στρ. ε'
 ὃς Ἑκτορ' ἔσφαλε, Τροίας
 ἄμαχον ἀστραβῇ κίονα, Κύκνον τε θανάτῳ
 πόρεν,
 Ἀοῦς τε παῖδ' Αἰθίοπα. πολλά μοι ὑπ' ἀγκῶνος
 ὠκέα βέλη 150
 ἔνδον ἐντι φαρέτρας
 85 φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν· ἐς δὲ τὸ πᾶν ἐρμηνέων
 χατίζει. σοφὸς ὁ πολλὰ εἰδὼς φυᾶ· μαθόντες δὲ
 λάβροι
 παγγλωσσία, κόρακες ὥς, ἄκραντα γαρύετον
 ἀντ. ε'
 Διὸς πρὸς ὄρνιχα θεῖον.
 ἔπεχε νῦν σκοπῶ τόξον, ἄγε θυμέ, τίνα βάλ-
 λομεν 160
 90 ἐκ μαλθακάς αὖτε φρενὸς εὐκλέας οἷστοὺς ἰέντες;
 ἐπὶ τοι
 Ἀκράγαντι τανύσαις
 αὐδάσομαι ἐνόρκιον λόγον ἀλαθεῖ νόῳ
 τεκεῖν μή τιν' ἑκατόν γε ἐτέων πόλιν φίλοις ἄνδρα
 μάλλον 170
 εὐεργέταν πραπίσιν ἀφθονέστερύν τε χέρα

85 τὸ πᾶν AC (MGFCs); τοπὰν B²: τὸ πᾶν BD.

87 γαρύετον mss and scholia (BGFC); γαρύεται M; γαρυέτων Bergk (s).

91 τανύσαις· B.

OLYMPIAN ODES II 77-94

all beside. And among them are numbered Pélous and Cadmus, while Achilles was borne thither by his mother, when, by her prayers, she had entreated the heart of Zeus,—Achilles, who laid low Hector, that resistless, that unswerving tower of Troy, and who consigned to death Memnon, the son of Morning.

Full many a swift arrow have I beneath mine arm, within my quiver, many an arrow that is vocal to the wise; but for the crowd they need interpreters. The true poet is he who knoweth much by gift of nature, but they that have only learnt the lore of song, and are turbulent and intemperate of tongue, like a pair of crows, chatter in vain against the god-like bird of Zeus.¹

Now, bend thy bow toward the mark! tell me, my soul, whom are we essaying to hit, while we now shoot forth our shafts of fame from the quiver of a kindly heart? Lo! I would aim mine arrow at Acragas, and would loudly utter with true intent a saying sealed by a solemn oath, when I declare that, for these hundred years, no city hath given birth to a man more munificent in heart, more ungrudging in

¹ The dual, *γαρύτερον*, is understood in some of the *scholia* as a reference to Pindar's rivals, the Cean poets, Simonides and his nephew, Bacchylides; and this is regarded as probable by Jebb (*Bacchylides*, pp. 17-19). It is far preferable to Freeman's suggestion that the pair are Capys and Hippocrates, kinsmen of Thêrôn, who unsuccessfully waged war against him (*Sicily*, i 531), and Verrall's, that they are the Sicilian rhetoricians, Corax and Tisias (*Journal of Philology*, ix 130, 197). Wilamowitz, however, notices that in the spring of 476 (the date of this ode), Simonides was at Athens, and had not yet visited Sicily. He therefore prefers accepting, with Schroder, Bergk's proposal of the contemptuous imperative, *γαρυέτων* (for *γαρυόντων*, cp. Soph. *Æi.* 961, *οἱ δ' οὖν γελώντων*), a rare form of the third person plural, like *ἔστων* and *ἴτων* (*Hieron und Pindaros*, 1302.)

OLYMPIAN ODES II 95-100

hand, than Thêrôn. But praise is attacked by envy,—
envy, not mated with justice, but prompted by
besotted minds, envy that is ever eager to babble,
and to blot the fair deeds of noble men; whereas
sand can never be numbered, and who could ever
count up all the joys that he hath given to
others?

OLYMPIAN III

FOR THERON OF ACRAGAS

INTRODUCTION

THE third Olympian celebrates the same victory as the 'second' (that of 476), but, while the former Ode was probably sung in the palace of Thêrôn, the present was performed in the temple of the Dioscûri at Acragas, on the occasion of the festival of the Theoxenia, when the gods were deemed to be entertained by Castor and Polydeuces.

Acragas and Thêrôn are commended to the favour of the Twin Brethren and their sister Helen (1-4). The Muse has prompted the poet to invent a new type of Dorian song, to be sung to the accompaniment of the lyre and the flute (4-9). He was also summoned to sing by Pisa, whence odes of victory are sent to all whom the umpire crowns with the olive, which Heracles brought back from the Hyperboreans to the treeless Olympia (9-34).

Heracles is now attending the Theoxenia with the Twin Brethren, whom he caused to preside over the Olympic Games (34-38). Thêrôn's glory is a favour granted in return for his pious worship of the Twin Gods (38-41). Even as water and gold are supreme in their kind, so Thêrôn's exploits reach the Pillars of Heracles

III.—ΘΗΡΩΝΙ ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΞΕΝΙΑ

στρ. α'

Τυνδαρίδαις τε φιλοξείνοις ἄδειν καλλιπλοκάμῳ
θ' Ἑλένα

κλεινὰν Ἀκράγαντα γεραίρων εὐχομαι,

Θήρωνος Ὀλυμπιονίκαν ὕμνον ὀρθώσας, ἀκα-
μαντοπόδων

ἵππων ἄωτον. Μοῖσα δ' οὕτω ποι παρέστα μοι
νεοσίγαλλον εὐρόντι τρόπον

5 Δωρίῳ φωνὰν ἐναρμόξαι πεδίλῳ
ἀντ. α'

ἀγλαόκωμον. ἐπεὶ χαίταισι μὲν ζευχθέντες ἔπι
στέφανοι 10

πράσσοντί με τοῦτο θεόδματον χρέος,

φόρμιγγά τε ποικιλόγαρυν καὶ βοὰν αὐλῶν ἐπέων
τε θέσιν

Αἰνησιδιάμου παιδὶ συμμῖξαι πρεπόντως, ἃ τε
Πῖσα με γεγωνεῖν τᾶς ἄπο

10 θεόμοροι νίσοντ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους αἰοιδαί,
ἐπ. α'

ᾧ τινι, κραίνων ἐφετμὰς Ἡρακλέος προτέρας, 20
ἀτρεκῆς Ἑλλανοδίκας γλεφάρων Αἰτωλὸς ἀνὴρ
ὑψόθεν

4 ποι παρέστα μοι *ABE* (M^2S); τοι παρέστα μοι *D* (*BF*); μοι
παρεστάκοι (M^1G); μοι παρεσταίη Naber (*C*).

10 θεόμοροι *MP*, Triclinius; θεόμοιροι better mss. θεόμοροι
νίσοντ' (*MS*), — νίσσοντ' (*CD*) *C*; θεύμοροι νίσοντ' *F*, —
νίσσοντ' *B*.

III.—FOR THERON OF ACRAGAS

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE, 476 B.C.

I PRAY that I may find favour with the hospitable sons of Tyndareus and with fair-haired Helen, while I honour the famous Acragas, by duly ordering my song in praise of Thêrôn's victory at Olympia, as the choicest guerdon for those steeds with unwearied feet. Even so, I ween, hath the Muse stood beside me, when I found out a fashion that is still bright and new, by fitting to the Dorian measure the voice of festive revellers. For the crowns that are about my hair prompt me to pay this sacred debt, that so, in honour of the son of Aenêsidâmus, I may duly blend the varied melody of the lyre, and the air played on the flutes, with the setting of the verses, while Pisa biddeth me raise my voice,—Pisa, whence heaven-sent strains of song are wafted over the world, in honour of any man, for whom the strict Aetolian umpire, in accordance with the olden ordinances of

PINDAR

ἀμφὶ κόμαισι βάλη γλαυκόχροα κόσμον ἐλαίας·
 τάν ποτε
 Ἰστρου ἀπὸ σκιαρᾶν παγᾶν ἔνεικεν Ἀμφι-
 τρωνιάδας,
 15 μνᾶμα τῶν Οὐλυμπία κάλλιστον ἄθλων
 στρ. β'
 δᾶμον Ὑπερβορέων πείσαις Ἀπόλλωνος θερά-
 ποντα λόγῳ.
 πιστὰ φρονέων Διὸς αἵτει πανδόκῳ 30
 ἄλσει σκιαρὸν τε φύτευμα ξυνὸν ἀνθρώποις
 στέφανόν τ' ἀρετᾶν.
 ἤδη γὰρ αὐτῷ, πατρὶ μὲν βωμῶν ἀγισθέντων,
 διχόμηνις ὅλον χρυσάρματος
 20 ἐσπέρας ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντέφλεξε Μῆνα,
 ἀντ. β'
 καὶ μεγάλων ἀέθλων ἄγνᾶν κρίσιν καὶ πεντα-
 ετηρίδ' ἁμᾶ
 θῆκε ζαθέοις ἐπὶ κρημνοῖς Ἀλφειοῦ·
 ἀλλ' οὐ καλὰ δένδρε' ἔθαλλεν χῶρος ἐν βάσσαις
 Κρονίου Πέλοπος. 40
 τούτων ἔδοξεν γυμνὸς αὐτῷ κᾶπος ὀξείαις ὑπα-
 κουέμεν αὐγαῖς ἀλίου.
 25 δὴ τότ' ἐς γαῖαν πορεύεν θυμὸς ὥρμα
 ἐπ. β'
 Ἰστρίαν νιν· ἔνθα Λατοῦς ἵπποσόα θυγάτηρ
 δέξατ' ἐλθόντ' Ἀρκαδίας ἀπὸ δειρᾶν καὶ πολυ-
 γνάμπτων μυχῶν,

25 πορεύεν . . . ὥρμα A alone (MS); πορεύειν . . . ὥρμα (GF);
 πόρευεν . . . ὀρμῇ C; πορεύειν . . . ὥρμαιν' mss (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES III 13-27

Heracles, flingeth o'er his brow and on his hair the grey-hued adornment of the olive-spray; that olive-spray, which, once upon a time, was brought by the son of Amphitryon from the shady springs of Ister, to be the fairest memorial of the Olympic contests, after he had gotten it by persuading the servants of Apollo, the people of the Hyperboreans.

With loyal heart was he entreating, for the hospitable precinct of Zeus, the gift of a tree, whose shade should be for all men, and whose leaves should be a crown of prowess. For already had the altars been consecrated in his father's honour, and in the midst of the month the Moon with her car of gold had at eventide kindled before him the full orb of her light, and he had ordained on the hallowed banks of Alpheus the impartial award of the great games, together with the quadrennial festival. But that plot of ground, sacred to Pelops, was not, as yet, flourishing with trees in its valleys below the hill of Cronus.

He deemed that his demesne, being bare of such trees, lay beneath the power of the keen rays of the sun. Then it was that his spirit prompted him to journey to the land of the Ister, where he had once been welcomed by Leda's daughter that driveth the steed, on his coming from the ridges and from the winding dells of Arcadia, what time, at the

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εὐτέ νιν ἀγγελίαις Εὐρυσθέος ἔντυ' ἀνάγκα
 πατρόθεν 50
 χρυσόκερων ἔλαφον θήλειαν ἄξονθ', ἄν ποτε
 Ταυγέτα
 30 ἀντιθεῖς' Ὀρθωσία ἔγραψεν ἱράν.
 στρ. γ'
 τὰν μεθέπων ἴδε καὶ κείναν χθόνα πνοιῆς ὅπιθεν
 Βορέα
 ψυχροῦ. τόθι δένδρεα θάμβαινε σταθείς.
 τῶν νιν γλυκὺς ἥμερος ἔσχευ δωδεκάγναμπτου
 περὶ τέρμα δρόμου
 ἵππων φύτεῦσαι. καὶ νυν ἐς ταύταν ἑορτὰν
 ἴλαος ἀντιθέοισιν νίσσεται 60
 35 σὺν βαθυζώνου διδύμοις παισὶ Λήδας.
 ἀντ. γ'
 τοῖς γὰρ ἐπέτραπεν Οὐλυμπόνδ' ἰὼν θαητὸν
 ἀγῶνα νέμειν
 ἀνδρῶν τ' ἀρετὰς πέρι καὶ ῥιμφαρμάτος
 διφρηλασίας. ἐμὲ δ' ὦν πα θυμὸς ὀτρύνει φάμεν
 Ἑμμενίδαις
 Θήρωνί τ' ἐλθεῖν κῦδος, εὐίππων διδόντων
 Τυνδαριδᾶν, ὅτι πλείσταισι βροτῶν 70
 40 ξεινίαις αὐτοὺς ἐποίχονται τραπέζαις,
 ἐπ. γ'
 εὐσεβεῖ γνῶμα φυλάσσοντες μακάρων τελετάς.
 εἰ δ' ἀριστεύει μὲν ὕδωρ, κτεάνων δὲ χρυσὸς
 αἰδοιέστατος,

32 θάμβαινε A (MGFCs) ; θαύμαινε most mss (B).

35 διδύμοις A (s), —μοισι other old mss ; διδύμοις Hermann (BMGFC).

38 πᾶ οἱ πα mss : πα MFS (καὶ ? s) ; παρ Moschopolus (BGC).

OLYMPIAN ODES III 28-42

behest of Eurystheus, the fate that bound the sire and son urged him on the quest of the doe with the golden horns, which (the Pleiad) Taygetê had inscribed with the name of Artemis, when she devoted it to the goddess in her own stead.¹ On his quest of that doe had he seen the far-off land beyond the cold blast of Boreas; and there had he stood and marvelled at the trees, and had been seized with sweet desire for them, even to plant them along the bounds of the race-ground with its courses twelve.

And now he cometh to this our festival with the twin sons divine of deep-zoned Leda. For Heracles, when he passed unto Olympus, assigned to them the ordering of the wondrous contest waged by men, the contest in prowess and in the driving of swift chariots. In any wise, my spirit strangely prompteth me to say that it is by the gift of those noble horsemen, the sons of Tyndareus, that glory hath come unto the Emmenidae and to Thêrôn, because that house, beyond all mortal men, draweth near to them with many more tables set for feasting, in pious spirit keeping the rites that to the Blest are due. But, even as water is most excellent, while gold is the most adorable of possessions,² so now doth

¹ Taygetê was one of the daughters of Atlas, known as the Pleiades. To escape the pursuit of Zeus, she was changed by Artemis into a doe, and, on returning to her human form, she consecrated a doe to the goddess. It was in quest of this mythical "doe with the golden horns," that Heracles went to the Hyperboreans. Dr. Ridgeway identifies it with the reindeer of Northern Asia and Europe, the only kind of deer, in which the female is armed with antlers (*Proc. Camb. Philol. Soc.* 25 Oct. 1894).

² Cp. *O.* i l f.

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νῦν δὲ πρὸς ἐσχατιὰν Θήρων ἀρεταῖσιν ἰκάνων
ἄπτεται
οἴκοθεν Ἡρακλέος σταλᾶν. τὸ πόρσω δ' ἔστι
σοφοῖς ἄβατον ἄβατον
 45 *κάσόφοις. οὗ νιν διώξω· κεινὸς εἶην.*

43 *νῦν δὲ AD* (MGS): *νῦν γε vulgo* (BFC).

45 *νιν CN* (GCS): *μιν D* (BF); *μῆν B*, *μᾶν M*. *κεινὸς* (BMGFCS¹): *κενὸς* (κενεὸς?) S^b; *κεινὸς <ᾶν>* Wackernagel.

OLYMPIAN ODES III 43-45

Thêrôn by his deeds of prowess come unto the utmost verge, by his own true merit reaching even as far as the pillars of Heracles. All beyond that bourne cannot be approached either by the wise or by the unwise. I shall not pursue it ; else may I be deemed a fool.

OLYMPIAN IV

FOR PSAUMIS OF CAMARINA

INTRODUCTION

CAMARÎNA had been founded by Syracuse in 599 B.C. Destroyed by Syracuse after a revolt, it was rebuilt by Hippocratês, to be destroyed once more by Gelôn, and rebuilt in 461 by men of Gela, mainly with the aid of Psaumis.

The Ode was probably in honour of a victory in the chariot-race in 452, a victory not of a tyrant, but of a free citizen. Under the above date the List of Olympian victors in the Oxyrhynchus papyrus (ii, 1899, p. 90) places *σαμιου καμ* [*αρινου τεθριππον*], where *σαμιου* is possibly a mistake for *Ψαυμιδος*. The Ambrosian and the Paris MSS of Pindar (*A* and *C*) state that Psaumis won the chariot race in 452 B.C.

Zeus, the Thunderer, is invoked, Zeus whose daughters, the Seasons, had sent the poet to witness the Olympic games (1-3). Men of worth are gladdened by the prosperity of their friends (4, 5). May Zeus graciously welcome the chorus that celebrates the present triumph of Psaumis, and answer his further prayers (6-13). He is keen in the

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breeding of horses; and is hospitable and patriotic (13-16). For mortal men, trial is the true test. Even so, by trial, Erginus, the Argonaut, was saved from the reproach of the Lemnian women, when, though his hair was grey, he won the race in armour (17-28).

IV.—ΨΑΤΜΙΔΙ ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ.

Ἐλατῆρ ὑπέρτατε βροντᾶς ἀκαμαντόποδος Ζεῦ·
 τεαὶ γὰρ ὦραι

ὑπὸ ποικιλοφόρμιγγος αἰοιδᾶς ἐλίσσόμεναί μ'
 ἔπεμψαν

ὑψηλοτάτων μάρτυρ' ἀέθλων.

ξείνων δ' εὖ πρασσόντων ἔσαναν αὐτίκ' ἀγγελίαν

5 ποτὶ γλυκεῖαν ἐσλοί.

ἀλλ', ὦ Κρόνου παῖ, ὃς Αἴτναν ἔχεις, 10

ἵπον ἀνεμόεσσαν ἑκατογκεφάλα Τυφῶνος ὀβρίμου,

Οὐλυμπιονίκαν δέκευ

Χαρίτων ἑκατι τόνδε κῶμον,

ἀντ.

10 χρονιώτατον φάος εὐρυσθενέων ἀρετᾶν. Ψαύμιος

γὰρ ἵκει

ὀχέων, ὅς, ἐλαίᾳ στεφανωθείς Πισάτιδι, κῦδος

ὄρσαι 20

σπεύδει Καμαρίνα. θεὸς εὐφρων

εἶη λοιπαῖς εὐχαῖς· ἐπεὶ νιν αἰνέω μάλα μὲν

τροφαῖς ἐτοῖμον ἵππων,

15 χαίροντά τε ξενίαις πανδόκοις

καὶ πρὸς ἀσυχίαν φιλόπολιν καθαρᾷ γνώμα

τετραμμένον.

7 ὀβρίμου GFCs : ὀμβρίμου C²EV (BM).

9 Χαρίτων Trichinius (BM²GC) ; — θ' most old mss (FS¹) ;
 — δ' V (S³) ; — γ' A (M¹).

IV.—FOR PΣAUMIS OF CAMARINA

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE, 452 B.C.

O ZEUS most high, whose chariot is the tireless-footed thundercloud! on thee I call; for it is thine Hours that, in their circling dance to the varied notes of the lyre's minstrelsy, sent me to bear witness to the most exalted of all contests; and, when friends are victorious, forthwith the heart of the noble leapeth up with gladness at the sweet tidings.

But, Son of Cronus, that holdest Etna, that breeze-swept height which lieth heavily on the mighty Typhon! welcome the Olympian victor; welcome, for the Graces' sake, this minstrel band, this long-enduring light of widely potent prowess. 'Tis the minstrel-band that cometh in honour of the chariot of Psaumis,¹ who, crowned with the olive of Pisa, is eager to win high glory for Camarina. May Heaven be gracious to his further prayers, for I praise one who is right ready in the rearing of coursers, one who rejoiceth in welcoming all his guests, and one who in pure heart devoteth himself to Peace that loveth the State. I shall utter a word untinged

¹ ὀχέων, gen. pl. of ὄχος, is also found in *P.* ix 11. It has been proposed to take it as the present participle of ὀχέω, in the intransitive sense of "ride," cp. *O.* vi 48, ἐλαύνων ἵκετο (*W. A. Oldfather, in Classical Review, 1910, xxiv 82*).

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οὐ ψεύδει τέγξω λόγον·
διάπειρά τοι βροτῶν ἔλεγχος·

30

ἐπ.

ἄπερ Κλυμένοιο παῖδα

20 Λαμνιάδων γυναικῶν

ἔλυσεν ἐξ ἀτιμίας.

χαλκείοισι δ' ἐν ἔντεσι νικῶν δρόμον
ἔειπεν Ὑψιπυλείᾳ μετὰ στέφανον ἰών·

“Οὗτος ἐγὼ ταχυτάτι·

25 χεῖρες δὲ καὶ ἥτορ ἴσον.

φύονται δὲ καὶ νέοις ἐν ἀνδράσιν

40

πολιαὶ θαμὰ καὶ παρὰ τὸν ἀλικίας

ἔοικότα χρόνον.”

27 θαμὰ καὶ most mss (BGFC); θαμάκι A (MS).

OLYMPIAN ODES IV 17-28

with falsehood. "Trial is the true test of mortal men."

This it was that caused the son of Clymenus¹ to cease to be mocked by the women of Lemnos. When, in armour of bronze, he won the foot-race, he spake on this wise to Hypsipylê, as he went to receive the crown: "Such am I in swiftness of foot, with hands and heart to match. Even young men full often find their hair growing grey, even before the fitting time of life."

¹ Ergînus

OLYMPIAN V

FOR PSAUMIS OF CAMARINA

INTRODUCTION

THE race with the mule-car was introduced at Olympia in 500 B.C., and put down by proclamation in 444. The present Ode was probably composed for a victory won by Psau mis with the mule-car in 448. Such a car is implied by the term ἀπήνας in line 3.

Some suppose that *Ol.* 4 and *Ol.* 5 both refer to the same victory, namely a victory with the mule-car, which was possibly won in 456, four years before the victory with the horse-chariot of 452, recorded in MSS *A* and *C*. On this view, *Ol.* 4 was sung in the festal procession, and *Ol.* 5 at the banquet.

A scholium in the Ambrosian and five other MSS states that *Ol.* 5 was not in the original texts (ἐν τοῖς ἑδαφίοις), but was nevertheless assigned to Pindar in the annotations of the Alexandrian grammarian, Didymus.

The nymph of Camarina is asked to accept the worship of Psau mis, who has done her honour by his victories (1-6). On his return from Olympia, he

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celebrates the holy grove of Pallas and the local lake, and the two rivers; and also, by swiftly building a forest of lofty houses, brings his people out of perplexity (9-14).

Toil and cost are involved, while the mere chance of victory is in view, but success makes even fellow-citizens give a victor credit for wisdom (15, 16).

May Zeus Sôtér of Olympia bless Camarina, and permit Psaumis to reach a hale old age, while he rejoices in victorious steeds. Let him be content with health, wealth, and renown (17-24).

V.—ΨΑΤΜΙΔΙ ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩ

ΑΠΗΝΗ

στρ. α'

Ἐψηλᾶν ἀρετᾶν καὶ στεφάνων ἄωτον γλυκὺν
τῶν Οὐλυμπία, Ὀκεανοῦ θύγατερ, καρδία
γελανεῖ

ἄκαμαντόποδός τ' ἀπήνας δέκευ Ψαύμιός τε δῶρα·

ἀντ. α'

ὃς τὰν σὰν πόλιν αὔξων, Καμάρινα, λαοτρόφον

5 βωμούς ἐξ διδύμους ἐγέραιρεν ἑορταῖς θεῶν
μεγίσταις 10

ὑπὸ βουθυσῖαις ἀέθλων τε πεμπαμέροις ἀμίλλαις,

ἐπ. α'

ἵπποις ἡμίονοις τε μοναμπυκία τε. τὴν δὲ κῦδος
ἀβρόν

νικάσαις ἀνέθηκε, καὶ ὃν πατέρ' Ἀκρων' ἐκάρυξε
καὶ τὰν νέοικον ἔδραν.

στρ. β'

ἵκων δ' Οἰνομάου καὶ Πέλοπος παρ' εὐηράτων 20

10 σταθμῶν, ὧ πολιάοχε Παλλάς, αἰεὶ μὲν ἄλσος
ἀγνὸν

τὸ τεόν, ποταμόν τε Ὀανιν, ἐγχωρίαν τε λίμαν,

ἀντ. β'

καὶ σεμνοὺς ὀχετοὺς, Ἴππαρις οἷσιν ἄρδει στρατόν,

5 ἐγέραιρεν A alone (MGF); ἐγέραρεν (BCS); ἐγέραρε C
(γέραρε old mss).

6 πεμπ. Schneidewin (M²CS); πεμπτ. vulgo (BGF); πεντ. M¹.

V.—FOR PSAUMIS OF CAMARINA

WINNER IN THE MULE CHARIOT RACE, 448 (?) B.C.

DAUGHTER of Ocean ! receive with happy heart the choicest prize of deeds of prowess and of crowns Olympian, the guerdon won by Psaumis and his tireless-footed team,—Psaumis who, exalting thy city, Camarina, that fostereth its people, at the greatest festivals of the gods essayed to honour the twice six altars with the slaughter of oxen, and also with contests of games, lasting for five days, even with horses and mules, and with the riding of the single steed. And, by his victory, he hath set up for thee a bright renown, and hath caused to be proclaimed by the herald his father Acron and his newly-founded home.

Coming from the loved abodes of Oenomaus and of Pelops, he singeth of thy holy precinct, O Pallas, thou guardian of the State, and the river Oânis, and the lake of the land, and the sacred streams with which Hipparis watereth the folk ; and he

PINDAR

κολλᾶ τε σταδίων θαλάμων ταχέως ὑψίγιον
 ἄλσος, 30
 ἀπ' ἀμαχανίας ἄγων ἐς φάος τόνδε δᾶμον ἀστῶν·
 ἐπ. β'
 15 αἰεὶ δ' ἀμφ' ἀρεταῖσι πόνος δαπάνα τε μάρναται
 πρὸς ἔργον
 κινδύνῳ κεκαλυμμένον· ἣν δ' ἔχοντες σοφοὶ καὶ
 πολίταις ἔδοξαν ἔμμεν.
 στρ. γ'
 Σωτήρ ὑψινεφές Ζεῦ, Κρόνιόν τε ναίων λόφον 40
 τιμῶν τ' Ἀλφεὸν εὐρὺ ρέοντ' Ἰδαῖόν τε σεμνὸν
 ἄντρον,
 ἱκέτας σέθεν ἔρχομαι Λυδίοις ἀπύων ἐν αὐλοῖς,
 ἀντ. γ'
 20 αἰτήσων πόλιν εὐανορίαισι τάνδε κλυταῖς
 δαιδάλλειν, σέ τ', Ὀλυμπιόνικε, Ποσειδανίαισιν
 ἵπποις 50
 ἐπιτερπόμενον φέρειν γῆρας εὐθυμον ἐς τελευτάν,
 ἐπ. γ'
 υἱῶν, Ψαῦμι, παρισταμένων. ὑγίεντα δ' εἴ τις
 ὄλβον ἄρδει,
 ἐξαρκέων κτεάτεσσι καὶ εὐλογίαν προστιθείς, μὴ
 ματεύσῃ θεὸς γενέσθαι.

16 ἣν δ' Hermann (BMGF C) : εὐ δὲ mss (ἐσλὰ δ' ? S).

OLYMPIAN ODES V 13-24

swiftly weldeth together¹ a soaring forest of steadfast dwellings, bringing this people of citizens out of perplexity into the light of day.

But evermore, amid deeds of prowess, must toil and cost strive for the mastery with victory in view, veiled though it be in peril; and it is those that are prosperous who are deemed wise, even by their fellow-citizens.

O saviour Zeus, in the clouds on high! thou that dwellest on the hill of Cronus, and honourest the broad stream of Alpheus, and the hallowed cave of Ida! as thy suppliant am I coming, while I call on thee amid the sound of Lydian flutes, praying thee to adorn this city with famous hosts of noble men, praying, too, that thou, the Olympian victor, mayest reach the end of life in a kindly eld, while rejoicing in the steeds of Poseidon, and with thy sons, O Psaumis, standing beside thee. But, if any one tendeth his wealth in wholesome wise by being bountiful with his possessions and by winning good report, let him not seek to become a god.

¹ The subject is Psaumis, according to Hermann (*Opusc.* viii 100), with whom Bergk agrees; the river Hipparris, according to Libanius, i 361, and the Scholiasts.

OLYMPIAN VI

FOR HAGESIAS OF SYRACUSE

INTRODUCTION

HÂGÊSIAS was a citizen of Syracuse, descended from an Iamid (associated with Archias in founding that city in 734). He was thus a descendant of Iamus, the son of Apollo. He was also a citizen of Stympthâlus in Arcadia. In Sicily he was a partisan of Hieron, and his success at Olympia was viewed with envy in Syracuse (74). The Ode was accordingly sung among the more generous citizens of his Arcadian home (7). It was sent by Pindar from Thebes to Stympthâlus by the hands of Aeneas, who trained the chorus for its performance in Arcadia, prior to the return of Hâgêsias to Syracuse.

The date may be as early as 476 or as late as 472, the earliest and the latest Olympic festivals, held during the rule of Hieron. Pindar's stay in Sicily is now assigned to 476 and 475 B.C., and 472 is consistent with the poet's presence in Thebes. 468 is proposed by Boeckh. "*Aetnaean Zeus*" in line 96 may imply a reference to the founding of Aetna in 476, and is consistent with either of the above dates.

INTRODUCTION

Our poem must have a splendid portal (1-4). Hâgésias has many claims to distinction (4-9). There is no glory in achievements involving no risk (9-11). As seer and warrior, the victor resembles Amphiaraus (12-18). Though the poet is not contentious, he is ready to swear to the truth of his praises of the victor (19-21). The charioteer is bidden to yoke mules to the car of song, that the poet may at once reach the story of the origin of the family (22-27).

The myth of Euadné (28-34), and the myth of her son, Iamus (35-57). Iamus, when he comes of age, invokes Poseidon and Apollo (57-61), and Apollo summons him to Olympia, and grants the gift of divination to himself and his seed (64-70). The fame and the wealth of the Iamids (71-73).

The victory of Hâgésias is due to Zeus and his ancestral god, Hermes Enagônus of Arcadia (77-78). Thebes and Arcadia are mythologically connected (82-87). The poet at Thebes addresses his messenger, Aeneas, the trainer of the chorus (87-91), sending a message to Syracuse, and praising Hieron (92-97) who, the poet hopes, will welcome the chorus, when it passes from Stymphálus to Syracuse, from one of the victor's homes to the other (98-100). Two anchors are safest during a stormy voyage (101). May the citizens of both places be blest (101 f), and may Poseidon grant the victor a safe journey to Syracuse, and also prosper the poet's song.

VI.—ΑΓΗΣΙΑ ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ

ΑΠΗΝΗ

στρ. α'

Χρυσέας ὑποστάσαντες εὐτειχεὶ προθύρῳ θαλάμου
κίονας, ὥς ὅτε θαητὸν μέγαρον,
πάξομεν· ἀρχομένου δ' ἔργου πρόσωπον
χρῆ θέμεν τηλαυγές. εἰ δ' εἴη μὲν Ὀλυμπιονίκας,
5 βωμῷ τε μαντεῖῳ ταμίας Διὸς ἐν Πίσᾳ,
συνοικιστὴρ τε τᾶν κλεινᾶν Συρακοσσᾶν· τίνα κεν
φύγοι ὕμνον
κεῖνος ἀνὴρ, ἐπικύρσαις ἀφθόνων ἀστῶν ἐν ἡμερ-
ταῖς ἀοιδαῖς; 10

ἀντ. α'

ἴστω γὰρ ἐν τούτῳ πεδίλῳ δαιμόνιον πόδ' ἔχων
Σωστράτου νιός. ἀκίνδυνοι δ' ἀρεταὶ
10 οὔτε παρ' ἀνδράσιν οὔτ' ἐν ναυσὶ κοίλαις
τίμμαι· πολλοὶ δὲ μέμνανται, καλὸν εἴ τι ποναθῇ.
'Αγησία, τὴν δ' αἶνος ἐτοῖμος, ὃν ἐν δίκᾳ
ἀπὸ γλώσσας Ἄδραστος μάντιν Οἰκλείδαν ποτ'
ἐς Ἀμφιάρηον 20
φθέγγεατ', ἐπεὶ κατὰ γαῖ' αὐτόν τέ νιν καὶ φαιδί-
μας ἵππους ἔμαρψεν.

ἐπ. α'

15 ἐπτά δ' ἔπειτα πυρᾶν νεκρῶν τελεσθεισᾶν Ταλαϊο-
νίδας

11 ποναθῇ most mss (BGF) : πονηθῇ C alone (MCS).

12, 77, 98 Ἀγησία s : Ἀγ. mss.

15 τελεσθεισᾶν Pauw, Hartung, Wilamowitz (s) : τελεσθέντων
mss (BMGF).

VI.—FOR HAGESIAS OF SYRACUSE

WINNER IN THE MULE CHARIOT RACE, 472 (?) B.C.

ON golden pillars raising the fair-walled porch of our abode, we shall build, as it were, a splendid hall ; even so, o'er our work's beginning we needs must set a front that shines afar. Now, if any one were a victor at Olympia, and were minister unto the prophetic altar of Zeus in Pisa, and were a fellow-founder of famous Syracuse, what strains of praise would such a man fail to win, by finding fellow-citizens who are ungrudging in delightful song ?

Let the son of Sôstratus¹ know that this sandal fitteth his foot, which is blessed of heaven. But deeds of prowess, apart from peril, win no honour either among men (on land) or on board the hollow ships, whereas if any fair fruit cometh of toil, there are many who remember it.

Even for thee, Hâgêsias, is the praise prepared, which in justice Adrastus of old spake freely forth of the seer Amphiaras, when the earth swallowed up that seer and his shining steeds. Nigh unto Thebes, when the seven funeral-pyres had been consumed,²

¹ Hâgêsias.

² Or (retaining τελεσθέντων) "when the full tale of the corpses of the seven pyres had been made up" (Gilbert Davies, in *Classical Review*, 1899, xiii 9).

PINDAR

εἶπεν ἐν Θήβαισι τοιοῦτόν τι ἔπος· “Ποθέω
στρατιῆς ὀφθαλμὸν ἐμᾶς,
ἀμφοτέρων μάντιν τ’ ἀγαθὸν καὶ δουρὶ μάρνασθαι.”
τὸ καὶ

ἀνδρὶ κώμου δεσπότη πάρεστι Συρακοσίῳ. 30
οὔτε δύσηρις ἐὼν οὔτ’ ὦν φιλόνικος ἄγαν,
20 καὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμόσσαις τοῦτό γέ οἱ σαφέως
μαρτυρήσω· μελίφθογγοι δ’ ἐπιτρέψονται Μοῖσαι.
στρ. β’

ᾧ Φίντις, ἀλλὰ ζεῦξον ἤδη μοι σθένος ἡμιόνων,
ᾧ τάχος, ὅφρα κελεύθῳ τ’ ἐν καθαράῃ
βάσομεν ὄκχον, ἴκωμαί τε πρὸς ἀνδρῶν 40
25 καὶ γένος· κεῖναι γὰρ ἐξ ἄλλαν ὁδὸν ἀγεμονεῦσαι
ταύταν ἐπίστανται, στεφάνους ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ
ἐπεὶ δέξαντο· χρὴ τοίνυν πύλας ὕμνων ἀναπιπνα-
μεν αὐταῖς·
πρὸς Πιτάναν δὲ παρ’ Εὐρώτα πόρον δεῖ σάμερόν
μ’ ἐλθεῖν ἐν ὥρᾳ·

ἀντ. β’
ᾧ τοι Ποσειδάωνι μιχθεῖσα Κρονίῳ λέγεται
30 παῖδα ἰόπλοκον Εὐάδην τεκέμεν. 50
κρύψε δὲ παρθενίαν ὠδῖνα κόλποις·
κυρίῳ δ’ ἐν μηνὶ πέμποισ’ ἀμφιπόλους ἐκέλευσεν
ἥρῳ πορσαίνειν δόμεν Εἰλατίδα βρέφος,
ὃς ἀνδρῶν Ἀρκάδων ἀνασσε Φαισάνα λάχε τ’
Ἄλφεον οἰκεῖν·
35 ἔνθα τραφεῖς ὑπ’ Ἀπόλλωνι γλυκείας πρῶτον
ἔψαυσ’ Ἀφροδίτας.

19 φιλόνικος Bergk (s) : φιλόνικος mss (BMGF).
30 παῖδα ἰόπλοκον Bergk (MGCS), cp. I vii 23 : παῖδ’
ἰοπλόκαμον old mss ; παῖδ’ ἰοβόστρυχον Byzantine mss (BF).

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 16-35

the son of Talaus spake on this wise, "I have lost the eye of my host,—one who was at once matchless as a prophet, and as a warrior with the spear." And this holdeth good no less of the man of Syracuse, who is lord of this triumphant band. Though neither prone to quarrel, no, nor over-fond of victory, I would even swear a mighty oath, and herein at least will I clearly bear witness for him; and the honey-toned Muses will grant me their consent.

But now it is high time, O Phintis, for thee to yoke me the sturdy mules with all good speed, that so we may mount the car in the clear and open path of song, and that I may at last arrive at the theme of the descent of our heroes; for here those mules, above all others, know how to lead the way, since they have won crowns of victory at Olympia.

Therefore is it meet for us to ope for them the portals of song, and on this very day, must we be-times reach the presence of Pitànê, beside the ford of Eurôtas,—the presence of that nymph, who, wedded with Poseidon, son of Cronus, is said to have borne Euadnê of the violet tresses. But she, with the folds of her robe, concealed the fruit of her unwedded love; and, in the appointed month, she sent messengers and bade them give the babe to the son of Eilatus for him to tend it, even to Aepytus, who ruled over the Arcadians at Phaêsânê, and had his allotted home on the Alpheus, where it was that she had first tasted the sweets of love in the arms of Apollo; and she did not escape the ken of

PINDAR

ἐπ. β'

οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴπυτον ἐν παντὶ χρόνῳ κλέπτοισα
θεοῖο γόνον· 60

ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Πυθῶναδ', ἐν θυμῷ πιέσαις χόλον οὐ
φατὸν ὀξεῖα μελέτα,

ᾧχετ' ἰὼν μαντευσόμενος ταύτας περ' ἀτλάτου
πάθας.

ἀ δὲ φοινικόκροκον ζῶναν καταθηκαμένα

40 κάλπιδά τ' ἀργυρέαν, λόχμας ὑπὸ κυανέας

τίκτε θεόφρονα κοῦρον. τᾷ μὲν ὁ Χρυσοκόμας 70
πραύμητίν τ' Ἑλείθυιαν παρέστασέν τε Μοίρας·

στρ. γ'

ἦλθεν δ' ὑπὸ σπλάγχχνων ὑπ' ὠδῖνός τ' ἐρατᾶς
Ἰαμος

ἐς φάος αὐτίκα. τὸν μὲν κνιζομένα

45 λείπε χαμαί· δύο δὲ γλαυκῶπες αὐτὸν

δαιμόνων βουλαῖσιν ἐθρέψαντο δράκοντις ἀμεμφεῖ
ἰῶ μελισσᾶν καδόμενοι. βασιλεὺς δ' ἐπεὶ 80

πετραέσσας ἐλαύνων ἵκετ' ἐκ Πυθῶνος, ἅπαντας
ἐν οἴκῳ

εἶρετο παῖδα, τὸν Εὐάδνα τέκοι· Φοίβου γὰρ
αὐτὸν φᾶ γεγάκειν

ἀντ. γ'

50 πατρός, περὶ θνατῶν δ' ἔσεσθαι μάντιν ἐπιχθονίοις
ἔξοχον, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐκλείψειν γενεάν.

ὥς ἄρα μάνυε. τοὶ δ' οὔτ' ὦν ἀκοῦσαι

οὔτ' ἰδεῖν εὐχοντο πεμπταῖον γεγεννημένον. ἀλλ' ἐν
κέκρυπτο γὰρ σχοίνῳ βατιᾷ τ' ἐν ἀπειράτῳ, 90

42 Ἑλείθυιαν παρέστασέν (MGFCs): Ἑλευθῶ συμπ. Byzantine
mss (B).

54 βατιᾷ Wilamowitz (s); βατεῖα old mss (MCC); βατῖα (BF).
ἀπειράτῳ (BMGFC), ἀπερά(ν)τῳ old mss; ἀπειρίτῳ Heyne,
W. Schulze (s).

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 36-54

Aepytus, while essaying to conceal her being with child by the god; but anon, he went to Delphi, with keen resolve quelling in his heart his wrath unutterable, to inquire of the oracle concerning this dire disaster. Meanwhile, she laid down her crimson zone and her silver pitcher, and 'neath the blue brake was about to bear a boy inspired of heaven; and the Lord of the golden hair sent to her aid the gentle goddess of birth, and the Fates; and from her womb, and amid sweet sorrow, forthwith came Iamus to the light of day. And she, though sore distressed, was fain to leave him there upon the ground: but, by the will of the gods, two grey-eyed serpents tended the babe with the bane, the harmless bane, of the honey-bees. Now, when the king had driven back from rocky Pytho, he inquired of all in the house, touching the child born to Euadnê; for he said that the babe was begotton of Phoebus, and was destined to be, for men on earth, a prophet far beyond all mortals, and his race would never fail.

Such then was his rede; but they averred that they had neither heard nor seen the babe, though it had been born five days before: and no marvel; for it had been hidden amid the rushes and in the

PINDAR

55 Ἴων ξανθαῖσι καὶ παμπορφύροις ἀκτίσι βεβρεγ-
 μένος ἄβρδον
 σῶμα· τὸ καὶ κατεφάμιξεν καλείσθαι νιν χρονῶ
 σύμπαντι μάτηρ

ἐπ. γ'
 τοῦτ' ὄννυμ' ἀθάνατον. τερπνᾶς δ' ἐπεὶ χρυσοστε-
 φάνοιο λάβεν
 καρπὸν Ἡβας, Ἀλφεῶ μέσσω καταβὰς ἐκάλεσσε
 Ποσειδᾶν' εὐρυβίαν,
 ὃν πρόγονον, καὶ τοξοφόρον Δάλου θεοδμάτας
 σκοπόν, 100

60 αἰτέων λαοτρόφον τιμάν τιν' ἐᾷ κεφαλᾷ,
 νυκτὸς ὑπαίθριος. ἀντεφθέγγατο δ' ἀρτιεπῆς
 πατρίᾳ ὅσσα, μετέλλασέν τέ νιν· “Ὀρσο, τέκος,
 δεῦρο πάγκοινων ἐς χώραν ἵμεν φάμας ὅπισθεν.”

στρ. δ'
 ἴκοντο δ' ὑψηλοῖο πέτραν ἀλίβατον Κρονίου· 110

65 ἔνθα οἱ ὥπασε θησαυρὸν δίδυμον
 μαντοσύνας, τόκα μὲν φωνὰν ἀκούειν
 ψευδέων ἄγνωστον, εὖτ' ἂν δὲ θρασυμάχανος
 ἔλθων

Ἡρακλῆς, σεμνὸν θάλος Ἀλκαιδᾶν, πατρὶ
 ἑορτάν τε κτίσῃ πλειστόμβροτον τεθμόν τε μέ-
 γιστον ἀέθλων,

70 Ζηνὸς ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ βωμῷ τότ' αὖ χρηστήριον
 θέσθαι κέλευσεν.

ἀντ. δ'
 ἐξ οὗ πολὺκλειτον καθ' Ἑλλανας γένος Ἰα-
 μιδᾶν. 120

62 τέκος in lemma of scholium of B (MGFS): τέκνον mss (BC).

67 ἄγνωστον CNO and Vatican mss (BGF and Bergk):
 ἄγνωτον AM (MCS). Cp. I iv 30.

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 55-71

boundless brake, with its dainty form steeped in the golden and the deep-purple light of pansies¹; therefore it was that his mother declared that he should be called for all time by the undying name of Iamus.²

But, when he had attained the ripe bloom of Hêbê of the golden crown, he stepped down into the midst of the Alpheus, and there invoked his grand-sire Poseidon that ruleth afar, and the Archer that watcheth over heaven-built Delos, praying that his head might be crowned with honour, and with the care of the people. There, in the night, he stood beneath the open sky; and in accents clear his father's voice replied to him, and sought him out:—"Arise, my son, and follow thou my voice, and hither come to a haunt that welcometh all!" And so they went to the steep rock of the lofty hill of Cronus, where the god gave him a double boon of prophecy, there and then to hear a voice that knoweth no falsehood; and, whensoever Heracles bold in night, that honoured scion of the Alcidae, came and founded for his father's fame a festival frequented of mortals, and the highest ordinance of games of prowess, then did he command him to establish an oracle on the crest of the altar of Zeus.

From that time forward, the race of the sons of Iamus hath been famous throughout Hellas. Pros-

¹ The gold and purple of the context imply that the *viola tricolor*, or pansy, is meant. The purple iris has been suggested, but the Greeks had a separate name for that plant, namely *îpis*.

² Lit. "this undying name," meaning Iamus, which was assumed to be derived from the *îa*, or "pansies," among which the babe was found.

PINDAR

ὄλβος ἅμ' ἔσπετο· τιμῶντες δ' ἄρετὰς
 ἐς φανεράν ὁδὸν ἔρχονται. τεκμαίρει
 χρῆμ' ἕκαστον· μῶμος ἐξ ἄλλων κρέμαται φθο-
 νεόντων

75 τοῖς, οἷς ποτε πρώτοις περὶ δωδέκατον δρόμον
 ἐλαυνόντεσσιν αἰδοία ποτιστάξῃ Χάρις εὐκλέα
 μορφάν.

εἰ δ' ἐτύμως ὑπὸ Κυλλάνας ὄροις, Ἀγησία,
 μάτρωες ἄνδρες, 130

ἐπ. δ'
 ναιετάοντες ἐδώρησαν θεῶν κάρυκα λιταῖς θυσίαις
 πολλὰ δὴ πολλαῖσιν Ἑρμῶν εὐσεβέως, ὃς ἀγῶνας
 ἔχει μοῖράν τ' ἀέθλων

80 Ἀρκαδίαν τ' εὐάνορα τιμᾷ· κείνος, ᾧ παῖ
 Σωστράτου,

σὺν βαρυγδούπῳ πατρὶ κραίνει σέθεν εὐτυχίαν.
 δόξαν ἔχω τιν' ἐπὶ γλώσσα ἀκόντας λιγυράς, 140
 ἅ μ' ἐθέλοντα προσέρπει καλλιρόοισι πνοαῖς·
 ματρομάτωρ ἐμὰ Στυμφαλὶς, εὐανθῆς Μετώπα,

στρ. ε'
 85 πλάξιππον ἃ Θήβαν ἔτικτεν, τᾷς ἐρατεινὸν ὕδωρ
 πίομαι, ἀνδράσιν αἰχματαῖσι πλέκων
 ποικίλον ὕμνον. ὄτρυνον νῦν ἐταίρους,
 Αἰνέα, πρῶτον μὲν Ἥραν Παρθενίαν κελα-
 δῆσαι, 150

74 ἐξ (BMGCS); δ' ἐξ mss; ἐκ δ' Erasmus Schmid (Donaldson, F).

76 ποτιστάξῃ, twice in lemma of scholium in *D*, Bergk (GCS): —στάξει *ABE* (BMF).

77 ὄροις *ABCE* (BMFS): ὄροις *D*, Moschopolus, Triclinius; ὄρους (CG), ὄρεων? s.

83 προσέρπει *ABCE* (BMGFS), —έρποι *D*: —έλκει paraphrase 1, Donaldson (c).

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 72-88

perity followed in their train, and, by prizing deeds of prowess, they pass along a road that is seen of all. This is proved by all their acts. The cavil of others that are envious hangeth over all,¹ whoever reach the goal as victors in the race, as they round the twelfth lap, while an adorable grace sheddeth over them a noble beauty.

But if, in very deed, the men of thy mother's line, Hâgêsias, who dwell beneath the bounds of Cyllênê, full oft in piety presented sacrifices of supplication to Hermes, herald of the gods, who ruleth over the games and the duly ordered contests, and honoureth the brave men of Arcadia; he it is, O son of Sôstratus, who with his father, the Lord of the loud thunder, fulfilleth thy happy fortune.

Methinks I have upon my tongue a whetstone shrill, that stealeth over me, nothing loth, with fair streams of inspiration. A nymph of Stymphâlus was my mother's mother, even the blooming Metôpê, who bore Thêbê that driveth the steed, Thêbê, whose sweet water I quaff, while I weave the varied strains of song in honour of heroic spearmen.

Now bid thy comrades, Aenêas, first to sound the praises of Hêra, as the maiden goddess, and, next,

¹ W. G. Headlam preferred the rendering, "Cavil of the envious hangs *beyond all others* over those," comparing line 25, *κεῖναι γὰρ ἐξ ἀλλᾶν κ.τ.λ.* (*Journal of Philology*, xxx 297)

PINDAR

γνῶναί τ' ἔπειτ', ἀρχαῖον ὄνειδος ἀλαθέσιν
 90 λόγοις εἰ φεύγομεν, Βοιωτίαν ὕν. ἐσσι γὰρ
 ἄγγελος ὀρθός,
 ἠυκόμων σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν, γλυκὺς κρατὴρ ἀγα-
 φθέγκτων ἀοιδᾶν.

ἀντ. ε'

εἰπὸν δὲ μεμνᾶσθαι Συρακοσσᾶν τε καὶ Ὀρτυγίας·
 τὰν Ἱέρων καθαρῷ σκάπτῳ διέπων,
 ἄρτια μηδόμενος, φοινικόπεζαν
 95 ἀμφέπει Δάματρα, λευκίππου τε θυγατρὸς ἑορ-
 τάν, 160
 καὶ Ζηνὸς Αἰτναίου κράτος. ἀδύλογοι δέ νιν
 λύραι μολπαί τε γιγνώσκοντι. μὴ θράσσοι χρόνος
 ὄλβον ἐφέρπων.
 σὺν δὲ φιλοφροσύναις εὐηράτοις Ἀγησία δέξαιτο
 κῶμον

ἐπ. ε'

οἴκοθεν οἴκαδ' ἀπὸ Στυμφαλίων τειχέων ποτινισ-
 σόμενον,
 100 ματέρ' εὐμήλοιο λείποντ' Ἀρκαδίας. ἀγαθαὶ δὲ
 πέλουντ' ἐν χειμερίᾳ 170

97 θράσσοι Boeckh, Schneidewin (GCS); θραύσοι mss (M);
 θραύσαι Hermann, Donaldson (F).

100 λείποντ' Byzantine mss (BMGF): λιποντ' old mss and
 paraphrase (S).

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 89-100

to know whether in very truth we have escaped the old reproach that telleth of "Boeotian swine."¹ For thou art a faithful messenger, a very scroll-wand of the fair-haired Muses, a sweet wassail-bowl of loudly-sounding songs.²

Bid them remember Syracuse and Ortygia, which Hieron ruleth with his unsullied sceptre, and with befitting counsel, while he tendeth, not only the worship of Dêmêtêr with the ruddy feet, and the festival of her daughter with her white horses,³ but also the might of Zeus, the lord of Aetna.⁴ Hieron is a familiar theme to the sweetly sounding lyres and to the strains of minstrelsy. Heaven grant that his prosperity may not be impaired by any lapse of time : but may he with kindly acts of courtesy welcome the triumph-band of Hâgêsias, when it cometh from one home to another, even from the walls of Stymphâlus, when it hath left the mother-city of that land of flocks, Arcadia. In the stormy night it is

¹ The Scholast quotes Pindar as saying in one of his dithyrambs, "there was a time when they called the Boeotian nation swine." Frag. 83 (51). Plutarch, *de usu carnum*, 1 6, says, "the men of Attica were in the habit of terming us Boeotians dense and stupid and witless, mainly owing to our enormous appetites; they it was also who named us pigs." Cp. W. Rhys Roberts, *The Ancient Boeotians*, pp. 1-5.

² That is, "Around thee are enfolded the scrolls of the fair-haired Muses; in thee are blended the varied strains of loudly-sounding songs." ³ Persephonê

⁴ The city founded by Hieron on the site of Catanê in 476. Hieron is described as an "Aetnaean" in the superscription of the first Pythian, and his minister, Chromius, in that of the first Nemcan, where "Zeus of Aetna" is mentioned in line 6. Hieron was buried there in 467 (Cp. Freeman's *Sicily*, ii 243 f. 302).

PINDAR

νυκτὶ θεῶας ἐκ ναὸς ἀπεσκήμφθαι δὺ' ἄγκυραι.
θεὸς

τῶν τε κείνων τε κλυτὰν αἶσαν παρέχοι φιλέων.
δέσποτα ποντόμεδων, εὐθὺν δὲ πλόον καμάτων
ἐκτὸς εὐόντα δίδοι, χρυσαλακάτοιο πόσις
105 Ἀμφιτρίτας, ἐμῶν δ' ὕμνων ἄεξ' εὐτερπὲς ἄνθος.

102 τῶν τε κείνων Heyne (B¹S): τῶνδε κείνων (B²MGFC);
τῶνδ' ἐκείνων most mss, τῶν δ' ἐκ. A, τῶν τ' ἐκ. one ms.

103 ποντόμεδον mss (BMGFC): —μέδων Boeckh in critical
notes (s).

OLYMPIAN ODES VI 101-105

well that anchors twain be let down from out the swift ship.

May God in his love grant that the fortunes of these and of those alike¹ may be famous. But do thou, O Master that rulest the main, thou Lord of Amphitrîtê with the golden distaff, grant a straight course without trouble o'er the sea, and give new growth to the gladsome flower of my songs.

¹ Stymphalians and Syracusans.

OLYMPIAN VII

FOR DIAGORAS OF RHODES

INTRODUCTION

THE island of Rhodes was regarded in Greek legend as deriving its name from a daughter of Aphrodîtê, who became the bride of the Sun. The Sun-god had been absent when the other gods had divided the earth among them, but he had seen an island rising from the depths of the sea, and was permitted to have this island as his special boon (54-76). The sons of Hêlios were afterwards bidden to raise an altar on a height, and there to sacrifice to Zeus and Athêna, but they had forgotten to bring fire, and thus the sacrifices which they offered were flameless; but the gods forgave them, and Zeus gave them gold, and Athêna skill in handicraft (39-53). Further, one of the sons of Heracles, who had slain the brother of Alcmêna, was sent by Apollo to Rhodes, where he became the founder of the Greek colony (27-34).

The Heracleidae occupied the three Rhodian cities of Lindus, Ialýsus, and Cameirus. Ialýsus in particular was settled by the Eratidae, and to this family belonged Diagoras. His father was probably the *prytanis* of Ialýsus. Diagoras himself had been successful, not only in the local contests, but also in all the great games of Greece. At his first Pythian victory he had apparently been guilty of some inadvertent transgression; possibly he had accidentally killed his opponent (cp. 10, 17, 24-30). He had now attained the crowning distinction of the prize

INTRODUCTION

for the boxing-match at Olympia in 464 B.C. He was the most famous of Greek boxers. His three sons, and the two sons of his daughters, were also distinguished at Olympia, where a statue was set up in honour of Diagoras and his sons and grandsons (Pausanias, vi 7, 1).

The ode is compared to a loving-cup (1-10), presented to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. Even as the cup is the pledge of loving wedlock, so is the poet's song an earnest of abiding fame, but Charis, the gracious goddess of the epinician ode, looks with favour, now on one, now on another (10-12). The poet has come to Rhodes, to celebrate the victor and his father (13-19).

The myth of Tlépolemus, the Dorian founder of Ialýsus (20-53), and the myth of the gift of the island of Rhodes to the Sun-god, one of whose sons was the father of the three heroes, who gave their names to Lindus, Ialýsus, and Cameirus (54-76).

Tlépolemus is commemorated by athletic games in Rhodes, in which Diagoras has been victorious, as elsewhere (77-87). Zeus is besought to grant his blessing to the ode and to the victor (87-93). When that victor's clan is prosperous, the State rejoices, but Fortune is apt to be fickle (93-95).

According to one of the Scholiasts, Gorgon (the historian of Rhodes) states that a copy of this ode, in letters of gold, was preserved in the temple of Athēna at Lindus. It has been suggested that, possibly, the ode was transcribed in gold ink on a scroll of parchment (Ch. Graux in *Revue de Philologie*, April, 1881, and *Notices Bibliographiques*, 1884, pp. 302-7).

VII.—ΔΙΑΓΟΡΑ ΡΟΔΙΩ

ΠΥΚΤΗ

στρ. α'

Φιάλαν ὡς εἴ τις ἀφνειᾶς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐλὼν
ἔνδον ἀμπέλου καχλάζοισαν δρόσῳ
δωρήσεται

νεανία γαμβρῷ προπίνων οἴκοθεν οἴκαδε, πάγ-
χρυσον κορυφὰν κτεάνων,

5 συμποσίου τε χάριν κᾶδός τε τιμάσαις ἐόν, ἐν δὲ
φίλων

παρεόντων θῆκέ νιν ζαλωτὸν ὁμόφρονος εὐνᾶς. 10

ἀντ. α'

καὶ ἐγὼ νέκταρ χυτὸν, Μοισᾶν δόσιν, ἀεθλοφόροις
ἀνδράσιν πέμπων, γλυκὺν καρπὸν φρενός,
ἱλάσκομαι,

10 Οὐλυμπία Πυθοῖ τε νικῶντεσσιν· ὁ δ' ὄλβιος, ὃν
φᾶμαι κατέχοντ' ἀγαθαί.

ἄλλοτε δ' ἄλλον ἐποπτεύει Χάρις ζωθάλμιος ἀδυ-
μελεῖ 20

θαμὰ μὲν φόρμιγγι παμφώνοισί τ' ἐν ἔντεσιν
αὐλῶν.

ἐπ. α'

καὶ νυν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων σὺν Διαγόρᾳ κατέβαν
τὰν ποντίαν

ὑμνέων παιῖδ' Ἀφροδίτας Ἀελίοιο τε νύμφαν,
Ῥόδον,

1 ἀφνειᾶς most mss (BCFV): ἀφνεᾶς A and Athenaeus 504a (MS).

VII.—FOR DIAGORAS OF RHODES

WINNER IN THE BOXING-MATCH, 401 B C

EVEN as when one taketh up in his wealthy hand a golden bowl, the prime of his possessions, a bowl that foameth with the dew of the vine, and giveth it to the youth, whom, when betrothed unto his daughter, with a friendly draught he welcometh from one home to another, for the sake of them that sit at meat with him, and in honour of his new alliance; and thereby, in the presence of his friends, maketh him envied for this union of true love. Even so, while I am sending to the men who win the prize my liquid nectar, the Muses' gift, the sweet fruit of my fancy, I pay homage to them, as victors at Olympia and at Pytho. Blessed is he who is ever encompassed by good report; but the Grace that giveth life its bloom looketh with favour, now on one, now on another, not only with the sweetly-sounding lyre, but also amid the varied notes of the flute.¹

And now, to the music of flute and lyre alike, have I come to land, while singing of the daughter of the sea, the child of Aphrodîtê, the bride of the Sun, even Rhodes; that so I may honour, for his fairness

¹ The Greek "flute" (which had a mouth-piece like our clarinet) consisted of two connected tubes. It is probably with reference to these two tubes that, here and in eight other passages, Pindar prefers the plural, αὐλῶν, to the singular, which he uses only twice.

PINDAR

- 15 εὐθυμάχαν ὄφρα πελώριον ἄνδρα παρ' Ἀλφεῶ
 στεφανωσάμενον
 αἰνέσω πυγμᾶς ἄποινα 30
 καὶ παρὰ Κασταλία, πατέρα τε Δαμάγητον
 ἀδόντα Δίκη,
 Ἀσίας εὐρυχόρου τρίπολιν νᾶσον πέλας
 ἐμβύλω ναίοντας Ἀργεῖα σὺν αἰχμᾶ.
 στρ. β'
- 20 ἐθέλῃσω τοῖσιν ἐξ ἀρχᾶς ἀπὸ Τλαπολέμου
 ξυνὸν ἀγγέλλων διορθῶσαι λόγον,
 Ἡρακλέος
 εὐρυσθενεὶ γέννα. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πατρόθεν ἐκ Διὸς
 εὐχονται· τὸ δ' Ἀμυντορίδαι 40
 ματρόθεν Ἀστυδαμείας. ἀμφὶ δ' ἀνθρώπων φρασὶν
 ἀμπλακίαι
- 25 ἀναρίθμητοι κρέμανται· τοῦτο δ' ἀμάχανον εὐρεῖν,
 ἀντ. β'
 ὅ τι νῦν ἐν καὶ τελευτᾷ φέρτατον ἀνδρὶ τυχεῖν.
 καὶ γὰρ Ἀλκμήνας κασίγνητον νόθον 50
 σκάπτω θένων
 σκληρᾶς ἐλαίας ἔκταν' ἐν Τίρυνθι Δικύμνιον
 ἐλθόντ' ἐκ θαλάμων Μιδέας
- 30 τᾶσδέ ποτε χθονὸς οἰκιστὴρ χολωθείς. αἱ δὲ
 φρενῶν ταραχαὶ
 παρέπλαγξαν καὶ σοφόν. μαντεύσατο δ' ἐς θεὸν
 ἐλθών.
- ἐπ. β'
 τῷ μὲν ὁ Χρυσοκόμας εὐώδεος ἐξ ἀδύτου ναῶν
 πλόον
 εἶπε Λερναίας ἀπ' ἀκτᾶς εὐθὺν ἐς ἀμφιθάλασσον
 νομόν, 60

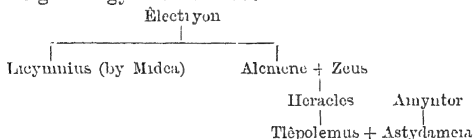
OLYMPIAN ODES VII 15-33

in fight and his skill in boxing, that giant form which won the crown beside the Alpheüs and the stream of Castalia, and also his father Dâmâgétus, in that he was well-pleasing unto Justice, while both of them are dwelling amid Argive spearmen in the isle of cities three, near the foreland of Asia.

Full fain shall I be to proclaim my message, and duly to tell my tale that toucheth all the common stock descended of old from Tlépolemus, even the widely powerful race of Heracles. For, on the father's side, they boast descent from Zeus, while, on the mother's, they are sprung from Amyutor, through Astydameia, his daughter.¹ But countless are the snares that hang around the minds of men, and there is no means of finding what is best for a man to light on, not only now, but also in the end. For, on a day in Tiryns, Tlépolemus, the founder of this land, struck with his staff of hard-grained olive-wood Licymnius, the bastard brother of Alcmênê, on his coming forth from the chamber of (his mother) Midea. Tumult of mind hath ere now caused even the wise man to go astray. Therefore Tlépolemus went to the god of Delphi and asked of the oracle.

Then the Lord of the golden hair spake from the fragrant shrine of his temple, and bade him sail with his ships, straight from the shore of Lerna to the sea-washed pasture-land, where, in olden time, the great

¹ The genealogy is as follows :—



PINDAR

ἔνθα ποτὲ βρέχε θεῶν βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας χρυσέαις
 νιφάδεσσι πόλιν,
 35 ἀνίχ' Ἀφαίστου τέχναισιν
 χαλκελάτῳ πελέκει πατέρος Ἀθαναία κορυφὰν
 κατ' ἄκραν
 ἀνορούσαις· ἀλάλαξεν ὑπερμάκει βοᾷ·
 Οὐρανὸς δ' ἔφριξέ νιν καὶ Γαῖα μάτηρ. 70
 στρ. γ'
 τότε καὶ φανσίμβροτος δαίμων Ὑπεριονίδας
 40 μέλλον ἔντειλεν φυλάξασθαι χρέος
 παισὶν φίλοις,
 ὥς ἂν θεᾷ πρῶτοι κτίσαιεν βωμὸν ἐναργέα, καὶ
 σεμνὰν θυσίαν θέμενοι
 πατρὶ τε θυμὸν ἰάναιεν κόρα τ' ἐγχειβρόμῳ. ἐν δ'
 ἄρετὰν
 ἔβαλεν καὶ χάσματ' ἀνθρώποισι Προμαθέος
 Αἰδώς· 80
 ἀντ. γ'
 45 ἐπὶ μὰν βαίνειν τε καὶ λάθας ἀτέκμαρτα νέφος,
 καὶ παρέλκει πραγμάτων ὀρθὰν ὁδὸν
 ἔξω φρενῶν.
 καὶ τοὶ γὰρ αἰθοίσας ἔχοντες σπέρμ' ἀνέβαν
 φλογὸς οὐ· τεῦξαν δ' ἀπύροις ἱεροῖς
 ἄλσος ἐν ἀκροπόλει· κείνοις ὁ μὲν ξανθὰν ἀγαγὼν
 νεφέλαν 90
 50 πολὺν ὕσε χρυσόν· αὐτὰ δέ σφισιν ὥπασε τέχνην
 ἐπ. γ'
 πᾶσαν ἐπιχθονίων Γλαυκῶπις ἀριστοπόνους χερσὶ
 κρατεῖν.
 ἔργα δὲ ζωοῖσιν ἐρπόντεσσί θ' ὁμοῖα κέλευθοι
 φέρον·

39 φανσ. mss : φασ. s.

OLYMPIAN ODES VII 34-52

King of the gods shed on a city a snow-shower of gold, what time, by the cunning craft of Hephaestus, at the stroke of the brazen hatchet, Athênê leapt forth from the crest of her father's head, and cried aloud with a mighty shout, while Heaven and Mother Earth trembled before her.

Then it was that the god that bringeth light unto men, even Hyperion, enjoined his dear children to give heed to the rite that was soon to be due, how that they should be the first to build for the goddess an altar in sight of all men, and, by founding a holy sacrifice, gladden the heart of the Father,¹ and of the Daughter with the sounding spear.² Now it is Reverence, daughter of Forethought, that implanteth in men high merit and its attendant joys. Howbeit, a strange cloud of forgetfulness draweth near them in baffling wise, and causeth the path of duty to vanish from the mind. For, when they climbed to the height, the seed of blazing fire had been forgotten; and thus it was with fireless sacrifices that, on the citadel, they laid out the sacred precinct. He¹ caused a yellow cloud to draw nigh to them and rained on them abundant gold, while the grey-eyed goddess herself² bestowed upon them every art, so that they surpassed all mortal men by their deftness of hand, and along the roads rose works of art like unto beings that lived

¹ Zeus

² Athênê.

PINDAR

ἦν δὲ κλέος βαθύ. δαέντι δὲ καὶ σοφία μείζων
 ἄδολος τελέθει.
 φαντὶ δ' ἀνθρώπων παλαιαὶ 100
 55 ῥήσιες, οὐπω, ὅτε χθόνα δατέοντο Ζεὺς τε καὶ
 ἀθάνατοι,
 φανεράν ἐν πελάγει Ῥόδον ἔμμεν ποντίῳ,
 ἀλμυροῖς δ' ἐν βένθεσιν νᾶσον κεκρύφθαι.
 στρ. δ'
 ἀπεόντος δ' οὔτις ἔνδειξεν λάχος Ἀελίου·
 καὶ ῥά μιν χώρας ἀκλάρωτον λίπον,
 60 ἀγνὸν θεόν.
 μνασθέντι δὲ Ζεὺς ἄμπαλον μέλλεν θέμεν. ἀλλὰ
 νιν οὐκ εἶασεν· ἐπεὶ πολιᾶς 110
 εἶπέ τιν' αὐτὸς ὄραν ἔνδον θαλάσσας αὖξομένην
 πεδόθεν
 πολύβοσκον γαῖαν ἀνθρώποισι καὶ εὐφρονα
 μήλοισι.
 ἰντ. δ'
 ἐκέλευσεν δ' αὐτίκα χρυσάμπυκα μὲν Λάχεσιν
 65 χεῖρας ἀντεῖναι, θεῶν δ' ὄρκον μέγαν 120
 μὴ παρφάμεν,
 ἀλλὰ Κρόνου σὺν παιδὶ νεῦσαι, φαεννὸν ἐς αἰθέρα
 νιν πεμφθείσαν ἐᾷ κεφαλᾷ
 ἐξοπίσω γέρας ἔσσεσθαι. τελεύταθεν δὲ λόγων
 κορυφαὶ
 ἐν ἀλαθείᾳ πετοῖσαι. βλάσπε μὲν ἐξ ἀλὸς ὑγρᾶς
 ἐπ. δ'
 70 νᾶσος, ἔχει τέ νιν ὄξειαν ὁ γενέθλιος ἀκτίνων
 πατήρ,

61 ἄμπαλον all good mss (MGFS) : ἄμ πάλον Boeckh (c).

68 τελεύταθεν B (γράφεται) and scholium (MGFS) : τελεύτα-
 σαν mss (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES VII 53-70

and moved; and great was their fame. Yet, to the wise man, even surpassing art is no magic power.¹

But the tale is told in ancient story that, when Zeus and the immortals were dividing the earth among them, the isle of Rhodes was not yet to be seen in the open main, but was hidden in the briny depths of the sea; and that, as the Sun-god was absent, no one put forth a lot on his behalf, and so they left him without any allotment of land, though the god himself was pure from blame. But when that god made mention of it, Zeus was about to order a new casting of the lot, but the Sun-god would not suffer it. For, as he said, he could see a plot of land rising from the bottom of the foaming main, a plot that was destined to prove rich in substance for men, and kindly for pasture; and he urged that Lachesis of the golden snood should forthwith lift up her hands and take, not in vain, the great oath of the gods, but consent with the Son of Cronus, that that island, when it had risen forth into the light of day, should for ever after be a boon granted to himself alone. And all these several words were fulfilled and fell out truly. From the waters of the sea arose an island, which is held by the Father of the piercing

¹ Probably an allusion to the mythical Telchines, the wizards of Rhodes, who worked in brass and iron, and made images of the gods.

PINDAR

- πῦρ πνεόντων ἀρχὸς ἵππων· ἔνθα Ῥόδῳ ποτὲ
 μιχθεὶς τέκεν 130
 ἐπτα σοφώτατα νοήματ' ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνδρῶν
 παραδεξαμένους
 παῖδας, ὧν εἷς μὲν Κάμειρον
 πρεσβύτατόν τε Ἰάλυσον ἔτεκεν Λίνδον τ'· ἀπά-
 τερθε δ' ἔχον,
 75 διὰ γαῖαν τρίχα δασσάμενοι πατρώϊαν,
 ἀστέων μοῖραν, κέκληνται δέ σφιν ἔδραι. 140
 στρ. ε'
 τόθι λύτρον συμφορᾶς οἰκτρᾶς γλυκὺ Τλαπολόμεν
 ἴσταται Τιρυνθίων ἀρχαγέτα,
 ὥσπερ θεῶ,
 80 μῆλων τε κνισσάεσσα πομπὰ καὶ κρίσις ἀμφ'
 ἀέθλοις. τῶν ἄνθεσι Διαγόρας
 ἐστεφανώσατο δῖς, κλεινᾷ τ' ἐν Ἰσθμῷ τετράκις
 εὐτυχέων,
 Νεμέᾳ τ' ἄλλαν ἐπ' ἄλλα, καὶ κρανααῖς ἐν
 Ἀθάναις. 150
 ἀντ. ε'
 ὃ τ' ἐν Ἀργεὶ χαλκὸς ἔγνω νιν, τά τ' ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ
 ἔργα καὶ Θήβαις, ἀγῶνές τ' ἔννομοι
 85 Βοιωτίων,
 Πέλλανά τ' Αἰγινά τε νικῶνθ' ἐξάκις. ἐν Με-
 γάροισιν τ' οὐχ ἕτερον λιθίνα
 ψᾶφος ἔχει λόγον. ἀλλ', ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ, νώτοισιν
 Ἀταβυρίου 160
 μεδέων, τίμα μὲν ὕμνου τεθμὸν Ὀλυμπιονίκαν,
 76 μοῖραν mss (BMGF): μοῖρας Meineke (s).
 85 Βοιωτίων A (MGFC): Βοιωτῶν BDE; Βοιωτῖοι interpolated
 mss (B).
 86 Αἰγίνα Πελλάνα τε Trichinius (c). Αἰγινά most mss:
 Αἰγίνα B (Boeckh).

OLYMPIAN ODES VII 71-88

beams of light, the ruler of the steeds whose breath is fire. There it was that the Sun-god was wedded of old with the nymph of the isle, and begat seven sons, who inherited from him minds wiser than any among the heroes of olden days; and, of these, one begat Cameirus, and Ialysus, the eldest born, and Lindus; and, with the land of their sire divided into three shares, they had their several cities apart from one another, and their dwelling-places were called after their own names.

There it is that, in sweet requital for that sad mischance, there is still established for Tlépolemus, the chief of the Tirynthians, even as for a god, a reeking sacrifice of flocks that pass in procession, and a contest of the games.

With flowers from that contest, twice hath Diagoras crowned himself, and at the famous Isthmus four times, in his good fortune; and, again and again, at Nemea and at rocky Athens; while he is not unknown to the shield of bronze in Argos, and the works of art given as prizes in Arcadia and at Thebes, and to the duly ordered contests amid the Boeotians, and to Pellana, and to Aegina, where he was six times victor, while in Megara the reckoning on the tablet of stone telleth no other tale.

But do thou, O father Zeus, that rulest over the height of Atabyrium,¹ grant honour to the hymn ordained in praise of an Olympian victor, and to the

¹ A mountain 4,070 feet high, above Cameirus, on the western side of Rhodes. The name is also found in Sicily, and is of Phœnician origin, being the same as Tabor, which mountain is called Atabyrion by Greek writers (Tozer's *Islands of the Aegean*, 221).

PINDAR

ἐπ. ε'

ἄνδρα τε πνύξ ἀρετὰν εὐρόντα, δίδοι τέ οἱ αἰδοίαν
 χάριν
 90 καὶ ποτ' ἀστῶν καὶ ποτὶ ξείνων. ἐπεὶ ὕβριος
 ἐχθρὰν ὁδὸν
 εὐθυπορεῖ, σάφα δαεὶς ἅ τέ οἱ πατέρων ὀρθαὶ
 φρένες ἐξ ἀγαθῶν
 ἔχρεον. μὴ κρύπτε κοινὸν 170
 σπέρμ' ἀπὸ Καλλιάνακτος· Ἑρατιδᾶν τοι σὺν
 χαρίτεσσιν ἔχει
 θαλίας καὶ πόλιν· ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μοίρᾳ χρόνου
 95 ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοῖαι διαιθύσσοισιν αὔραι.

92 ἔχρεον A, Ahrens (MCFs) ; ἔχραον most mss (BU).

OLYMPIAN ODES VII 89-95

hero who hath found fame for his prowess as a boxer; and do thou give him grace and reverence in the eyes of citizens and of strangers too. For he goeth in a straight course along a path that hateth insolence; he hath learnt full well all the lessons prompted by the prudence which he inheriteth from goodly ancestors. Suffer not the common glory of the seed of Callianax to be buried in obscurity. Whenever the Eratidae are victorious, the city also holdeth festivities; but, in one single space of apportioned time, the breezes swiftly change from day to day.

OLYMPIAN VIII

FOR ALCIMEDON OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

AEGINA, originally known as Oenónê, was said to have derived its new name from a daughter of the river-god Asôpus, who was carried off to the island by Zeus and there bore him a son named Aeacus. The island was colonised first by Achaeans, and afterwards by Dorians from Epidaurus.

The victor, Alcimedon, was a Blepsiad of the stock of Aeacus (75). His grandfather was still living (70), but he had lost his father and his uncle (81 f). His brother had been a victor at Nemea (15), and his trainer was the famous Melêsias of Athens (53-66).

The ode was probably composed at short notice, and was sung at Olympia, immediately after the victory, during the procession to the great altar of Zeus in the Altis.

Olympia is invoked as the "queen of truth," by reason of the happy issue of the answer given to the competitor by the diviners at the altar of Zeus (1-11). Such happy issues do not come to all alike, (12-14); the victor's brother has been victorious at Nemea, and the victor himself at Olympia (15-18), thus bringing glory to Aegina, an island famed for

INTRODUCTION

its devotion to law and order and commerce, under Dorian rule, down from the days of Aeacus (19-30).

Myth of the building of the walls of Troy by Apollo, Poseidon, and Aeacus (31-52).

Praise of the trainer, Melêsias of Athens (53-66). The victor's triumph will rejoice the heart of his grandfather (67-73); six victories have already been won by the family (74-76). The message sending news of this victory will reach his father and his uncle in the other world (77-84). May Zeus grant to the family and to the island health and harmony and an untroubled life (84-88).

The victory belongs to 460 B.C. In the following year Aegina, the island of the boy-wrestler, Alcimedon, was defeated at sea; and, in 456, disarmed, dismantled, and rendered tributary by Athens, the city of the boy's trainer, Melêsias.

VIII.—ΑΛΚΙΜΕΔΟΝΤΙ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤῃ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤῆ

στρ. α'

Μᾶτερ ὦ χρυσοστεφάνων ἀέθλων, Οὐλυμπία,
δέσποινα ἁλαθείας· ἵνα μάντιες ἄνδρες
ἐμπύροις τεκμαιρόμενοι παραπειρώνται Διὸς ἀργι-
κεραύνου,
εἴ τιν' ἔχει λόγον ἀνθρώπων πέρι
5 μαιομένων μεγάλην
ἀρετὰν θυμῷ λαβεῖν,
τῶν δὲ μόχθων ἀμυνοάν·

ἀντ. α'

ἄνεται δὲ πρὸς χάριν εὐσεβίας ἀνδρῶν λιταῖς. 10
ἀλλ' ὦ Πίσας εὐδενδρον ἐπ' Ἀλφεῷ ἄλσος,
10 τόνδε κῶμον καὶ στεφαναφορίαν δέξαι. μέγα τοι
κλέος αἰεί,
ᾧτινι σὸν γέρας ἔσπητ' ἀγλαόν·
ἄλλα δ' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἔβαν
ἀγαθῶν, πολλὰ δ' ὁδοὶ
σὺν θεοῖς εὐπραγίας.

ἐπ. α'

15 Τιμόσθενες, ὕμμε δ' ἐκλάρωσεν πότμος
Ζηνὶ γενεθλίῳ· ὃς σὲ μὲν Νεμέα πρόφατον, 20
Ἀλκιμέδοντα δὲ παρ Κρόνου λόφῳ

11 ἔσπητ' GN (BGF) Bergk^{3 4}: ἔσπετ' ABCE (MS) Bergk^{1, 2}.

16 ὃς σὲ μὲν Boeckh in notes p. 180 (GRS): ὃς σὲ μὲν ἐν A²CDEG²; σὲ μὲν ἐν AB; ὃ σὲ μὲν ἐν E¹ (M); ὅς σ' ἐν μὲν (BC).

πρόφᾶτον Triclinius (edd.). πρόφαντον ABCD.

VIII.—FOR ALCIMEDON OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE BOYS' WRESTLING MATCH 460 B.C.

O MOTHER of contests crowned with wreaths of gold, Olympia, queen of truth! where, by the test of sacrifices, diviners inquire the will of Zeus of the flashing thunderbolt, asking if he hath any message to give concerning men, who in their very heart are seeking to win great praise for prowess and a breathing-space from toils. For the prayers of men find in their fulfilment a recompense for reverent adoration.

O precinct of Pisa, with thy fair trees beside the Alpheus! give welcome to this chorus of triumph, and this crowning of the victor. Great in sooth is his glory for ever, whoe'er is attended by this bright reward. Some blessings are wont to come to one man, some to another; and, with the favour of the gods, there are many paths of prosperity.

But fate hath allotted thee and thine, Timosthenês, to Zeus, as the god of thy race, Zeus who made thee the observed of all at Nemea, and made thy brother, Alcimedon, an Olympian victor beside the

PINDAR

θήκεν Ὀλυμπιονίκαν.

ἦν δ' ἐσορᾶν καλός, ἔργῳ τ' οὐ κατὰ εἶδος ἐλέγχων
20 ἐξένεπε κρατέων πάλα δολιχήρετμον Αἴγιναν
πάτραν·

ἐνθα σώτειρα Διὸς ξενίου

πάρεδρος ἀσκεῖται Θέμις

στρ. β'

ἔξοχ' ἀνθρώπων. ὅ τι γὰρ πολὺ καὶ πολλὰ
ρέπη, 30

ὀρθᾷ διακρίνειν φρενὶ μὴ παρὰ καιρόν,

25 δυσπαλές· τεθμός δέ τις ἀθανάτων καὶ τάνδ'
ἁλιερκία χώραν

παντοδαποῖσιν ὑπέστασε ξένοις

κίονα δαιμονίαν—

ὁ δ' ἐπαντέλλων χρόνος

τοῦτο πράσσω μὴ κάμοι—

ἀντ. β'

30 Δωριεῖ λαῶ ταμειυομένην ἐξ Αἰακού· 40

τὸν παῖς ὁ Λατοῦς εὐρυμέδων τε Ποσειδᾶν,

Ἴλιῳ μέλλοντες ἐπὶ στέφανον τεύξαι, καλέσαντο
συνεργόν

τείχεος, ἦν ὅτι νιν πεπρωμένον

ὀρτυμένων πολέμων

35 πτολιπόρθοις ἐν μάχαις

λάβρον ἀμπνεῦσαι καπνόν.

ἐπ. β'

γλαυκοὶ δὲ δράκοντες, ἐπεὶ κτίσθη νέον,

πύργον ἐσαλλόμενοι τρεῖς, οἱ δύο μὲν κάπετον, 50

αὐθι δ' ἀτυζομένῳ ψυχὰς βάλλον·

23 *ρέπη* Bergk (GCS): *ρέποι* all good mss (M); *ρέπει* inferior mss (BF).

39 *ἀτυζομένῳ* D¹ E *supra*, F *supra* (BMGFC); *ἀτιζομένῳ* CNV (Ambrosian mss): *ἀτυζόμενοι* ABMO (s).

hill of Cronus. Comely was he to look upon, and verily he did not belie his beauty of form, when, by his victory in the wrestling-match, he caused Aegina with her long oars to be proclaimed as his fatherland, that land where the saving goddess, Themis, whose throne is beside the seat of Zeus, the god of hospitality, is honoured more than among all other men. For,¹ when there is a heavy weight in the balance, and it swayeth many ways, it is hard to wrestle with, so as to reach a decision with righteous mind in fitting wise. But it may be deemed an ordinance of the immortals that set up this sea-girt land to be as a pillar divine for visitants from every clime; and may the time to come never weary of fulfilling this. 'Tis a land which obeyeth the rule of the Dorian folk from the time of Aeacus, whom the son of Lëto² and widely-ruling Poseidôn, when about to build a diadem of towers for Ilium, summoned to help them in building the wall. For³ it was fated that, amid the onsets of wars, when cities are ruined by battles, those towers should breathe forth vast volumes of smoke. Scarce was the wall builded when grey-eyed serpents three essayed to leap into the tower, and two of them fell down, and anon in amazement gave up their lives, while the third leapt

¹ "For" introduces the reason why "Themis is honoured." It is because Aegina is a great commercial centre, where important issues are often at stake, that she is bound to reverence the rule of righteous dealing. ² Apollo.

³ The help of Aeacus was asked by Apollo and Poseidon, because, "if a mortal did not join in the work, the city could never have been taken." Schol. quoted by Gildersleeve.

40 εἷς δ' ἀνόρουσε βοάσαις.
 ἔννεπε δ' ἀντίον ὀρμαίνων τέρας εὐθύς Ἀπόλλων·
 “ Πέργαμος ἀμφὶ τεαῖς, ἥρως, χερὸς ἐργασίαις
 ἀλίσκεται·
 ὥς ἐμοὶ φάσμα λέγει Κρονίδα
 πεμφθὲν βαρυνγδούπου Διός·

59

στρ. γ'
 45 οὐκ ἄτερ παίδων σέθεν, ἀλλ' ἅμα πρώτοις ἄρξεται
 καὶ τετράτοις.” ὥς ἄρα θεὸς σάφα εἶπαις
 Ξάνθον ἠπειγεν καὶ Ἀμαζόνας εὐίππους καὶ ἐς
 Ἴστρον ἐλαύνων.
 Ὀρσοτρίαινα δ' ἐπ' Ἴσθμῳ ποντία
 ἄρμα θοὸν τανύεν,

50 ἀποπέμπων Αἰακὸν
 δεῦρ' ἀν' ἵπποις χρυσέαις,

ἀντ. γ'
 καὶ Κορίνθου δειράδ' ἐποψόμενος δαιτικλυτάν.
 τερπνὸν δ' ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἶσον ἔσσεται οὐδέν. 70
 εἰ δ' ἐγὼ Μελησίᾳ ἐξ ἀγενείων κῦδος ἀνέδραμον
 ὕμνω,

55 μὴ βαλέτω με λίθῳ τραχεῖ φθόνος·
 καὶ Νεμέᾳ γὰρ ὁμῶς
 ἐρέω ταύταν χάριν,
 τὰν δ' ἔπειτ' ἀνδρῶν μάχαν

40 ἀνόρουσε *B* alone, with scholium on *B* (MS): ἐσύρουσε
 vulgo (BGFC); ὕρουσε *A*, ἐπόρουσε *O*.

46 τετράτοις mss (edl.): τερτάτοις (Aeolic for τριτάτοις)
 Ahrens, Bergk (s).

52 δαιτικλυτάν Bergk (GFCS), cp. ναυσικλυτός; δαιτακλυτάν
 (M): δαῖτα κλυτάν mss (B).

54 Μελησίᾳ *AB* and scholium, Hermann (PMFG): Μελησία
 (GS).

58 μόχαν mss: μάχας *S*, μαχᾶν Wiskemann.

OLYMPIAN ODES VIII 40-58

up with a cry; and Apollo, pondering on the adverse omen, said straightway: "Pergamos is taken, O hero, hard by the work of thy hands; so saith a vision sent to me, a vision of Zeus, the loudly thundering son of Cronus; not without thy sons; but the capture will begin with the first generation, and (will end) with the fourth."¹ Thus spake the god full clearly, and hastened on his way to Xanthus, and to the Amazons with their noble steeds, and to the Ister.

And the wielder of the trident drove his swift chariot toward the sea-washed Isthmus, to bring Aeacus hither to his home in his golden car, and to view the feast-famed ridge of Corinth.²

But nothing shall be equally pleasant among all men; and, if I myself have, for Melésias, rushed up in song to the height of glory won by the training of beardless youths, let not envy cast a rough stone at me; for I could tell of his winning such another victory himself (among boys) at Nemea, and of his later contests among men, even in the pancratium.³

¹ (1) Telamon, son of Aeacus, aided Heracles in the first capture of Troy. (2) Neoptolemus and Epeus, his great-grandsons, joined the Atreidae in its second capture, being (strictly speaking) in the *third* generation from Aeacus. Cp. *I.* v 35 f.

² Famous for the Isthmian festival in its vicinity.

³ A combination of boxing and wrestling.

PINDAR

ἐπ. γ'

ἐκ παγκρατίου. τὸ διδάξασθαι δέ τοι
 60 εἰδοῖσι ῥάτερον· ἄγνωμον δὲ τὸ μὴ προμαθεῖν·
 κουφότεραι γὰρ ἀπειράτων φρένες. 80
 κεῖνα δὲ κεῖνος ἂν εἴποι
 ἔργα περαιότερον ἄλλων, τίς τρόπος ἄνδρα προ-
 βάσει
 ἐξ ἱερῶν ἀέθλων μέλλοντα ποθεινοτάταν δόξαν
 φέρειν.
 65 νῦν μὲν αὐτῷ γέρας Ἀλκιμέδων
 νίκαν τριακοστὰν ἐλών·

στρ. δ'

ὃς τύχα μὲν δαίμονος, ἀνορέας δ' οὐκ ἀμπλακὼν
 ἐν τέτρασιν παίδων ἀπεθήκατο γυίοις 90
 νόστον ἔχθιστον καὶ ἀτιμοτέραν γλῶσσαν καὶ
 ἐπὶ κρυφον οἶμον,
 70 πατρὶ δὲ πατρὸς ἐνέπνευσεν μένος
 γήραος ἀντίπαλον.
 Ἰλίδα τοι λάθεται
 ἄρμενα πράξαις ἀνήρ.

ἀντ. δ'

ἀλλ' ἐμὲ χρὴ μναμοσύναν ἀνεγείροντα φράσαι
 75 χειρῶν ἄωτον Βλεψιάδαις ἐπίνικον,
 ἕκτος οἷς ἤδη στέφανος περίκειται φυλλοφόρων
 ἀπ' ἀγώνων. 100
 ἔστι δὲ καὶ τι θανόντεσσιν μέρος
 καὶ νόμον ἐρδομένων·
 κατακρύπτει δ' οὐ κόνις
 80 συγγόνων κεδνὰν χάριν.

ἐπ. δ'

Ἑρμᾶ δὲ θυγατρὸς ἀκούσαις Ἰφίων

78 ἐρδομένων Erasmus Schmid (GCS) : ἐρδόμενον mss (BMF).

To teach, as ye know, is easier for him that himself hath knowledge, while it is foolish not to learn betimes. Flighty are the words of them that have made no trial; but he,¹ beyond all others, could speak of those brave deeds, telling what manner of training will aid a man that is eager to win from contests in the sacred games the fame that is most yearned for. For himself it is a boon indeed that a thirtieth victory hath been won for him by Alcimedon, who, by heaven-sent good-fortune, but with no slackness in his own prowess, thrust off from himself on the bodies of four boys a most hateful return amid jibes of contempt, while they slunk to their homes unseen; and hath inspired his father's sire with strength that wrestles with old age. Ye know that the grave is forgotten by him who hath won befitting fame. But meet it is for me to awaken Memory, and to tell of the fruit of the victorious hands of the race of Blepsias, who have now been wreathed with the sixth garland won from crownèd contests. Even the dead have share in rites duly paid in their honour, and the noble grace of their kinsmen on earth is not buried in the dust. But the victor's father, Iphiôn, having listened to the Teller of glad tidings, the daughter of Hermes, will haply

¹ The trainer, Melésias.

PINDAR

Ἀγγελίας, ἐνέποι κεν Καλλιμάχῳ λιπαρὸν
 κόσμον Ὀλυμπία, ὅν σφι Ζεὺς γένει
 ὥπασεν. ἐσλὰ δ' ἐπ' ἐσλοῖς 110
 85 ἔργ' ἐθέλοι δόμεν, ὀξείας δὲ νόσους ἀπαλάλκοι.
 εὐχομαι ἀμφὶ καλῶν μοίρᾳ Νέμεσιν διχόβουλον
 μὴ θέμεν
 ἀλλ' ἀπήμαντον ἄγων βίοτοι
 αὐτούς τ' ἀέξοι καὶ πόλιν.

OLYMPIAN ODES VIII 82-88

tell his own brother Callimachus of the bright glory at Olympia, which Zeus hath given to their race.

May it be his pleasure to grant blessings heaped upon blessings, and to keep afar all painful maladies. I pray that, for the share of glory allotted them, he may not cause Nemesis to be divided in counsel; but may he grant a painless life, and thus give increase to themselves and to their city.

OLYMPIAN IX

FOR EPHARMOSTUS OF OPUS

INTRODUCTION

EPHARMOSTUS the Opuntian, victor in the wrestling in 468 B.C., was subsequently successful in the Pythian games, in a year stated by the Scholiast, in most of the MSS, to be the 30th Pythiad, which, as the Pythian era is ascertained to have begun in 582 B.C., corresponds to 466 B.C. The date of his present Olympic victory is 468. This is determined by the Oxyrhynchus papyrus, ii (1899), p. 89, which names as victor in that year [Εφα]ρμοστος οπου[ντιος π]αλην.

The victor belongs to Opûs, a town of the Eastern Locrians, in the district North of Boeotia. He is a friend or kinsman of a *proxenus* of Thebes (84). Deucalion and Pyrrha were supposed to have dwelt in the neighbourhood of Opûs, and the town was said to have been founded by Opus, son of Locrus and Protogeneia. It was the native city of Patroclus, and was one of the Locrian towns subject to Ajax, son of Oileus (*Il.* ii 531).

The brief chant of Archilochus sufficed for the immediate welcome of the victor at Olympia; but now the Muses themselves must shoot their arrows at the hill of Cronus, with one more arrow aimed at Pytho (1-12). Not in vain is the praise of Opûs

INTRODUCTION

and her son, whose home is renowned for Law and Justice, and for Pythian and Olympian victories (13-21). The poet will spread its fame far and wide, for the Graces of song are bound to give delight; but song, no less than strength, depends on Heaven (21-29). Without the help of Heaven how could Heracles have withstood the gods at Pylos? (29-35). But it is folly to speak of the gods as matched in war, and madness to boast of a poet's song (35-39). Strife must not be named in the same breath as the immortals (40 f).

Rather let me tell anew the tale of Opūs, the city of Protogeneia, where Pyrrha and Deucalion made men from stones (41-47). Praise wine that is old, but lays that are new (48 f).

Then follows the story of the flood, and the myth of the eponymous hero of Opūs, his friendship with Menoetius, whose son, Patroclus, was the friend of Achilles (41-79).

The poet prays that the Muses may inspire him to sing the three victories already won by Epharmostus and his friend at the Isthmus and at Nemea, and by Epharmostus alone at Nemea and elsewhere (80-99). That which comes by Nature and is the gift of God is the best; men's pursuits are very various, and all men have not the same training. The heights of skill are steep; but in offering this triumphal song, the poet loudly declares that, by the gift of God, this victor in the wrestling is dexterous and nimble, and has the glance of valour in his eyes, and has, on this festal day, cast a new crown upon the altar of Ajax, the son of Oileus (100-112).

ΙΧ.—ΕΦΑΡΜΟΣΤΩ ΟΠΟΤΥΝΤΙΩ

ΠΑΛΛΙΣΤΗ

στρ. α'

Τὸ μὲν Ἀρχιλόχου μέλος
 φωνᾶεν Ὀλυμπία, καλλίνικος ὁ τριπλὸς κε-
 χλαδῶς,
 ἄρκεσε Κρόνιον παρ' ὄχθον ἀγεμονεῦσαι
 κωμάζοντι φίλοις Ἐφαρμόστῳ σὺν ἐταίροις·
 5 ἀλλὰ νῦν ἐκαταβόλων Μοισᾶν ἀπὸ τόξων
 Δία τε φοινικοστερόπαν σεμνόν τ' ἐπίνειμαι 10
 ἀκρωτήριον Ἄλιδος
 τοιοῖσδε βέλεσσιν,
 τὸ δὴ ποτε Λυδὸς ἥρως Πέλοψ
 10 ἐξάρατο κάλλιστον ἔδνον Ἴπποδαμείας·
 ἀντ. α'

πτερόεντα δ' ἴει γλυκὺν
 Πυθῶναδ' οἰστόν· οὔτοι χαμαιπετέων λόγων
 ἐφάψεται
 ἀνδρὸς ἀμφὶ παλαίσμασιν φόρμιγγ' ἐλελίζων 20
 κλεινᾶς ἐξ Ὀπόμεντος· αἰνήσαις ἔ καὶ υἱόν,
 15 ἂν Θέμις θυγάτηρ τέ οἱ σῶτειρα λέλογχεν
 μεγαλόδοξος Εὐνομία, θάλλει δ' ἀρεταῖσιν
 σὸν τε Κασταλία, πάρα

16 f. ἀρεταῖσιν σὸν τε, Κασταλία, πάρα scholium to A², — παρὰ τε τὸ σὸν, Bergk (GFCs); ἀρεταῖς ἰ|σὸν τε Κασταλία(ια) παρὰ BC vulgo; ἀρεταῖσιν | ἔν τε Κασταλία παρὰ A alone (BM).

IX.—FOR EPHARMOSTUS OF OPUS

WINNER IN THE WRESTLING-MATCH, 465 B.C.

THE chant of Archilochus that was vocal at Olympia, the song of victory swelling with its thrice repeated refrain,¹ sufficed to welcome Epharmostus when, with his dear comrades, he marched in triumph to the hill of Cronus. But now, from the bow of the far-darting Muses, do thou shoot a shower of such shafts of song as these, at Zeus, the Lord of the ruddy lightning, and at the hallowed crest of Elis, which, in olden time, the hero Pelops won as the fair dowry of Hippodameia; and speed thou to Pytho also a winged arrow sweet, for not unto the ground shall fall the words thou shalt essay, while trilling the lyre in honour of the wrestling of the hero from famous Opus. Praise herself and her son; praise her whom Themis and her glorious daughter, the Saviour Eunomia, have received as their portion. She rejoiceth o'er the deeds of valour done beside thy

¹ Two lines of the famous hymn to Heracles, composed by Archilochus (*fl.* 650 B.C.), have been preserved by the Scholiast: *ὦ καλλίνικε χαῖρ' ἄναξ Ἡράκλεες | αὐτός τε καὶ Ἴόλαος, αἰχμητὰ δύο*, "Hail, Heracles! thou conquering king, | Thyself and Iolaus, warriors twain!" In the absence of music, it was accompanied by the word *τήνελλα*, in imitation of the twanging of the strings of the lyre; probably *τήνελλα καλλίνικε* was thrice repeated as a refrain. The hymn was known as the *καλλίνικος*, and it was traditionally sung in honour of the "conquering hero," whenever no special ode was ready.

PINDAR

- Ἄλφειοῦ τε ῥέεθρον·
 ὅθεν στεφάνων ἄωτοι κλυτὰν 30
 20 Λοκρῶν ἐπαείρουσι ματέρ' ἀγλαόδενδρον.
 ἐπ. α'
 ἐγὼ δέ τοι φίλαν πόλιν
 μαλεραῖς ἐπιφλέγων ᾠοδαῖς,
 καὶ ἀγάνορος ἵππου
 θάσσον καὶ ναὸς ὑποπτέρου παντᾶ
 25 ἀγγελίαν πέμψω ταύταν,
 εἰ σύν τινι μοιριδίῳ παλάμα
 ἐξαιρετον Χαρίτων νέμομαι κᾶπον· 40
 κεῖναι γὰρ ὥπασαν τὰ τέρπν'. ἀγαθοὶ δὲ καὶ σοφοὶ
 κατὰ δαίμον' ἄνδρες
 στρ. β'
 ἐγένοντ'· ἐπεὶ ἀντία
 30 πῶς ἂν τριόδοντος Ἡρακλέης σκύταλον τίναξε
 χερσίν,
 ἀνίκ' ἀμφὶ Πύλον σταθεὶς ἤρειδε Ποσειδᾶν
 ἤρειδεν δέ νιν ἀργυρέῳ τόξῳ πολεμίζων
 Φοῖβος, οὐδ' Ἀλίδας ἀκινήταν ἔχε ῥάβδον, 50
 βρότεια σώμαθ' ἧ κατάγει κοίλαν πρὸς ἀγνιάν
 35 θνασκόντων; ἀπό μοι λόγον
 τοῦτον, στόμα, ῥίψον·
 ἐπεὶ τό γε λιοδορῆσαι θεοὺς
 ἐχθρὰ σοφία, καὶ τὸ καυχᾶσθαι παρὰ καιρὸν
 ἀντ. β'
 μανίαισιν ὑποκρέκει.
 40 μὴ νῦν λαλάγει τὰ τοιαῦτ'· ἔα πόλεμον μάχαν τε
 πᾶσαν 60

32 δέ νιν Hermann (GS) : τέ μιν mss (B) ; τέ νιν (MFC).
 πολεμίζων mss (BGFC) : πελεμίζων Thiersch, Bergk (MS),
 but πελεμίζων requires τόξον, cp. *Od.* xxi 125.

OLYMPIAN ODES IX 18-40

stream, Castalia, and beside Alpheus. Thence it is that the choicest crowns do glorify the mother-city of the Locrians amid her noble trees. Lo! I am lighting up that city dear with dazzling songs of praise, and I shall spread my message everywhere, more swiftly than proud steed or winged ship, so surely as I, by the ordering of destiny, am tilling the choicest garden of the Graces, for 'tis they that are givers of delight, but men become brave and wise according unto fate divine.¹

Else, how had Heracles wielded his club against the trident? what time he was pressed hard by Poseidon standing in defence of Pylos aye and pressed hard by Phoebus, who was warring with his silver bow, nor did Hades keep his wand unmoved, the wand wherewith he leadeth mortal forms down to the hollow way of the dead. Cast away this word, O my lips! since to speak evil of the gods is a skill that is hateful, and untimely boasting is in unison with madness. Babble not, my Muse, of such themes as these; let war and all battle remain far from the immortals; but lend thy tongue to the city

¹ By "brave and wise" are meant "heroes and poets." Pindar does not presume to dwell on the "poets," this would have been "untimely boasting," l. 38; but he takes Heracles as an example of the "heroes." But for the aid of a "fate divine," Heracles could not have been a match for three divinities when he fought against Poseidon in Messenian Pylos, because the sea-god's son would not purge him of the guilt of slaying Iphitus; against Phoebus, because he had stolen a tripod from Delphi to avenge the refusal of an oracle; and against Hades in Eleian Pylos, because he had carried off Cerberus (Schol.). But the poet feels that in telling of these differences between the gods, he is on dangerous ground, and he soon turns to another topic.

PINDAR

χωρὶς ἀθανάτων· φέροις δὲ Πρωτογενείας
 ἄστει γλῶσσαν, ἵν' αἰολοβρόντα Διὸς αἴσα
 Πύρρα Δευκαλίων τε Παρνασοῦ καταβάντε
 δόμον ἔθεντο πρῶτον, ἄτερ δ' εὐνᾶς ὁμόδαμον
 45 κτισσάσθαι λίθινον γόνον· 70
 λαοὶ δ' ὀνύμασθεν.
 ἔγειρ' ἐπέων σφιν οὔρον λιγύν,
 αἴνει δὲ παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον, ἄνθεα δ' ὕμνων
 ἐπ. β'
 νεωτέρων. λέγοντι μὰν
 50 χθόνα μὲν κατακλύσαι μέλαιναν
 ὕδατος σθένος, ἀλλὰ
 Ζηνὸς τέχναις ἀνάπωτιν ἐξαίφνας
 ἄντλον ἐλεῖν. κείνων ἔσαν
 χαλκάσπιδες ὑμέτεροι πρόγονοι 80
 55 ἀρχᾶθεν Ἰαπετιονίδος φύτλας
 κοῦροι κορᾶν καὶ φερτάτων Κρονιδᾶν, ἐγχώριοι
 βασιλῆες αἰεὶ,
 στρ. γ'
 πρὶν Ὀλύμπιος ἀγεμὼν
 θύγατρ' ἀπὸ γᾶς Ἑπειῶν Ὀπόεντος ἀναρπάσας,
 ἔκαλος
 μίχθη Μαιναλίσιν ἐν δειραῖς, καὶ ἔνεικεν
 60 Λοκρῶ, μὴ καθέλοι μιν αἰὼν πότμον ἐφάψαι 90
 ὀρφανὸν γενεᾶς. ἔχεν δὲ σπέρμα μέγιστον
 ἄλοχος, εὐφράνθη τε ἰδὼν ἥρως θετὸν υἱόν,
 μάτρωος δ' ἐκάλεσέ νιν
 ἰσώνυμον ἔμμεν,

45 κτισσάσθαι Mommsen, Bergk (GCS): κτησάσθαι (B);
 κτισάσθαι, or κτησάσθαι mss (F).

46 ὀνύμασθεν (GCS); ὀνύμ. C; ὀνομ. vulgo (BMF).

53 ἔσαν (S); δ' ἔσαν all good mss; δ' ἔσσαν interpolated mss
 (BMGFC).

OLYMPIAN ODES IX 41-64

of Protogeneia, where, by the ordinance of Zeus with the gleaming thunderbolt, Pyrrha and Deucalion, coming down from Parnassus, first fixed their home, and, without wedlock, made the stone people to be of one folk, and from the stones were the people called.¹

Raise in their honour a clearly sounding strain, and, while thou praisest the wine that is old, thou shalt also praise the flowers of songs that are new. They tell, in sooth, how the mighty waters drowned the dark earth, until, by the counsels of Zeus, the ebbing tide suddenly drained off the flood. From these were descended your ancestors with their brazen shields, young men sprung of old from the daughters of the race of Iapetus and from the mighty sons of Cronus, being ever a native line of kings, until the Lord of Olympus, having carried off the daughter of Opus from the land of the Epeians,² lay by her side in a silent spot amid the Maenalian mountains, and brought her to Locrus, that so Time might not destroy him, laying upon him the doom of childlessness. But his bride bare in her womb the seed of the Mightiest, and the hero rejoiced at seeing the son that had been given him, and called him by

¹ Lit. "they were called λαοί, people," from the λᾶες, or stones, implied in the λίθινον γόνον, the "stone progeny," of the previous line. The legend that, after a deluge, a new race of men was brought into being by Deucalion and Pyrrha throwing stones behind them, is a fable founded on false etymology. λαός has no connexion with λᾶας. Cp. Max Muller's *Chips*, ii 12

² The name for the original inhabitants of Elis Cp. *Od.* xiii 275, Ἡλιδα . . . ὅθι κρατέουσιν Ἐπειοί.

PINDAR

- 65 ὑπέρφατον ἄνδρα μορφῇ τε καὶ
 ἔργοισι. πόλιν δ' ὥπασεν λαόν τε διαιτᾶν. 100
 ἀντ. γ'
 ἀφίκοντο δέ οἱ ξένοι,
 ἔκ τ' Ἄργεος ἔκ τε Θηβᾶν, οἳ δ' Ἀρκάδες, οἳ δὲ
 καὶ Πισᾶται·
 υἱὸν δ' Ἄκτορος ἐξόχως τίμασεν ἐποίκων
 70 Λιγίνας τε Μεινοίτιον· τοῦ παῖς ἅμ' Ἀτρείδαις
 Τεύθραντος πεδίου μολὼν ἔστα σὺν Ἀχιλλεῖ
 μόνος, ὅτ' ἀλκᾶντας Δαναοὺς τρέψαις ἀλίσαισιν 110
 πρύμναις Τήλεφος ἔμβαλεν·
 ὥστ' ἔμφρονι δεῖξαι
 75 μαθεῖν Πατρόκλου βιατὰν νόον.
 ἐξ οὗ Θέτιος γόνος οὐλίῳ νιν ἐν Ἄρει
 ἐπ. γ'
 παραγορεῖτο μή ποτε
 σφετέρας ἄτερθε ταξιούσθαι
 δαμασιμβρότου αἰχμᾶς.
 80 εἶην εὐρησιεπῆς ἀναγείσθαι 120
 πρόσφορος ἐν Μοισᾶν δίφρῳ·
 τόλμα δὲ καὶ ἀμφιλαφῆς δύναμις
 ἔσποιτο. προξενία δ' ἀρετῇ τ' ἦλθον
 τιμάορος Ἰσθμίαισι Λαμπρομάχου μίτραις, ὅτ'
 ἀμφότεροι κράτησαν
 στρ. δ'
 85 μίαν ἔργον ἀν' ἀμέραν.
 ἄλλαι δὲ δύο ἐν Κορίνθου πύλαις ἐγένοντ' ἔπειτα
 χάρμαι,

76 γόνος οὐλίῳ mss (F²S), the metre normally requires
 — — — — : γ' οὐλίῳ γόνος Herniann (B); γούνος οὐλίῳ Mingarelli
 (M²C); *Finnos* — M¹, κοῦρος? F¹; γ' Ἰνις—Heimer (G).

83 ἔσποιτο most mss (BGFC): ἔποιτο MN (S); ἔσποιτ' αἰεὶ M.

PINDAR

ταὶ δὲ καὶ Νεμέας Ἐφαρμόστω κατὰ κόλπον· 130
 Ἄργει τ' ἔσχεθε κῦδος ἀνδρῶν, παῖς δ' ἐν Ἀθά-
 ναις,

οἶον δ' ἐν Μαραθῶνι συλαθεὶς ἀγερείων
 90 μένεν ἀγῶνα πρεσβυτέρων ἄμφ' ἀργυρίδεσσιν·
 φῶτας δ' ὀξυρεπῇ δόλῳ
 ἀπτῶτι δαμάσσαις
 διήρχετο κύκλον ὅσσα βοᾷ, 140
 ὠραῖος ἐὼν καὶ καλὸς κάλλιστά τε ῥέξαις.

ἀντ. δ'

95 τὰ δὲ Παρρασίῳ στρατῷ
 θαυμαστός ἐὼν φάνη Ζηνὸς ἄμφι πανάγυριν
 Λυκαίου,
 καὶ ψυχρᾶν ὀπότη' εὐδιανὸν φάρμακον αὐρᾶν
 Πελλάνα φέρε· σύνδικος δ' αὐτῷ Ἰολάου
 τύμβος εἰναλία τ' Ἐλευσίς ἀγλαίαισιν. 150

100 τὸ δὲ φυᾷ κράτιστον ἅπαν· πολλοὶ δὲ διδασκαῖς
 ἀνθρώπων ἀρεταῖς κλέος
 ὥρουσαν ἀρέσθαι.

ἄνευ δὲ θεοῦ σεσιγαμένον
 οὐ σκαιότερον χρῆμ' ἕκαστον. ἐντὶ γὰρ ἄλλαι
 ἐπ. δ'

105 ὁδῶν ὁδοὶ περαίτεραι,
 μία δ' οὐχ ἅπαντας ἄμμε θρέψει 160
 μελέτα· σοφίαι μὲν
 αἰπειναί· τοῦτο δὲ προσφέρων ἄθλον,

102 ἀρέσθαι Bergk, afterwards found in *A* (MGFCs),
 αἰρεῖσθαι Aristides; ἀνελέσθαι most old mss; ἐλέσθαι inter-
 polated mss (B).

103 ἄνευ δὲ *A* (MGFCs); ἄνευθε δὲ *BCD*; ἄνευθε (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES IX 87-108

by Epharmostus in the vale of Nemea, while at Argos he gained glory in a contest of men, and as a boy at Athens. And, when reft from the beardless company, what a glorious contest for the prize of silver cups did he maintain at Marathon, among the men! and, having vanquished those wights by the cunning skill that swiftly shifts its balance but never falls, amid what loud applause did he pass round the ring, a victor in life's prime, nobly fair, and one who had wrought most noble deeds! Then again he seemed marvellous to look upon, amid the Parrhasian people, at the festival of the Lycaean Zeus, and also on that day when, at Pellana, he carried off as his prize a warm remedy against the chilly blasts; and the tomb of Ioläus beareth witness to him, and the shore of Eleusis telleth of his glorious prowess.

That which cometh of Nature is ever best, but many men have striven to win their fame by means of merit that cometh from mere training; but anything whatsoever, in which God hath no part, is none the worse for being quelled in silence.¹ Yet some roads lead further than others, and it is not all of us that can prosper in a single path of work. Steep are the heights of skill; but, while offering this prize of song, with a ringing shout do I boldly

¹ The contrast between natural genius and imitative accomplishment is common in Pindar. Cp. *O* ii 86 f, and *N.* iii 40-42. Natural genius is the gift of God, and is to be loudly proclaimed, while skill that is merely learnt is to be buried in silence.

PINDAR

ὄρθιον ὤρυσαι θαρσέων,
 110 τόνδ' ἀνέρα δαιμονία γεγάμεν
 εὐχαιρα, δεξιόγυιον, ὀρώντ' ἀλκάν,
 Αἰάντειόν τ' ἐν δαιτὶ Ἰλιάδα νικῶν ἐπεστεφάνωσε
 βωμόν.

112 Αἰάντειόν τ' ἐν δαιτὶ Ἰλιάδα old mss with slight variations (MGF): Αἰάντεόν τ' ἐν δαίθ' ὅς Ἰλιάδα B; Αἴαν, τεόν τ' (Hermann) ἐν δαιτί, Ἰλιάδα (CS)

OLYMPIAN ODES IX 109-112

declare that our hero hath by the blessing of heaven
been born with deftness of hand and liveness of
limb, and with valour in his glance—our hero, who,
at the banquet of the son of Oileus, crowned by his
victory the altar of Aias.

OLYMPIAN X

FOR HÂGÊSIDÂMUS OF LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII

INTRODUCTION

LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII, on the south-east coast of the Brutian peninsula, was founded by one of the Greek tribes known as Locri, probably by the Locri Opuntii. It possessed a written code of law, which passed under the name of Zaleucus (600 B.C.). In 477 its independence was seriously threatened by Anaxilas, despot of Rhegium, but it was saved by the interposition of Hieron, ruler of Syracuse (*Pyth.* ii 35). The victory of the Epizephyrian Locrian, Hâgêsîdâmus, in the boys' wrestling-match at Olympia, celebrated in the tenth and eleventh Olympians, was won in the very next year, 476, as is proved by the entry in the Oxyrhynchus papyrus, ii (1899), 88, [αγ]ησι[δα]μος λοκρος απ ιταλιας παιδ πυξ.

The eleventh Olympian was produced at Olympia immediately after the victory; it was followed by the tenth, celebrating the same victory at Locri some time after. It is probably because the later of the two Odes is longer and more elaborate than the other that it is placed before it in the MSS.

INTRODUCTION

The ode is a debt that has long been due, and must now be paid with interest (1-8). As the wave washes away the rolling shingle, so this new tide of song will wipe out the poet's growing debt (9-12).

The praise of the Western Locri, as the home of Justice, and of the heroic Muse, and the god of War (13-16). The praise of the victor's trainer (16-19), who, with the help of Heaven, can add a fine edge to native valour (20 f). The joy of the prize is seldom attained without toil (22 f).

Myth of the origin and the first celebration of the Olympic games (27-77).

In honour of an Olympian victory, the poet must now sing the thunderbolt of Zeus (78-83). The poet's song has come from Thebes at last, like the long expected heir granted to the old age of some wealthy sire (84-90). Without song, brave deeds are in vain, but our victor is sung by the Muses; and the poet himself, in his zeal, sings of the famous tribe of the Locrians, and the victor fair whom he has seen winning the boys' wrestling-match at Olympia (91-105).

X.—ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΩ ΛΟΚΡΩ ΕΠΙΖΕΦΤΡΙΩ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΥΚΤΗ

στρ. α'

Τὸν Ὀλυμπιονίκαν ἀνάγνωτέ μοι
Ἄρχεστράτου παῖδα, πόθι φρενὸς
ἐμᾶς γέγραπται· γλυκὺ γὰρ αὐτῷ μέλος ὀφείλων
ἐπιλέλαθ'· ὦ Μοῖς', ἀλλὰ σὺ καὶ θυγάτηρ
Ἀλάθεια Διός, ὀρθᾶ χερὶ

5 ἐρύκετον ψευδέων
ἐνιπὰν ἀλιτόξενον.

ἀντ. α'

ἕκαθεν γὰρ ἐπελθὼν ὁ μέλλων χρόνος
ἐμὸν καταίσχυνε βαθὺν χρέος. 10
ὁμως δὲ λῦσαι δυνατὸς ὀξείαν ἐπιμομφὰν τόκος
θνατῶν. νῦν ψᾶφον ἐλισσομέναν

10 ὅπα κῦμα κατακλύσσει ῥέον;
ὅπα τε κοινὸν λόγον
φίλαν τίσομεν ἐς χάριν;

ἐπ. α'

νέμει γὰρ Ἀτρέκεια πόλιν Λοκρῶν Ζεφυρίων,
μέλει τέ σφισι Καλλιόπα

15 καὶ χάλκεος Ἄρης. τράπε δὲ Κύνκεια μάχα καὶ
ὑπέρβιον 20

9 τόκος θνατῶν old mss (s): ὁ τόκος ἀνδρῶν interpolated mss,
γε τόκος ἀνδρῶν Kayser; τόκος ὀνάτωρ Hermann (B), — ὀπαδέων
M, — ὀμαρτέων C; ὀράτ' ὦν Schneidewin (GF).

10 and 11 ὅπα mss (BGC): ὅπα Hermann (M); ὀπα Bergk
(FS).

X.—FOR HÂGÊSIDÂMUS OF LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII

WINNER IN THE BOYS' BOXING MATCH, 476 B. C.

READ me the name of the Olympian victor, the son of Archestratus ! Tell me where it is written in my heart ! For I have forgotten that I owed him a sweet song ; but do thou, O Muse, and also Truth, the daughter of Zeus, with a hand that setteth all things right, put an end to the blame for a broken promise, the blame for wronging a friend.

Lo, the lingering hours have come from afar, and have made me ashamed of my deep debt. Yet payment with usance hath power to do away with the bitter rebuke of mortal men. Now mark how the tide of song, as it floweth, is washing the rolling pebbles ashore ! Mark how we shall pay our debt as a welcome boon in our praise of the victor's home !

In that city of the Locrians in the West, dwelleth Justice¹ ; and dear to her is Calliopê, and Arês clad in bronze. Even the mighty Heracles yielded in his

¹ Lit. "strictness," "unswerving accuracy," probably an allusion to the severe code of the Locrian Zaleucus.

PINDAR

- Ἡρακλέα. πύκτας δ' ἐν Ὀλυμπιάδι νικῶν
 Ἴλα φερέτω χάριν
 Ἀγησίδαμος ὥς
 Ἀχιλεῖ Πάτροκλος.
 20 θήξαις δέ κε φύντ' ἀρετᾷ ποτὶ
 πελώριον ὀρμάσαι κλέος ἀνὴρ θεοῦ σὺν παλάμᾳ·
 στρ. β'
 ἄπονον δ' ἔλαβον χάρμα παῦροί τινες,
 ἔργων πρὸ πάντων βιότῳ φάος.
 ἀγῶνα δ' ἐξαίρετον αἰεῖσαι θέμιτες ὤρσαν Διός,
 ὃν ἀρχαίῳ σάματι παρ Πέλοπος 30
 25 βωμῶν ἐξάριθμον ἐκτίσσατο,
 ἐπεὶ Ποσειδάνιον
 πέφνε Κτέατον ἀμύμονα,
 ἀντ. β'
 πέφνε δ' Εὐρυτον, ὥς Αὐγέαν λάτριον
 ἀέκονθ' ἐκὼν μισθὸν ὑπέρβιον
 30 πρᾶσσοιτο, λόχμαισι δὲ δοκεύσαις ὑπὸ Κλεωνᾶν
 δάμασε καὶ κείνους Ἡρακλῆς ἐφ' ὁδῷ,
 ὅτι πρόσθε ποτὲ Ἰγρύνθιον 40
 ἔπερσαν αὐτῷ στρατὸν
 μυχοῖς ἤμενον Ἀλιδος
 ἐπ. β'
 Μολίονες ὑπερφίαλοι. καὶ μὰν ξεναπάτας
 35 Ἐπειῶν βασιλεὺς ὄπιθεν

18, 92 Ἀγησ. s: Ἀγησ. mss (BMGFC).

23 ἔργων πρὸ πάντων: ἐτέων προπάντων conjectured by Bergk from Schol. in A, ἀπάντων τῶν ἐτῶν τοῦ βίου.

25 βωμῶν AE ἐξάριθμον (MGFC); βωμῶ — BDG (s); βωμὸν — CVO; μολῶν Headlam; βίη Ἡρακλέος interpolated mss, rightly regarded by v as corrupt.

33 ἤμενον most mss and old scholia (M²FS): ἤμενοι Heyne (BM¹GC).

OLYMPIAN ODES X 16-35

battle with Cynus; and Hâgêsîdâmus, victorious as a boxer at Olympia, may offer thanks to Ilas, even as Patroclus did to Achilles. When anyone is born for prowess, one may, as a man, with the help of God, whet his keen spirit and prompt him to great glory. Few indeed have won, without toil, the joy that is a light of life above¹ all labours.

But the laws of Zeus prompt me to sing that famous scene of contest, founded by Heracles with its altars six in number, near the olden tomb of Pelops; for Heracles slew Cteatus, the blameless son of Poseidon, and slew Eurytus too, that he might forthwith exact from the unwilling and over-weening Augeas the wage for his menial service; and he, even Heracles, lay in wait for them in the thicket and overcame them below Cleônæ by the roadside; for aforetime the haughty Moliones had destroyed for him his Tirynthian host, when it was encamped in the heart of Elis. And, verily, not long after, the faithless king of the Epeians² saw his rich country,

¹ Or "before"; or "for," "in recompense for" (Christ), but *πρὸς* (for *ἀντὶ*) can hardly be defended. Hence the force of Bergk's conjecture *ἐρέων προπάντων*, "for all the years."

² The inhabitants of Elis Cp. *O* ix 58.

PINDAR

οὐ πολλὸν ἶδε πατρίδα πολυκτέανον ὑπὸ στερεῷ
 πυρὶ
 πλαγαῖς τε σιδάρου βαθὺν εἰς ὄχετον ἄτας
 ἵζοισαν ἔαν πόλιν.
 νείκος δὲ κρεσσόνων
 40 ἀποθέσθ' ἄπορον.
 καὶ κείνος ἀβουλία ὕστατος
 ἀλώσιος ἀντάσαις θάνατον αἰπὺν οὐκ ἐξέφυγεν. 50
 στρ. γ'
 ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐν Πίσσᾳ ἔλσαις ὅλον τε στρατὸν
 λαίαν τε πᾶσαν Διὸς ἄλκιμος
 45 υἱὸς σταθμᾶτο ζᾷθεον ἄλσος πατρὶ μεγίστῳ· περὶ
 δὲ πάξαις Ἄλτιν μὲν ὄγ' ἐν καθαρῷ
 διέκρινε, τὸ δὲ κύκλῳ πέδον
 ἔθηκε δόρπου λύσιν,
 τιμάσαις πόρον Ἀλφειοῦ
 ἀντ. γ'
 μετὰ δώδεκ' ἀνάκτων θεῶν. καὶ πάγον
 50 Κρόνου προσεφθέγγετο· πρόσθε γὰρ 60
 νῶνυμνος, ᾧς Οἰνόμαος ἄρχε, βρέχετο πολλὰ
 νιφάδι. ταῦτα δ' ἐν πρωτογόνῳ τελετᾷ
 παρέσταν μὲν ἄρα Μοῖραι σχεδὸν
 ὃ τ' ἐξελέγχων μόνος
 ἀλάθειαν ἐτήτυμον
 ἐπ. γ'
 55 χρόνος. τὸ δὲ σαφανὲς ἰὼν πόρσω κατέφρασεν,
 ὅπα τὰν πολέμοιο δόσιν
 ἀκρόθινα διελὼν ἔθυε καὶ πενταετηρίδ' ὅπως ἄρα 70
 ἔστασεν ἑορτὰν σὺν Ὀλυμπιάδι πρῶτα
 νικαφορίαισί τε.

44 λαίαν (BMGFC) ; λαίαν old miss, λείαν interpolated miss ;
 λάαν Ahrens (s).

aye, his own city, sinking into the deep gulf of ruin beneath the remorseless fire and the iron blows.¹ Hard it is to rid oneself of strife with them that are stronger than ourselves; so even he, by his ill counsel, last of all found himself captured, and could not escape falling into deep destruction.

Then did the brave son of Zeus gather all the host, with the whole of the spoil, in Pisa, and measured out a holy precinct for his sire supreme; and, fencing round the Altis, he marked it off in the open, and the soil around he set apart as a resting-place for the evening banquet, thus doing honour to the stream of the Alpheus, among the twelve rulers divine. And he gave a name to the hill of Cronus, for aforesaid it was nameless, while Oenomaus was king, and it was besprent with many a shower of snow. But, in this rite *primaeval*, the Fates were standing near at hand, and Time, the sole declarer of the very truth. And Time, in passing onward, clearly told the plain story, how Heracles divided the spoils that were the gift of war, and offered sacrifice, and how he ordained the four years' festival along with the first Olympic games and with contests for victors.

¹ The Moliones, that is Cteatus and Eurytus, the twin sons of Poseidon (or of Actor), and the nephews of Augeas king of the Epeians, had attacked Heracles, and had slain in Elis the host he had brought from Tiryns. They had thus prevented his exacting the wage due for cleansing the stables of their uncle, Augeas. Accordingly, when the Moliones were on their way back from Elis to the Isthmus, Heracles lay in wait for them, and slew them near Cleonae Thereupon, he marched against Augeas and put him to death. With the spoil thus acquired, he founded the Olympian games. Cp. *Iliad* xi 709, 750 and Pausanias, v 1, 7, and 2.

PINDAR

- 60 τίς δὴ ποταίνιον
 ἔλαχε στέφανον
 χεῖρεσσι ποσὶν τε καὶ ἄρματι,
 ἀγώνιον ἐν δόξᾳ θέμενος εὖχος, ἔργῳ καθελῶν;
 στρ. δ'
 σταδίου μὲν ἀρίστευσεν εὐθὺν τόνον
 65 ποσσὶ τρέχων παῖς ὁ Λικυμνίου
 Οἰωνός· ἵκεν δὲ Μιδέαθεν στρατὸν ἐλαύνων· ὁ δὲ
 πάλα κυδαίνων Ἐχεμος Τεγέαν· 80
 Δόρυκλος δ' ἔφερε πυγμαῖς τέλος,
 Τίρυνθα ναίων πόλιν·
 ἀν' ἵπποισι δὲ τέτρασιν
 ἀντ. δ'
 70 ἀπὸ Μαντινέας Σᾶμος ὠλιροθίου·
 ἄκοντι Φράστῳρ ἔλασε σκοπόν·
 μᾶκος δὲ Νικεὺς ἔδике πέτρῳ χέρα κυκλώσais
 ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, καὶ συμμαχία θόρυβον
 παραίθυξε μέγαν· ἐν δ' ἔσπερον 90
 ἔφλεξεν εὐώπιδος
 75 σελάνας ἐρατὸν φάος.
 ἐπ. δ'
 αἰίδετο δὲ πᾶν τέμενος τερπναῖσι θαλίαις
 τὸν ἐγκώμιον ἀμφὶ τρόπον.
 ἀρχαῖς δὲ προτέραις ἐπόμενοι καὶ νυν ἐπωνυμίαν
 χάριν
 νίκας ἀγερώχου, κελαδησόμεθα βροντὰν
 80 καὶ πυρπάλαμον βέλος
 ὀρσικτύπου Διός,
 ἐν ἅπαντι κράτει
 αἰθῶνα κεραυνὸν ἀραρότα.

72 δὲ Νικεὺς Memcke 1845, since found in A and scholium (MGRCS): δ' Ἐνικεὺς most mss (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES X 60-83

Tell me who it was that won the primal crown with hands or feet or chariot, when he had set before his mind the glory of the games and had attained that glory in very deed? In the *stadium* the bravest in running a straight course with his feet was Oeónus, son of Licymnius, who had come from Midea at the head of his host. And in *wrestling*, it was Echemus who gat glory for Tegea. And the prize in *boxing* was won by Doryclus, who dwelt in the city of Tiryns; and, in the *car of four horses*, the victor was Samos of Mantinea, the son of Halirhothius. Phrastor it was who hit the mark with the *javelin*, and Niceus, who, with a circling sweep of his hand, excelled all others in flinging afar the *weight* of stone; and all the friendly host raised a mighty cheer, while the lovely light of the fair-faced moon lit up the evening, and, in the joyous festival, all the precinct rang with song like banquet-music.

And even now, as we follow the first beginnings of the games, as a namesake song of the victory proud,¹ we shall loudly sing of the thunder, and the fire-flung bolt of Zeus, the lord of the levin, the gleaming thunder-bolt that is the fit emblem in every victory²; and there shall answer to the pipe

¹ χάριν ἐπωνυμίαν νίκας ἀγερώχου means δοῖδαν ἐπινίκιον or Ὀλυμπιονίκιον.

² Thunder was a good omen (*P.* iv 197), and the thunder-bolt appears on coins of Elis, and on later coins of the Western Locrians.

PINDAR

χλιδῶσα δὲ μολπὰ πρὸς κάλαμον ἀντιάξει
μελέων, 100

στρ. ε'

85 τὰ παρ' εὐκλείϊ Δίρκα χρόνῳ μὲν φάνεν·
ἀλλ' ὥτε παῖς ἐξ ἀλόχου πατρὶ
ποθεινὸς ἵκοντι νεότατος τὸ πάλιν ἤδη, μάλα δέ
οἱ θερμαίνει φιλότατι νόον·
ἐπεὶ πλούτος ὁ λαχὼν ποιμένα
ἐπακτὸν ἀλλότριον,
90 θνάσκοντι στυγερώτατος·

ἀντ. ε'

καὶ ὅταν καλὰ ἔρξαις ἀοιδᾶς ἄτερ,
'Αγησίδαμ', εἰς 'Αῖδα σταθμὸν 110
ἀνὴρ ἵκηται, κενεὰ πνεύσαις ἔπορε μόχθῳ βραχύ
τι τερπνόν. τιν δ' ἀδυεπῆς τε λύρα
γλυκύς τ' αὐλὸς ἀναπάσσει χάριν·
95 τρέφοντι δ' εὐρὺν κλέος
κόραι Πιερίδες Διός.

ἐπ. ε'

ἐγὼ δὲ συνεφαπτόμενος σπουδᾷ, κλυτὸν ἔθνος
Λοκρῶν ἀμφέπεσον μέλιτι
εὐάνορα πόλιν καταβρέχων· παῖδ' ἐρατὸν <δ'>
'Αρχεστράτου 120

100 αἴνησα, τὸν εἶδον κρατέοντα χερὸς ἀλκῇ
βωμὸν παρ' Ὀλύμπιον,
κεῖνον κατὰ χρόνον
ιδέα τε καλὸν
ὥρᾳ τε κεκραμένον, ἃ ποτε

105 ἀναιδέα Γανυμήδει μόρον ἄλαλκε σὺν Κυπρογενεῇ.

87 οἱ Boeckh (GFCs) : τοι most mss (BM) ; τι NO.

99 <δ'> Moschopoulos, Hermann (edd.).

105 μόρον Mommsen (GC) : πότμον (BFS¹) ; θάνατον almost all mss (S²).

OLYMPIAN ODES X 84-105

the swelling melody of songs, which at last have come to light beside the famous stream of Dirce.¹

But, even as a son born of a wife is welcome to a father who hath already reached the reverse of youth, and maketh his heart to glow with happiness, since, for one who is dying, it is a hateful sight to see his wealth falling to the lot of a master who is a stranger from another home ; even so, Hâgêsîdâmus, whensoever a man, who hath done noble deeds, descendeth to the abode of Hâdês, without the meed of song, he hath spent his strength and his breath in vain, and winneth but a little pleasure by his toil ; whereas thou hast glory shed upon thee by the soft-toned lyre and by the sweet flute, and thy fame waxeth widely by favour of the Pierid daughters of Zeus.

I, the while, who am eagerly lending a hand of help, have taken to my heart the famous tribe of the Locrians, while I besprinkle with honey a city of noble sons ; and I have praised the beauteous son of Arcestratus, whom, on that day, beside the Olympic altar, I saw winning victory with the might of his hands,—one who was fair to look upon, and was graced with that bloom which, in olden days, by the blessing of Aphroditê, warded from Ganymede a ruthless fate.

¹ The fountain of Pindar's Theban home, cp. *I.* vi 74.

OLYMPIAN XI

FOR HÂGÊSIDÂMUS OF LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII

INTRODUCTION

THE eleventh Olympian was produced at Olympia immediately after the victory won in 476 by Hâgêsîdâmus of Locri Epizephyrii in the boys' boxing-match.

There is a time for all things, a time for winds, a time for showers. The time for song is when victory is won as the reward of toil (1-6). Beyond the reach of envy is the praise that is thus stored up for Olympian victors (7 f). This glory the poet's tongue would fain increase, but God alone makes victor and poet alike to prosper and be wise (8-10). To the victor's olive-wreath the poet will add the adornment of his song, and will also praise the race of the Western Locrians (11-15). There, in the West, the Muses must join the revel, and the poet avers that the Muses will there find a hospitable, accomplished, and heroic race. Neither the fox nor the lion may change his nature (16-21).

ΧΙ.—ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΩ ΛΟΚΡΩ ΕΠΙΖΕΦΤΡΙΩ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΥΚΤΗ

στρ.

Ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις ἀνέμων ὅτε πλείστα
χρήσις, ἔστιν δ' οὐρανίων ὑδάτων,
ὀμβρίων παίδων νεφέλας.
εἰ δὲ σὺν πόνῳ τις εὖ πράσσοι, μελιγάρυες ὕμνοι
5 ὑστέρων ἀρχὰ λόγων
τέλλεται καὶ πιστὸν ὄρκιον μεγάλαις ἀρεταῖς.
ἀντ.

ἀφθόνητος δ' αἶνος Ὀλυμπιονίκαις
οὗτος ἄγκειται. τὰ μὲν ἀμετέρα
γλῶσσα ποιμαίνειν ἐθέλει·
10 ἐκ θεοῦ δ' ἀνὴρ σοφαῖς ἀνθεῖ πραπίδεςσιν
ὁμοίως. 10

ἴσθι νῦν, Ἀρχεστράτου
παῖ, τεᾶς, Ἀγησίδαμε, πυγμαχίας ἔνεκεν
ἐπ.

κόσμον ἐπὶ στεφάνῳ χρυσέας ἐλαίας
ἀδυμελῇ κελαδήσω,
15 Ζεφυρίων Λοκρῶν γενεὰν ἀλέγων.

2 f. ὑδάτων, ὀμβρίων παίδων νεφέλας Wilamowitz (s) : ὑδάτων
ὀμβρίων, παίδων νεφέλας vulgo.

5 ἀρχὰ A (MGCS) : ἀρχαὶ the other old mss (BF).

10 πραπίδεςσιν ὁμοίως from lemma in scholia to BC (GCS) :
πρ. ὁμῶς ὡς CNO (M) ; ἔσαεῖ πρ. Moschopolus (BF).

15 Ζεφυρίων Boehmer (s) : τῶν Ἐπιζ. mss (edd.).

XI.—FOR HÂGÊSIDÂMUS OF LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII

WINNER IN THE BOYS' BOXING MATCH, 476 B.C.

THERE is a time when men welcome the winds, and a time when they welcome the waters of heaven, the rain-laden daughters of the cloud.¹ But, when anyone is victorious by aid of toil, then it is that honey-voiced odes are a foundation for future fame, even a faithful witness to noble exploits.

Far beyond envy is the praise that is thus stored up for victors at Olympia; and such praises my tongue would fain feed and foster; but by the gift of a god alone doth a man flourish for ever, as thou dost, with wisdom of heart.

For the present rest assured, Hâgêsidâmus, son of Archestratus, that, for the sake of thy victory in boxing, I shall loudly sing a sweet strain that shall lend a new grace to the crown of the golden olive, while I duly honour the folk of the Western

¹ Similarly the clouds are called the "rain-bearing maidens" in the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, 298.

PINDAR

ἔνθα συγκωμάξατ'· ἐγγυάσομαι
 ὕμνιν, ὦ Μοῖσαι, φυγόξενον στρατὸν
 μηδ' ἀπείρατον καλῶν,
 ἀκρόσοφον δὲ καὶ αἰχματὰν ἀφίξεσθαι. τὸ γὰρ
 20 ἐμφυῆς οὐτ' αἰθων ἀλώπηξ 20
 οὐτ' ἐρίβρομοι λέοντες διαλλάξαντο ἦθος.

17 ὕμνιν Jongh (GUS): μή μιν mss (BF), μή νιν (M).

19 δὲ EF (BGFU): τε ABCD (MS).

21 διαλλάξαντο, gnomie aorist, Lehrs (s): διαλλάξαιντο
 (ἀν C συνη) mss.

OLYMPIAN ODES XI 16-21

Locrians. There join, ye Muses, in the triumph-song ; for I shall pledge my word to you that we shall there find a race that doth not repel the stranger, or is unfamiliar with noble pursuits, but is wise beyond all others and warlike too ; for neither the tawny fox nor the roaring lion changes his inborn nature.

OLYMPIAN XII

FOR ERGOTELÈS OF HIMERA

INTRODUCTION

ERGOTELÈS, when he was forced by political faction to leave his native city of Cnôssus in Crete, settled at Himera in Sicily. He reached Himera during the war waged from 478 to 476 between Hieron of Syracuse, and Thêrôn of Acragas (not between Hieron and Gelon, as wrongly stated by the Scholiast). The Ode assumes that Himera is now free, and the victor has there acquired the right of citizenship and that of holding land (Cp. Freeman's *Sicily*, ii 300).

Crete, his native island, was famous for its runners (Xen. *Anab.* iv 8, 27), and the Cretan exile, after winning races at the Pythian and Isthmian games, won the long-race at Olympia in 472, the event celebrated in the present Ode. He was again victorious in 468, and twice at Nemea (Pausanias, vi 4, 11).

The long-race is variously stated to be 7, 12, 20, or 24 furlongs (*i.e.* three miles). This last was probably the length adopted at Olympia.

The poet prays that Himera may be blessed by Fortune—Fortune who guides ships and wars and

INTRODUCTION

councils (1-5). Men's hopes are like ships tossed up and down at sea (5-9). The future is unseen; pleasure passes into pain; and a sea of troubles into peace profound (10-12). If the victor had not been driven from his home in Crete, he would merely have been cock of the walk at home, whereas now he has won prizes in the great games of Greece, and has exalted his new home of Himera, where he dwells amid broad acres of his own (13-19).

In l. 19 the victor's new home of Himera is described as "the hot baths of the Nymphs." This is an allusion to the hot springs, which, at the bidding of Athénê, the Nymphs of the land caused to burst forth for the refreshment of Heracles. It is from these hot baths, or *Thermae*, that Himera derives its modern name of *Termini*. Cp. Freeman's *Sicily*, i 59, 77, 417.

XII.—ΕΡΓΟΤΕΛΕΙ ΙΜΕΡΑΙΩ

ΔΟΛΙΧΟΔΡΟΜΩ

στρ.

Λίσσομαι, παῖ Ζηνὸς Ἐλευθερίου,
 Ἰμέραν εὐρυσθενέ' ἀμφιπόλει, σώτειρα Τύχα.
 τὴν γὰρ ἐν πόντῳ κυβερνῶνται θοαὶ
 νᾶες, ἐν χέρσῳ τε λαιψηροὶ πόλεμοι
 5 κἀγοραὶ βουλαφόροι. αἶ γε μὲν ἀνδρῶν
 πόλλ' ἄνω, τὰ δ' αὖ κάτω ψεύδη μεταμῶνια
 τάμνοισαι κυλίνδοντ' ἐλπίδες·

ἀντ.

σύμβολον δ' οὐ πώ τις ἐπιχθονίων 10
 πιστὸν ἀμφὶ πράξιος ἐσσομένης εὖρεν θεόθεν·
 τῶν δὲ μελλόντων τετύφλωνται φραδαί.
 10 πολλὰ δ' ἀνθρώποις παρὰ γνῶμαν ἔπεσεν,
 ἔμπαιιν μὲν τέρψιος, οἱ δ' ἀνιαραῖς
 ἀντικύρσαντες ζάλαις ἐσλὸν βαθὺ πήματος ἐν
 μικρῷ πεδάμειψαν χρόνῳ.

ἐπ.

νιὲ Φιλάνορος, ἦτοι καὶ τεά κεν,
 ἐνδομάχας ἄτ' ἀλέκτωρ, συγγόνῳ παρ' ἐστία 20
 15 ἀκλεὲς τιμὰ κατεφυλλορόησε ποδῶν,
 εἰ μὴ στάσις ἀντιάνειρα Κνωσίας ἄμερσε πάτρας.
 νῦν δ' Ὀλυμπία στεφανωσάμενος
 καὶ δις ἐκ Πυθῶνος Ἰσθμοῖ τ', Ἐργότελες,
 θερμὰ Νυμφᾶν λουτρὰ βαστάξεις, ὁμιλέων παρ'
 οἰκείαις ἀρούραις.

XII.—FOR ERGOTELÊS OF HIMERA

WINNER IN THE LONG FOOT-RACE, 470(?) B.C.

DAUGHTER of Zeus the Deliverer! thou saving goddess, Fortune! I pray thee to keep watch around mighty Himera; for, at thy bidding, swift ships are steered upon the sea, and speedy decisions of war and counsels of the people are guided on the land. Verily, the hopes of men are tossed, now high, now low, as they cleave the treacherous sea of fancies vain. But never yet hath any man on earth found a sure token sent from heaven to tell him how he shall fare in the future, but warnings of events to come are wrapped in gloom.

Full many things have befallen man, of which he little dreamed, bringing, to some, reversal of delight, while others, after battling with a sea of troubles, have, in a short space of time, exchanged their anguish for the deepest joy.

Son of Philânor! like some Chanticleer, who is courageous at home alone, the fame of thy swift feet would have shed its foliage ingloriously beside thy native hearth, had not hostile faction bereft thee of thy Cnossian fatherland. And now, Ergotelês! having won a wreath once at Olympia, and twice from Pytho, and at the Isthmus, thou art exalting the hot baths of the Nymphs, while dwelling near broad acres all thine own.

OLYMPIAN XIII

FOR XENOPHON OF CORINTH

INTRODUCTION

THE father of Xenophon of Corinth won the foot-race at Olympia in 504 B.C. Xenophon himself is now lauded as having (in 464 B.C.) performed the unprecedented feat of winning the stadium and the pentathlon on the same day. The stadium was the short foot-race of about 200 yards; the length of the Olympic stadium was just under 630 feet. The pentathlon was a contest including five events, which Simonides enumerates as ἄλμα, ποδωκείην, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πύλην. The actual order of the events was probably foot-race, long jump, discus, javelin, wrestling. Victory in three events was sufficient, but not necessary. If no competitor won three events, or if two won two events, the prize was probably decided by taking account of second or third places in the several results (E. Norman Gardiner, *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, 1910, p. 370).

The praise of the victor's family is bound up with the praise of Corinth (1-5), the dwelling-place of Law and Justice and Peace (6-10). A noble theme

INTRODUCTION

must be treated with truthful courage (11 f). Corinth is famed for athletic prowess and inventive spirit: it has invented the dithyramb, the bit, and the adornment of the pediment with the eagle. It is the home of the Muses and of the God of War (13-23). May Zeus preserve the people, and welcome the triumphal chorus in honour of Xenophon's victory in two events, which have never before been won on the same day (24-29). Victories previously won by Xenophon (29-34), and by his father (35-40), and his family (40-46). These victories are as countless as the sand of the sea, but it is now time to make an end of this theme (47 f); and thus the poet returns to the praise of Corinth, and of the famous Corinthians, Sisyphus, Medea, and Glaucus (49-62).

The myth of Bellerophon (63-92). But the poet must not hurl his javelins too often; he therefore checks himself (93-95), and returns to the successes won by the victor's house; ending with a prayer that it may continue to prosper (96-115).

XIII.—ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΙ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩ

ΣΤΑΔΙΟΔΡΟΜΩ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΝΤΑΘΛΩ

στρ. α'

Τρισολυμπιονίκαν

ἐπαινέων οἶκον ἄμερον ἀστοῖς,

ξένοισι δὲ θεράποντα, γνώσομαι

τὰν ὀλβίαν Κόρινθον, Ἴσθμίου

5 πρόθυρον Ποτειδᾶνος, ἀγλαόκουρον.

ἐν τῇ γὰρ Εὐνομία ναίει, κασίγνηταί τε, βάθρον

πολίων ἀσφαλές,

Δίκα καὶ ὁμότροφος Εἰρήνα, ταμίαι ἀνδράσι

πλούτου,

10

χρύσειαι παῖδες εὐβούλου Θέμιτος·

ἀντ. α'

ἐθέλονται δ' ἰλέξειν

10 "Τβριν, Κόρου ματέρα θρασύμυθον.

ἔχω καλά τε φράσαι, τόλμα τέ μοι

εὐθεῖα γλῶσσαν ὀρνύει λέγειν.

ἄμαχον δὲ κρύψαι τὸ συγγενὲς ἦθος.

ὔμμιν δέ, παῖδες Ἀλάτα, πολλὰ μὲν νικαφόρον

ἀγλαίαν ὥπασαν

15 ἄκραις ἀρεταῖς ὑπερελθόντων ἱεροῖς ἐν ἀέθλοις, 20

πολλὰ δ' ἐν καρδίαις ἀνδρῶν ἔβαλον

ἐπ. α'

ᾠραι πολυάνθεμοι ἀρχαῖα σοφίσμαθ'. ἅπαν δ'

εὐρόντος ἔργον.

7 ὁμότροφος (Ambrosian recension) Εἰρήνα (MGCS): ὁπό-
τροπος (Vatican recension) Εἰράνα (BF).

ταμίαι mss (BGFC): ταμί' Ahrens (MS)

XIII.—FOR XENOPHON OF CORINTH

WINNER IN THE SHORT FOOT-RACE AND IN THE
PENTATHLUM, 404 B C

WHILE I laud a house, thrice victor at Olympia, gentle to her own citizens, and kindly to strangers, I shall take knowledge of prosperous Corinth, portal of Isthmian Poseidon, glorious with her noble youths. Within her walls dwelleth Law, and her sisters, the firm-set foundation of cities, even Justice and Peace that is fostered beside her, those guardians of wealth for man, the golden daughters of Themis, who excelleth in counsel; and they are resolute in repelling Insolence, the bold-tongued mother of Surfeit. Fair is the tale I have to tell, and courage that maketh straight for the mark prompteth my tongue to speak; it is a hard struggle to quell one's inborn nature.

As for you, ye sons of Alêtês! full often have the Seasons rich in flowers endued you with the splendour of victory, while, by your highest merit, ye have excelled in the sacred games; full often too have those seasons put into the hearts of men the inventions of the olden time: but all the fame is due to the first finder.

PINDAR

ταὶ Διωνύσου πόθεν ἐξέφανεν
 σὺν βοηλάτῃ χάριτες διθυράμβῃ;
 20 τίς γὰρ ἱππέοις ἐν ἔντεσσι μέτρα,
 ἢ θεῶν ναοῖσιν οἰωνῶν βασιλέα δίδυμον
 ἐπέθηκ'; ἐν δὲ Μοῖσ' ἀδύπνοος, 30
 ἐν δ' Ἄρης ἀνθεὶ νέων οὐλῖαις αἰχμαῖσιν
 ἀνδρῶν.

στρ. β'

ὑπατ' εὐρὺ ἀνάσσω
 25 Ὀλυμπίας, ἀφθόνητος ἔπεςσιν
 γένοιο χρόνον ἅπαντα, Ζεῦ πάτερ,
 καὶ τόνδε λαὸν ἀβλαβῇ νέμων
 Ξενοφῶντος εὖθυνη δαίμονος οὖρον·
 δέξαι τέ οἱ στεφάνων ἐγκώμιον τεθμόν, τὸν ἄγει
 πεδίῳ ἐκ Πίσας, 40
 30 πεντάθλῳ ἅμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον· ἀντεβόλη-
 σεν
 τῶν ἀνὴρ θνατὸς οὐπὼ τις πρότερον.

ἀντ. β'

δύο δ' αὐτὸν ἔρεψαν
 πλόκοι σελίνων ἐν Ἰσθμιάδεσσιν
 φανέντα· Νέμεά τ' οὐκ ἀντιξοεῖ.

29 τέ Ambrosian recension (MS): δέ Vatican recension (BGF).
 30

OLYMPIAN ODES XIII 18-34

Whence was it that the graces of Dionysus first came to light, with the ox-driving dithyramb?¹ Aye, and who was it that, amid the harness of horses, invented the restraining bridle,² or, on the temples of the gods, planted the twin king of birds?³ And there the Muse with her sweet breath, there too the war-god flourisheth with the deadly spears of youthful heroes.

Lord supreme of Olympia! that reignest far and wide, O Father Zeus! never, for all time, be thou jealous of our language, but, ruling this people in all security, grant a straight course to the fair breeze of Xenophon's good fortune, and accept from him the duly ordered triumph-band in honour of his crowns, the band that he bringeth from the plains of Pisa, being victor in the five events, as well as in the foot-race. He hath thus attained what no mortal man ever yet attained before. And two wreaths of wild celery⁴ crowned him, when he appeared at the Isthmian festival; and Nemea hath shown no unkindly

¹ In early times, an ox was the prize of the victor in the dithyramb. Simonides describes himself as the winner of "fifty-six bulls and tripods." Frag 145 (202).

² In the rest of this ode, Pindar never directly names the "restraining bridle," or bit; but resorts to a series of happy periphrases:—"a bridle with a golden band" (65), "a charm for the steed" (68), "a wondrous thing" (73), "a golden tamer of the horse's temper" (78), and "the gentle spell" (85).

³ *i.e.* placed the eagle, as a "finial," on the top of each of the two gables or pediments.

⁴ The crown of σέλινον was given as a prize in the Isthmian games (cp. *N.* iv 88, and *I.* ii 16 and viii 64). σέλινον is best identified, not with "parsley," *Petroselinum sativum*, but with "wild celery," *Apium graveolens*. The river and the town Selinus in Sicily derived their name from the wild celery which grew plentifully on the banks of the river (Head's *Historia Numorum*, p. 146, ed. 1887).

PINDAR

- 35 πατὴρ δὲ Θεσσαλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειοῦ
 ῥέεθροισιν αἴγλα ποδῶν ἀνάκειται,
 Πυθοῖ τ' ἔχει σταδίου τιμὰν διαύλου θ' ἁλῖω ἀμφ'
 ἐνί, μηνὸς τέ οἱ 50
 τῷτοῦ κρανααῖς ἐν Ἀθάναισι τρία ἔργα ποδαρκῆς
 ἀμέρα θῆκε κάλλιστ' ἀμφὶ κόμαις,
 ἐπ. β'
 40 Ἑλλώτια δ' ἐπτάκις· ἐν δ' ἀμφιάλοισι Ποτειδᾶνος
 τεθμοῖσιν
 Πτοιοδώρῳ σὺν πατρὶ μακρότεραι
 Τερψία θ' ἔψοντ' Ἑριτίμῳ τ' αἰοδαί. 60
 ὅσσα τ' ἐν Δελφοῖσιν ἀριστεύσατε
 ἡδὲ χόρτοισι ἐν λέοντος, δηρίομαι πολέσιν
 45 περὶ πλήθει καλῶν, ὥς μὰν σαφὲς
 οὐκ ἂν εἰδείην λέγειν ποντιᾶν ψάφῳ ἀριθμόν.
 στρ. γ'
 ἔπεται δ' ἐν ἐκάστῳ
 μέτρον νοῆσαι δὲ καιρὸς ἄριστος.
 ἐγὼ δὲ ἴδιος ἐν κοινῷ σταλεῖς
 50 μῆτίν τε γαρύων παλαιγόνων 70
 πόλεμόν τ' ἐν ἡρώϊαις ἀρεταῖσιν
 οὐ ψεύσομ' ἀμφὶ Κορίνθῳ, Σίσυφον μὲν πυκνότατον
 παλάμαις ὥς θεόν,
 καὶ τὰν πατὴρ ἀντία Μήδειαν θεμέναν γάμον
 αὐτᾷ,
 ναὶ σώτειραν Ἀργοῖ καὶ προπόλοισι.
 ἀντ. γ'
 55 τὰ δὲ καὶ ποτ' ἐν ἀλκᾷ
 πρὸ Δαρδάνου τειχεῶν ἐδόκησαν
 ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι μαχᾶν τάμνειν τέλος, 80

42 τερψίης θ' — ἐριτίμοι τ' miss, corrected by Erasmus
 Schmid ἔψοντ' miss (MGFCs): ἔσποντ' Bothe (v).

OLYMPIAN ODES XIII 35-57

mood ; and, at the stream of Alpheus, is stored up the glory won by the swift feet of his father, Thesalus. At Pytho, he hath the fame of the single and the double foot-race, won within the circuit of the self-same sun ; and, in the same month, at rocky Athens did one swift day fling o'er his hair three fairest crowns of victory, and seven times was he victorious at the festival of Athênâ Hellôtis. In Poseidon's games betwixt the seas, too long would be the songs which shall attain to all the victories won by Terpsias and Eritîmus, with their father Ptocodôrus¹ ; and, as for all your prowess at Delphi, and in the Lion's haunts,² I am ready to contend with many as to the number of your prizes ; for, in truth, I could not have the skill to tell the number of the pebbles of the sea.

Yet measure due is meet in all things, and the fitting moment is the best aim of knowledge ; but I, in the fleet of the common joy, setting forth on a course of my own, and telling of the craft and the warrior-worth of the men of yore, shall, in the tale of heroic prowess, truly speak of Corinth. I shall tell of Sisyphus, who, like a very god, was most wise in his counsels ; and of Médeia, who resolved on her own marriage against her father's will, and thus saved the ship Argo and her seamen. And, again, of old, in the fight they³ were deemed to decide the issue of battles on either side, whether they were essaying,

¹ We might naturally suppose that Ptocodôrus was the father of Terpsias and Eritîmus ; but the scholia make Ptocodôrus (son of Thesalus) a brother, and Eritîmus a son or grandson, of Terpsias.

² Nemea.

³ Corinthians, implied in the context.

PINDAR

τοὶ μὲν γένει φίλῳ σὺν Ἀτρείος
 Ἑλέναν κομίζοντες, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ πάμπαν
 60 εἵργοντες· ἐκ Λυκίας δὲ Γλαῦκον ἐλθόντα τρόμεον
 Δαναοί. τοῖσι μὲν
 ἐξεύχετ' ἐν ἄστει Πειράνας σφετέρου πατρὸς ἀρχὰν
 καὶ βαθὺν κλᾶρον ἔμμεν καὶ μέγαρον·

ἐπ. γ'

ὃς τὰς ὀφιώδεος υἱόν ποτε Γοργόνος ἦ πόλλ' ἀμφὶ
 κρουνοῖς 90

Πάγασον ζεύξαι ποθέων ἔπαθεν,
 65 πρίν γέ οἱ χρυσάμπυκα κούρα χαλινὸν
 Παλλὰς ἤνεγκ'· ἐξ ὀνείρου δ' αὐτίκα
 ἦν ὕπαρ· φώνασε δ'· “Εὐδεις, Αἰολίδα βασιλεῦ;
 ἄγε φίλτρον τόδ' ἵππειον δέκευ,
 καὶ Δαμαίῳ νιν θύων ταῦρον ἀργᾶντα πατρὶ
 δείξον.”

στρ. δ'

70 κυαναιγὶς ἐν ὄρφνῳ 100
 κνώσσουντί οἱ παρθένος τόσα εἰπεῖν
 ἔδοξεν· ἀνὰ δ' ἐπᾶλτ' ὀρθῶ ποδί.
 παρκείμενον δὲ συλλαβὼν τέρας,
 ἐπιχώριον μάντιν ἄσμενος εὔρεν,
 75 δεῖξέν τε Κοιρανίδα πᾶσαν τελευτὰν πράγματος,
 ὥς τ' ἀνὰ βωμῶ θεᾶς
 κοιτάξατο νύκτ' ἀπὸ κείνου χρήσιος. ὥς τέ οἱ
 αὐτὰ

Ζηνὸς ἐγχεικεραύνου παῖς ἔπορεν 110
 ἀντ. δ'

δαμασίφρονα χρυσόν.
 ἐνυπνίῳ δ' αἶ τάχιστα πιθέσθαι
 80 κελήσατό μιν, ὅταν δ' εὐρυσθενεῖ

79 & W (MGFCs) : ὡς Byzantine mss (B).

OLYMPIAN ODES XIII 58-80

with the dear son of Atreus, to recover Helen, or were steadfastly opposing the attempt. And the Danaï trembled before Glaucus, when he came from Lycia, while he boasted before them that in the city of Peirênê lay the rule and the rich inheritance and the hall of his own ancestor ; who verily suffered sorely when he was eager to bind beside the spring Pégasus, the son of the snake-girt Gorgon, until at last the virgin Pallas brought a bridle with a golden band, and the dream became a vision of broad daylight, and she said :—" Sleepest thou, son of Aeolus ? Come ! take this to charm thy steed ; and, sacrificing a white bull, bring it into the presence of thy grand-sire, the tamer of horses." ¹ Such were the words which the queen of the dark aegis seemed to say to him as he slumbered in the darkness ; and at once he leapt to his feet, and seizing the wondrous thing that lay beside him, he gladly went and found Polyidus, the seer of that land, and told the son of Coeranus the whole story,—how that, at the bidding of the seer, he had laid him down to rest for the night on the altar of the goddess, and how the very daughter of Zeus who hurleth the thunderbolt had given him that golden tamer of the horse's temper. And the seer bade him with all speed do the bidding of the dream ; and, when he sacrificed the strong-footed

¹ Bellerophon's father, Aeolus, was a reputed son of Poseidon.

PINDAR

καρταίποδ' ἀναρῆναι Ἰεαόχῳ,
 θέμεν Ἰππία βωμὸν εὐθύς Ἀθάνᾳ.
 τελεῖ δὲ θεῶν δύναμις καὶ τὰν παρ' ὄρκον καὶ
 παρὰ ἐλπίδα κούφαν κτίσιν.
 ἦτοι καὶ ὁ καρτερὸς ὀρμαίνων ἔλε Βελλερο-
 φόντας, 120

85 φάρμακον πρὰν τείνων ἀμφὶ γένυι,
 ἐπ. δ'

ἵππον πτερόεντ'· ἀναβὰς δ' εὐθύς ἐνόπλια
 χαλκωθεὶς ἔπαιζεν.
 σὺν δὲ κείνῳ καὶ ποτ' Ἀμαζονίδων
 αἰθέρος ψυχρᾶς ἀπὸ κόλπων ἐρήμων
 τοξόταν βάλλων γυναικείον στρατόν,
 90 καὶ Χίμαιραν πῦρ πνέοισαν καὶ Σολύμους
 ἔπεφνεν.
 διασωπάσομαί οἱ μόρον ἐγώ· 130
 τὸν δ' ἐν Οὐλύμπῳ φάτναι Ζηνὸς ἀρχαῖαι
 δέκονται.

στρ. ε'
 ἐμὲ δ' εὐθὺν ἀκόντων
 ἰέντα ρόμβον παρὰ σκοπὸν οὐ χρεῖ
 95 τὰ πολλὰ βέλεα καρτύνειν χερσίν.
 Μοῖσαις γὰρ ἀγλαοθρόνοισι ἐκὼν
 Ὀλιγαιθιδαισὶν τ' ἔβαν ἐπίκουρος.
 Ἴσθμοῖ τά τ' ἐν Νεμέᾳ παύρῳ ἔπει θήσω φανέρ'
 ἀθρό', ἀλαθής τέ μοι 140

81 ἀναρῆναι old mss (MGFS³): ἀνερῆναι lemma of scholium, corrected by Drachmann (BCS¹)

83 τελεῖ δὲ most mss (MGFS): τελεῖ D alone (B).

88 ψυχρᾶς mss (BMGFC), ψυχρῶν S. ἐρήμων Heimaun (GC): ἐρήμων mss (BMFS).

97 ἐπίκουρος. Ἴσθμοῖ—Νεμέᾳ παύρῳ M in notes (GFS) ἐπίκουρος Ἴσθμοῖ—Νεμέᾳ. παύρῳ δ' (B and M in text).

OLYMPIAN ODES XIII 81-98

beast to the Lord of the earth, straightway to dedicate an altar to Athênê, the goddess of horses. Now the power of the gods maketh that which one would vow to be impossible and beyond all hope, a light achievement. Verily, even so the strong Bellerophon, after all his eager striving, caught the winged steed, solely by stretching athwart his jaws that gentle spell; and, mounting on his back, at once he played the weapon-play in his brazen armour; and, riding on that steed, he assailed from the lonely bosom of the chill air that army of womankind, the archer host of Amazons; and even slew the fire-breathing Chimaera, and the Solymi. I shall pass in silence over his doom: but Pegasus hath found his shelter in the olden stalls of Zeus in Olympus.

But I, while casting my javelins straight with a whirl must not miss the mark in plying my many darts with the might of my hands.¹ For gladly have I come, as a champion of the Muses enthroned in splendour, and also of the race of Olhgaethus. As to their victories at the Isthmus and at Nemea, with a few words shall I make all of them manifest; and,

¹ *παρὰ σκοπὸν*, "beside the mark," is taken with *οὐ χρὴ* by the scholia, and by Thiersch, Dissen, Mezger, and Gildersleeve. Any praise (like further details on the mythical glories of Corinth) that is not directly aimed at the victor, is a dart that goes beside the mark. *παρὰ σκοπὸν* (rendered "by the mark") is, however, taken by Fennell with *εὐθὺν ἀκόντων ἰέντα βόμβον*. But *παρὰ σκοπὸν* is best placed in the second clause, where it is naturally contrasted with *εὐθὺν* in the first.

PINDAR

ἔξορκος ἐπέσσεται ἐξηκοντάκι δὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν
100 ἀδύγλωσσος βοὰ κάρυκος ἐσλοῦ.

ἀντ. εἶ

τὰ δ' Ὀλυμπίᾳ αὐτῶν
ἔοικεν ἤδη πάροιθε λελέχθαι·
τά τ' ἐσσόμενα τότ' ἂν φαίην σαφές·
νῦν δ' ἔλπομαι μέν, ἐν θεῷ γε μὰν

105 τέλος· εἰ δὲ δαίμων γενέθλιος ἔρποι,
Δι τοῦτ' Ἐνναλίῳ τ' ἐκδώσομεν πρᾶσσειν. τὰ δ'
ἐπ' ὀφρύϊ Παρνασσίᾳ 150
ἔξ· Ἀργεῖ θ' ὅσσα καὶ ἐν Θήβαις, ὅσα τ' Ἀρκάσιν
ἀνάσσων

μαρτυρήσει Λυκαίου βωμὸς ἄναξ,

ἐπ. εἶ

Πέλλανά τε καὶ Σικυῶν καὶ Μέγαρ' Αἰακιδᾶν τ'
εὐερκὲς ἄλσος,

110 ἃ τ' Ἐλευσίς καὶ λιπαρὰ Μαραθῶν,
ταί θ' ὑπ' Αἴτνας ὑψιλόφου καλλίπλουτοι
πόλιες, ἃ τ' Εὐβοία· καὶ πᾶσαν κατὰ 160
Ἑλλάδ' εὐρήσεις ἐρευνῶν μάσσον' ἢ ὥς ἰδέμεν.
ἄνα, κούφοισιν ἐκνεῦσαι ποσίν·

115 Ζεῦ τέλει, αἰδῶ δίδοι καὶ τύχαν τερπνῶν
γλυκεῖαν.

99 δὴ ἀμφ. BMGFQ; δὴ μφ. s; δ' ἀμφ. old mss.

103 τὰ τ' Vatican recension (VFCS): τὰ δ' Ambrosian
recension (BM).

106 f. Παρνασσίᾳ ἔξ· BC and scholium ἐξάκις (us): Παρ-
νασίᾳ. ἐν NOB (BFC). Παρνασίᾳ, ἐξ ἄρατ'· ἐν Ἀργεῖ καὶ
Θήβαις M.

107 Ἀρκάσιν ἀνάσσων old mss (s³, Ἀρκάσι βάσσαις s¹):

OLYMPIAN ODES XIII 99-115

as a true witness under solemn oath, the sweet-tongued voice of a goodly herald, heard full sixty times at both places, will ratify my words. As for the victories won by them at Olympia, they have, meseems, been already mentioned, and, of those in the future, I could tell clearly in the days to come. For the present I cherish hope, howbeit the issue is in God's hand; but, if the good fortune of the house have free course, we shall leave this to Zeus and Enyalios to accomplish. And the prizes won beneath the brow of Parnassus, six in number, and, all in Argos, and in Thebes, and all that shall be witnessed by the royal altar of the Lycaean mount that ruleth over the Arcadians, and by Pellâna, and Sicyon, and Megara, and the fair-walled precinct of the sons of Aeacus, and Eleusis, and fertile Marathon, and the cities beauteous in wealth beneath the lofty crest of Etna, and Euboea,—aye, even throughout all Hellas, you may search and find them too many for the eye to view. Get thee up and swim away with nimble feet! and do thou, O Zeus, the giver of perfection, grant reverence and the sweet good-fortune of a happy lot.

Ἀρκάσ' ἀνάσσων interpolated mss; Ἀρκὰς ἀνάσσων Hermann (BG); Ἀρκάσιν ἄσσον M, — ἄσσων C, — ἄέθλων F.

114 ἄνα Pauw, and Kayser with old scholia (BGFCs¹): ἀλλὰ mss (MS^v)

114 f. ποσίν· Ζεῦ τέλει', (MGFCs): ποσίν, Ζεῦ τέλει' (B).

OLYMPIAN XIV

FOR ASÔPICHUS OF ORCHOMENUS

INTRODUCTION

ORCHOMENUS in Boeotia was a most ancient city. It was the home of the primeval Minyae, and the Graces were there worshipped from the earliest times. The Ode is a brief processional hymn, mainly in honour of the Graces. The Scholiasts state that the victor won the short foot-race for boys at Olympia in *Ol.* 76 (476) or *Ol.* 77 (472), but these Olympiads, and also *Ol.* 75, 78, 79, are already assigned to other victors. *Ol.* 76 is probably a mistake for *Ol.* 73 (488 B.C.).

The Graces are invoked as the queens of Orchomenus, and as the givers of all blessings; they are enthroned beside the Pythian Apollo (1-11). Each of them is next invoked by name. The aid of Thalia has won the event, which has made the city of the Minyae victorious at Olympia (15-18). Echo is bidden to bear the glad tidings to the father of the victor in the world below (11-22).

XIV.—ΑΣΩΠΙΧΩ ΟΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΩ

ΣΤΑΔΙΕΙ (παιδὶ Κλεοδάμου)

στρ. α'

Καφισίων ὑδάτων

λαχοῖσαι, αἴτε ναίετε καλλίπωλον ἔδραν,

ὦ λιπαρᾶς αἰοίδιμοι βασίλειαι

Χάριτες Ὀρχομενοῦ, παλαιγόνων Μινυᾶν ἐπί-
σκοποι,

5 κλῦτ', ἐπεὶ εὐχομαι. σὺν γὰρ ὑμῖν τὰ τερπνὰ
καὶ

τὰ γλυκὲ' ἄνεται πάντα βροτοῖς,

εἰ σοφός, εἰ καλός, εἴ τις ἀγλαὸς ἀνὴρ.

10

οὐδὲ γὰρ θεοὶ σεμνᾶν Χαρίτων ἄτερ

κοιρανέοισιν χοροὺς οὔτε δαῖτας· ἀλλὰ πάντων
ταμίαι

10 ἔργων ἐν οὐρανῷ, χρυσότοξον θέμεναι παρὰ

Πύθιον Ἀπόλλωνα θρόνους,

ἀέναον σέβοντι πατρὸς Ὀλυμπίοιο τιμάν.

στρ. β'

<ὦ> πότνι' Ἀγλαΐα

φιλησίμολπέ τ' Εὐφροσύνα, θεῶν κρατίστου

20

15 παῖδες, ἐπακοοῖτε νῦν, Θαλία τε

ἐρασίμολπε, ἰδοῖσα τόνδε κῶμον ἐπ' εὐμενεῖ τύχα

2 αἴτε mss (BMGF) : ταί τε Bergk (s).

4 Ὀρχ. most mss (GF) · Ὀρχ. two late mss (BMS).

6 γλυκὲ' ἄνεται Kayser (UCS) : γλυκέα γίνεται mss (BMF).

13 ὦ P (edd.). πότνιά τε Vatican recension.

15 ἐπακοοῖτε νῦν Bergk (M¹GFCS) ; ἐπάκοι τὸ νῦν M² : ἐπάκοι νῦν mss ; ἐπάκοος γενοῦ Hermann (v).

XIV.—FOR ASOPICHUS OF ORCHOMENUS

WINNER IN THE BOYS' SHORT FOOT-RACE 488(?) B.C

YE that have your portion beside the waters of Cephísus! Ye that dwell in a home of fair horses! Ye Graces of fertile Orchomenus, ye queens of song that keep watch over the ancient Minyae,¹ listen to my prayer! For, by your aid, all things pleasant and sweet are accomplished for mortals, if any man be skilled in song, or be fair to look upon, or hath won renown. Yea, not even the gods order the dance or the banquet, without the aid of the holy Graces. Nay, rather, they are the ministrants of all things in heaven, where their thrones are set beside the Lord of the golden bow, the Pythian Apollo, and where they adore the ever-flowing honour of the Olympian Father

O queen Aglaia, and Euphrosynê, that lovest the dance and song, ye daughters of the mightiest of the gods! may ye listen now; and thou Thalia, that art enamoured of the song and dance, when thou hast looked upon this triumphant chorus, as it lightly steppeth along in honour of the victor's good

¹ The ancient inhabitants of Orchomenus.

PINDAR

κοῦφα βιβῶντα· Λυδῶ γὰρ Ἀσώπιχον τρόπῳ
 ἔν τε μελέταις αἰείδων ἔμολον,
 οὔνεκ' Ὀλυμπιόνικος ἂ Μινυεία
 20 σεῦ ἔκατι. μελανοτειχεά νῦν δόμον
 Φερσεφόνας ἔλθ', Ἀχοῖ, πατρὶ κλυτὰν φέροισ'
 ἀγγελίαν, 30
 Κλεόδαμον ἥφρ' ἰδοῖσ', υἱὸν εἵπης ὅτι οἱ νέαν
 κόλποις παρ' εὐδόξοις Πίσας
 ἐστεφάνωσε κυδίμων ἀέθλων πτεροῖσι χαίταν.

22 Κλεόδαμον (MGFCs) ; Κλεύδαμον B : Κλεοδάμῳ B alone

23 εὐδόξοις Boeckh (rs) : εὐδόξοιο mss ; εὐδόξου (MGU).

OLYMPIAN ODES XIV 17-24

fortune. For I have come to sing the praise of Asôpichus with Lydian tune and with meditated lays, because, thanks to thee, the house of the Minyae is victorious in Olympia.

Now ! hie thee, Echo, to the dark-walled home of Persephonê, and bear the glorious tidings to the father, so that, when thou hast seen Cleodâmus, thou mayest tell him that, beside the famous vale of Pisa, his son hath crowned his youthful locks with garlands won from the ennobling games.

THE PYTHIAN ODES

PYTHIAN I

FOR HIERON OF AETNA

INTRODUCTION

IN 476 B.C. Hieron, after transporting all the inhabitants of Catana to Leontîni, peopled it afresh with 5,000 settlers from the Peloponnésus, and 5,000 from Syracuse, and gave this new city the name of Aetna. In 475 there was a great eruption of Mount Etna, described in the course of this Ode (21-28). In 474 the naval attack of the Etruscans on Cumae was repelled by the ships of Hieron (72); and, in the year 470, Hieron, as founder of the city of Aetna, caused himself to be proclaimed as "Aetnaean" (32) on the occasion of the Pythian victory celebrated in this Ode. This victory of Hieron's chariot was won in the 29th Pythiad, that is, in August, 470. The same victory is celebrated in the fourth Ode of Bacchylides.

The lyre or cithern is here invoked as the instrument of Apollo and the Muses; its music is obeyed by the dancer's step and by the singer's voice; even by the thunderbolt and the bird of Zeus, and by the son of Zeus, namely the god of War (1-12).

But Music is hated by all that Zeus loves not, as by Typhon, pinioned beneath Mount Etna, whence he flings up jets of unapproachable fire (13-28).

INTRODUCTION

The poet prays for the favour of the lord of Mount Etna, whose namesake city was glorified on the Pythian course by its famous founder, when the herald proclaimed him as the "Aetnaean" (29-33). This victory is a happy omen for the new city (33-38). Apollo is also prayed to make the land a land of noble men (39 f.).

All the exploits of man are due to the gods (41 f.). Then follow the praises of Hieron, and the prayer that, like Philoctêtês of old, he may be befriended by a god (43-57).

Let the victory be celebrated by the Muse at the palace of Hieron's son, Demomenes, now King of Aetna (58-60), the city which Hieron has established according to the laws of the Dorian race (61-66). May this harmony between princes and people abide; may peace be handed down from sire to son (67-70); and may Zeus keep the Carthaginian and the Etruscan in their own homes, now that they have seen the insolence of their ships quelled off Cumae (71-75). The victory of Himera is to Hieron and his brothers what Salamis is to Athens, what Plataea is to Sparta (75-80).

But brevity is best. Men hate to hear of the prosperity of others; but it is better to be envied than pitied (81-85). Hieron is prompted to keep to the cause of justice and truth, and to continue to be generous and kindly (86-92). When men are dead, it is Fame that reveals their true lives to chroniclers and to poets. Neither the generous kindness of Croesus, nor the cruelty of Phalaris is forgotten. Good fortune is first; good fame is next; and the winning of both is the highest crown (92-100).

ΠΥΘΙΟΝΙΚΑΙ

Ι.—ΙΕΡΩΝΙ ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Χρυσέα φόρμιγξ, Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ ἰοπλοκάμων
σύνδικον Μοισᾶν κτέανον· τῆς ἀκούει μὲν βάσις,
ἀγλαίας ἀρχά,
πείθονται δ' αἰοῖδοι σάμασιν,
ἀγῆσιχόρων ὅποταν προοιμίων ἀμβολὰς τεύχῃς
ἐλελιζομένα.

5 καὶ τὸν αἰχματὰν κεραυνὸν σβεννύεις
ἱενάου πυρός. εὖδει δ' ἀνὰ σκάπτῳ Διὸς αἰετός,
ὠκείαν πτέρυγ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν χαλάξαις, 10

ἀντ. α'

ἀρχὸς οἰωνῶν, κελαινῶπιν δ' ἐπὶ οἱ νεφέλαν
ἀγκύλῳ κρατί, γλεφάρων ἀδὺ κλαίστρον, κατέ-
χευας· ὁ δὲ κνώσσων
ὑγρὸν νῶτον αἰωρεῖ, τεαῖς
10 ῥιπαῖσι κατασχόμενος. καὶ γὰρ βιατὰς Ἄρης,
τραχεῖαν ἀνευθε λιπὼν
ἐγχείων ἀκμάν, ἰαίνει καρδίαν 20
κῶματι, κῆλα δὲ καὶ δαιμόνων θέλγει φρένας,
ἀμφὶ τε Λατοίδα σοφία βαθυκόλπων τε
Μοισᾶν.

ἐπ. α'

ὅσσα δὲ μὴ πεφίληκε Ζεὺς, ἀτύζονται βοᾶν

THE PYTHIAN ODES

I.—FOR HIERON OF AETNA

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE 470 B.C.

O GOLDEN lyre, that are owned alike by Apollo and by the violet-tressed Muses! thou lyre, which the footstep heareth, as it beginneth the gladsome dance; lyre, whose notes the singers obey, whenever, with thy quivering strings, thou preparest to strike up the prelude of the choir-leading overture!

Thou abatest even the warring thunderbolt of everlasting flame; and the eagle, king of birds, sleepeth on the sceptre of Zeus, while his swift pinions twain are drooping, and a darksome mist is shed over his bending head, sweetly sealing his eyelids; and the bird, as he slumbereth, heaveth his buxom back beneath the spell of thy throbbing tones. For even the stern god of war setteth aside his rude spears so keen, and warmeth his heart in deep repose; and thy shafts of music soothe even the minds of the deities, by grace of the skill of Læto's son and the deep-zoned Muses.

But all the beings that Zeus hath not loved, are

PINDAR

- Πιερίδων αἶοντα, γᾶν τε καὶ πόντον κατ' ἀμαιο-
μάκετον,
15 ὅς τ' ἐν αἰνᾷ Ταρτάρῳ κείται, θεῶν πολέμιος, 30
Τυφῶς ἑκατοντακάρανος· τόν ποτε
Κιλικίον θρέψεν πολυώνυμον ἄντρον· νῦν γε μὰν
ταί θ' ὑπὲρ Κύμας ἀλιερκέες ὄχθαι
Σικελία τ' αὐτοῦ πιάζει στέρνα λαχνάεντα· κίων
δ' οὐρανία συνέχει,
20 νιφόεσσ' Αἴτνα, πάνετες χιόνος ὀξείας τιθήνα·
στρ. β'
τᾶς ἐρεύνονται μὲν ἀπλάτου πυρὸς ἀγνόταται 40
ἐκ μυχῶν παγαί· ποταμοὶ δ' ἀμέραισιν μὲν προ-
χέοντι ῥόον καπνοῦ
αἰθῶν· ἀλλ' ἐν ὄρφναισιν πέτρας
φοίνισσα κυλινδομένα φλόξ ἐς βαθεῖαν φέρει πόν-
του πλάκα σὺν πατάγῳ.
25 κείνο δ' Ἀφαίστοιο κρουνοῦς ἐρπετὸν
δεινοτάτους ἀναπέμπει· τέρας μὲν θαυμάσιον
προσιδέσθαι, θαῦμα δὲ καὶ παρεόντων 50
ἀκούσαι,
ἀντ. β'
οἶον Αἴτνας ἐν μελαμφύλλοις δέδεταί κορυφαῖς
καὶ πέδῳ, στρωμνὰ δὲ χαράισσοις ἅπαν νῶτον
ποτικεκλιμένον κεντεῖ.
εἴη, Ζεῦ, τὴν εἴη ἀνδάνειν,
30 ὅς τοῦτ' ἐφέπεις ὄρος, εὐκάρποιο γαίης μέτωπον,
τοῦ μὲν ἐπωνυμίαν
κλεινὸς οἰκιστὴρ ἐκύδανε πόλιν
γείτονα, Πυθιάδος δ' ἐν δρόμῳ κάρυξ ἀνέειπέ νιν
ἀγγέλλων Ἰέρωνος ὑπὲρ καλλινίκου 60

20 πανέτης s.

26 παρεόντων CM (MGCS) : παρίοντων most mss (RF).

PYTHIAN ODES 1 14-32

astonied, when they hear the voice of the Pierides, whether on the earth, or on the resistless sea; whereof is he who lieth in dread Tartarus, that foeman of the gods, Typhon with his hundred heads, who was nurtured of old by the famed Cilician cave, though now the steep shores above Cymê, and Sicily too, lieth heavy on his shaggy breast, and the column that soareth to heaven crusheth him, even snow-clad Etna, who nurseth her keen frost for the live-long year,—Etna, from whose inmost caves burst forth the purest founts of unapproachable fire, and, in the day-time, her rivers roll a lurid stream of smoke, while amid the gloom of night, the ruddy flame, as it sweepeth along, with crashing din whirleth rocks to the deep sea far below. And that monster flingeth aloft the most fearful founts of fire, a wondrous marvel to behold, a wonder even to hear, when men are hard by; such a being is he that lieth bound between those dark-leaved heights and the ground below, while all his out-stretched back is goaded by his craggy couch.

Grant, grant, we may find grace with thee, O Zeus, that hauntest that mount, that forefront of a fruitful land,—that mount, whose namesake city near at hand was glorified by its famous founder, when the herald proclaimed her in the Pythian course by telling of Hieron's noble victory with the chariot.¹ Even

¹ The city of Aetna, founded in 474 by Hieron.

PINDAR

ἐπ. β'

ἄρμασι. ναυσιφορήτοις δ' ἀνδράσι πρώτα χάρις
ἐς πλόον ἀρχομένοις πομπαῖον ἐλθεῖν οὔρον·
ἐοικότα γὰρ

35 καὶ τελευτᾷ φερτέρου νόστου τυχεῖν. ὁ δὲ λόγος
ταύταις ἐπὶ συντυχίαις δόξαν φέρει 70
λοιπὸν ἔσσεσθαι στεφάνοισι <νιν> ἵπποις τε
κλυτὰν

καὶ σὺν εὐφώνοις θαλίαις ὀνυμαστάν.

Λύκιε καὶ Δάλου ἀνίσσων Φοῖβε, Παρνασσοῦ τε
κράναν Κασταλίαν φιλέων,

40 ἐθειλήσαις ταῦτα νόφ τιθέμεν εὐανδρόν τε χώραν.
στρ. γ'

ἐκ θεῶν γὰρ μαχαναὶ πᾶσαι βροτέαις ἀρεταῖς, 80
καὶ σοφοὶ καὶ χερσὶ βιαταὶ περίγλωσσοί τ' ἔφυν.
ἄνδρα δ' ἐγὼ κεῖνον

αἰνῆσαι μενοινῶν ἔλπομαι

μὴ χαλκοπύραον ἄκουθ' ὥσειτ' ἀγῶνος βαλεῖν ἔξω
παλάμα δονέων,

45 μακρὰ δὲ ρίψαις ἀμεύσασθ' ἀντίους·

εἰ γὰρ ὁ πᾶς χρόνος ὄλβον μὲν οὔτω καὶ κτεάνων
δόσιν εὐθύνοι, καμάτων δ' ἐπίλασιν παρά-
σχοι. 90

ἀντ. γ'

ἧ κεν ἀμνάσειεν, οἷαις ἐν πολέμοισι μάχαις

τλάμονι ψυχᾷ παρέμειν', ἀνίχ' εὐρίσκοντο θεῶν
παλάμαις τιμάν,

35 καὶ τελευτᾷ φερτέρου C¹ and scholium (MGFCs): ἐν καὶ
τελευτᾷ DC²; κὰν τελευτᾷ Moschopoulos; καὶ τελευτὰν
φερτεράν B.

37 στεφάνοισι <νιν> Heyne (BMGFCs): στεφάνοισιν old mss;
στεφάνοισι τε vulgo; στεφάνοισι σὺν Donaldson.

47 πολέμοισι mss (BMGFC): πολέμοιο Bergk (s).

PYTHIAN ODES I 33-48

as sea-faring men deem as their first blessing the coming of a favouring breeze at the outset of their voyage, for, haply, at the end also, they may win them a more prosperous return to their home; even so doth the thought inspired by his good fortune prompt the hope that this city will from henceforth be famous for victorious wreaths and coursers, and that its name will be heard amid tuneful triumphs. O Phoebus, lord of Lycia and of Delos, thou that lovest the Castalian fount of Parnassus, mayest thou be willing to make this purpose good, and this land a land of noble men.

From the gods come all the means of mortal exploits; thanks to the gods are men wise and brave and eloquent. And, while I am eager to praise my hero, I trust I may not fling, as it were, outside the lists the bronze-tipped javelin which I brandish in my hand, but may fling it afar, and thus surpass my foes.¹ Oh that all time to come may, even as heretofore, waft him in the straight course of prosperity and of all the blessings of wealth, and also grant oblivion of all pains. Then would he recall in what battles amid wars he once held his ground with steadfast soul, what time, from the hands of the gods, he and his won

¹ At the foundation of the Olympic games "Phrastor with the javelin hit the mark" (*O* x 71); but in the athletic competitions of historic times, down to about 400 B.C., distance was the only object. See *N.* vii 71, *I.* ii 33, and cp. E. Norman Gardiner's *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, pp. 339, 347, 353.

PINDAR

οἷαν οὐτις Ἑλλάνων δρέπει,
 50 πλούτου στεφάνωμ' ἀγέρωχον. νῦν γε μὰν τὰν
 Φιλοκτήταο δίκαν ἐφέπων
 ἐστρατεύθη· σὺν δ' ἀνάγκῃ νιν φίλον
 καί τις ἐὼν μεγαλάνωρ ἔσανεν. φαντὶ δὲ Λαμνόθεν
 ἔλκει τειρόμενον μεταβάσσοντας ἔλθειν 100

ἐπ. γ'
 ἥρωας ἀντιθέους Ποίαντος νῖδ' οἰόταν·
 ὃς Πριάμοιο πόλιν πέρσεν, τελεύταςεν τε πόνους
 Δαναοῖς,

55 ἀσθενεῖ μὲν χρωτὶ βαίνων, ἀλλὰ μοιρίδιον ἦν.
 οὕτω δ' Ἱέρωνι θεὸς ὀρθωτὴρ πέλοι
 τὸν προσέρποντα χρόνον, ὧν ἔραται καιρὸν
 διδούς. 110

Μοῖσα, καὶ πὰρ Δεινομένει κελαδῆσαι
 πίθεό μοι ποινὰν τεθρίππων. χάρμα δ' οὐκ ἀλ-
 λότριον νικαφορία πατέρος.

60 ἄγ' ἔπειτ' Αἴτνας βασιλεῖ φίλιον ἐξεύρωμεν ὕμνον·
 στρ. δ'

 τῷ πόλιν κείναν θεοδμάτῳ σὺν ἐλευθερίᾳ
 Ἑλλίδος στάθμας Ἱέρων ἐν νόμοις ἔκτισσ'. ἐθέ-
 λοντι δὲ Παμφύλου 120

 καὶ μὰν Ἡρακλειδᾶν ἔκγονοι
 ὄχθαις ὑπο Ταυγέτου ναίοντες αἰεὶ μένειν τεθμοῖ-
 σιν ἐν Αἰγίμιον

52 μεταβάσσοντας anon. in Boeckh (M¹as): μεταλ(λ)άσ(σ)οντας
 miss; μεταμείβοντας BF; μετανάσσοντας Wakefield (M²c).

62 ἔκτισσ'. ἐθέλοντι MGC; ἔκτισσε θέλουτι BFS: ἔκτισ(σ)ε(ν)
 (ἐ)θέλουτι miss

them honour, such as no other Greek hath gathered, even a lordly crown of wealth. But now he was following in the ways of Philoctêtês,¹ when he was prompted to take the field; for, under the stress of need, even the proud man fawned for his friendship.² Thus do they say that god-like heroes went to bring from Lemnos the bowman son of Poeas, who was wearied with his wound, but who yet sacked the city of Priam, and ended the toil of the Danaï, though he went on his way with a frame that was weak; but thus was it ordered of Fate. Even so, for the time that is still to come, may God be the preserver of Hieron, giving him all he desireth in due season.

I would bid my Muse also stand beside Deinomenês,³ while she loudly praiseth the guerdon won by the chariot of four steeds. The victory of the sire is a joy that also concerneth the son; therefore let us devise a friendly song in honour of Aetna's king, for whom Hieron founded that city with the aid of god-built freedom, according to the laws of the rule of Hyllus. And the sons of Pamphylus, aye and verily of the Heracleidae also, though they dwell beneath the cliffs of Taygetus, are willing to abide for ever,

¹ Philoctêtês, son of Poeas, was wounded on his way to Troy, and was left in the island of Lemnos. He there remained until the tenth year of the Trojan war, when he was brought to Troy, as an oracle had declared that the city could not be taken without the arrows, which Heracles had bequeathed to Philoctêtês.

² "Kymê, hard pressed by the Etruscan enemy, prayed for help from the lord of Syracuse, whose intervention on behalf of Lokroi . . . may have gained him the reputation of the general defender of oppressed Italian cities" (Freeman's *Sirily*, II 250). Cp. Diodorus, xi 51 (474 B.C.), παραγενομένων πρὸς αὐτὸν πρεσβέων ἐκ Κύμης τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ δεομένων βοηθῆσαι πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Τυρρηγῶν θαλασποκρατούντων.

³ Son of Hieron, and ruler of Aetna.

PINDAR

65 Δωριεῖς. ἔσχον δ' Ἀμύκλας ὄλβιοι,
 Πινδόθεν ὀρνύμενοι, λευκοπώλων Τυνδαριδᾶν βα-
 θύδοξοι γείτονες, ὧν κλέος ἄνθησεν αἰχμᾶς.
 ἀντ. δ'

Ζεῦ τέλει', αἰεὶ δὲ τοιαύταν Ἀμένα παρ' ὕδωρ 130
 αἶσαν ἀστοῖς καὶ βασιλεῦσιν διακρίνειν ἔτυμον
 λόγον ἀνθρώπων,
 σύν τοι τίν κεν ἀγητῆρ ἀνῆρ,
 70 υἱῷ τ' ἐπιτελλόμενος, δᾶμον γεραίρων τράποι
 σύμφωνον ἐς ἀσυχίαν.

λίσσομαι νεῦσον, Κρονίων, ἄμερον
 ὄφρα κατ' οἶκον ὁ Φοῖνιξ ὁ Τυρσανῶν τ' ἀλαλατὸς
 ἔχῃ, ναυσίστονον ὕβριν ἰδὼν τὰν πρὸ
 Κύμας. 140

ἐπ. δ'
 οἶα Συρακοσίων ἀρχῷ δαμασθέντες πάθον,
 ὠκυπόρων ἀπὸ ναῶν ὃ σφιν ἐν πόντῳ βάλεθ'
 ἄλικίαν,

75 Ἑλλάδ' ἐξέλκων βαρείας δουλίας. ἀρέομαι
 παρ μὲν Σαλαμῖνος, Ἀθαναίων χάριν,
 μισθόν, ἐν Σπάρτῃ δ' ἐρέω τὰν πρὸ Κιθαιρῶνος
 μάχαν, 150

ταῖσι Μῆδαιοι κάμον ἀγκυλότοξοι,

65 Δωριεῖς *E*, Bergk (M¹F) · Δωριῆς *CD* (C); Δωρίοις Hermann (B).

70 ἐς *C* with scholia (M¹FGS); ἐφ' Moschopolus (B): omitted in Vatican mss

74 ὅς σφιν *E* with interpolated mss (B).

77 τὰν most mss (S²): omitted by *EF* alone (BMFGCS¹).

PYTHIAN ODES I 65-78

as Dorians, under the ordinances of Aegimius.¹ They gat them Amyclae² and prospered, sallying forth from Pindus, those glory-laden neighbours of the Tyndaridae with their white horses; and the fame of their spear burst into bloom.

O Zeus, that crownest all things, grant that the words of men may with truth assign no less good-fortune to citizens and kings alike, beside the waters of Amenas. With thy blessing may he who himself is the leader, and giveth his behests to his son, honour the people, and prompt them to concord and peace.

Grant, I beseech thee, O son of Cronus, that the battle-shout of the Carthaginians and Etruscans may abide at home in peace and quiet, now that they have seen that their over-weening insolence off Cumae hath brought lamentation on their ships³; such were the losses they suffered, when vanquished by the lord of the Syracusans,—a fate which flung their young warriors from their swift ships into the sea, delivering Hellas from grievous bondage. From Salamis shall I essay to win for my reward the favour of the Athenians,⁴ but, at Sparta, I shall tell of the battle before Cithaeron,⁵—those battles twain in which the Medes with curved bows suffered sorely; but, by the well-watered bank of the river

¹ There were three Dorian tribes, the Hylleis, the Pamphylî, and the Dymânes. The Hylleis were descended from Hyllus, the son of Heracles; and the other two from Pamphylus and Dymas, the sons of Aegimius.

² An old Achaean town in Laconia, 2½ miles S.E. of Sparta; finally taken by the Dorians with the aid of the Theban Aegeidae (cp. *I.* vii 14)

³ The naval battle off Cumae, 474 B.C.

⁴ The battle of Salamis, September, 480 B.C.

⁵ The battle of Plataea, 479 B.C.

PINDAR

παρὰ δὲ τὰν εὐνδρον ἀκτὰν Ἰμέρα παίδεσσιν
 ὕμνον Δεινομένευσ τελέσαις,
 80 τὸν ἐδέξαντ' ἀμφ' ἀρετᾶ, πολεμίων ἀνδρῶν
 καμόντων.

στρ. ε'

καιρὸν εἰ φθέγξαιο, πολλῶν πείρατα συντανύσαις
 ἐν βραχεῖ, μείων ἔπεται μῶμος ἀνθρώπων. ἀπὸ
 γὰρ κόρος ἀμβλύνει 160

αἰανῆς ταχείας ἐλπίδας·

ἄστων δ' ἀκοὰ κρύφιον θυμὸν βαρύνει μάλιστ'
 ἐσλοῖσιν ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίοις.

85 ἀλλ' ὅμως, κρέσσω γὰρ οἰκτιρμοῦ φθόνος,
 μὴ παρίει καλὰ. νόμα δικαίῳ πηδαλίῳ στρατόν·
 ἄψευδεῖ δὲ πρὸς ἄκμονι χάλκευε γλῶσσαν.

ἀντ. ε'

εἴ τι καὶ φλαῦρον παραιθύσσει, μέγα τοι
 φέρεται 170

παρ σέθεν. πολλῶν ταμίας ἐσσί· πολλοὶ μάρτυρες
 ἀμφοτέροις πιστοί.

εὐανθεῖ δ' ἐν ὀργῇ παρμένων,

90 εἴπερ τι φιλεῖς ἀκοὰν ἰδεῖαν αἰεὶ κλύειν, μὴ κίμνε
 λίαν δαπάναις·

ἐξίει δ' ὥσπερ κυβερνάτας ἀνὴρ

ἰστίον ἀνεμόεν. μὴ δολωθῆς, ὦ φίλος, κέρδεσιν
 εὐτράπλοισ· ὀπιθόμβροτον αὐχῆμα δόξας 180

ἐπ. ε'

οἶον ἀποικομένων ἀνδρῶν δίαιταν μανύει

85 κρέσσω *DV* (BMGFC) : κρείσσω *B* ; κρέσσον lemma of one Triclinian ms (s).

92 κέρδεσιν εὐτράπλοισ Bucheler (s) : κέρδεσιν εὐτραπέλοισ old mss : εὐτραπέλοισ κέρδεσσ' Hermann (BMGFC) ; ὦ φίλε κέρδεσιν ἐντραπέλοισ *C¹D¹*.

PYTHIAN ODES I 79-93

Himeras, (I shall win reward) by paying my tribute of song to the sons of Deinomenês,—the song of praise, which they won by their valour, while their foemen were fore-spent.¹

If thou shouldest speak in season due, blending the strands of many themes into a brief compass, less cavil followeth of men. For dull satiety blunteth all the eagerness of expectation; but that which is heard by fellow-citizens lieth heavy on their secret soul, and chiefly when it concerns the merits of others. Nevertheless, since envy is better than pity,² hold to thy noble course! Steer thy people with the helm of justice, and forge thy tongue on the anvil of truth! If any word, be it ever so light, falleth by chance, it is borne along as a word of weight, when it falleth from thee. Thou art the faithful steward of an ample store. Thou hast many trusty witnesses to thy deeds of either kind.³ But do thou abide in a temper that bloometh in beauty, and, if indeed thou delightest in hearing evermore what is sweet to hear, wax not over-weary in thy spending. Rather, like a steersman, suffer thy sail to be set free to catch the breeze. Be not allured, my friend, by cunning gains! When men are dead and gone, it is only the loud acclaim of praise that surviveth mortals and revealeth their manner of

¹ At the battle of Himera. 480 B C, Gelôn, the eldest of the sons of Deinomenês, held the supreme command (Freeman's *Sicily*, ii 189-207); but, in the lines of Simonides on the Delphian tripod, all the four sons, Gelôn, Hierôn, Polyzêlus, and Thrasvbulus, join in recording their share in the deliverance of Hellas (*ib.* note on p. 205).

² Cp Herodotus, iii 52, "it is better to be envied than to be pitied."

³ A polite euphemism for "good or evil deeds."

PINDAR

καὶ λογίοις καὶ ᾠοιδοῖς· οὐ φθίνει Κροίσου
φιλόφρων ἀρετά·

95 τὸν δὲ ταύρῳ χαλκῆῳ καυτῆρα νηλέα νόον
ἐχθρὰ Φάλαριν κατέχει παντᾶ φάτις,
οὐδέ νιν φόρμιγγες ὑπωρόφiai κοινωνίαν
μαλθακὰν παίδων δάροισι δέκονται.

190

τὸ δὲ παθεῖν εὖ πρῶτον ἄθλων· εὖ δ' ἀκούειν
δευτέρα μοῖρ'· ἀμφοτέροισι δ' ἀνὴρ

100 ὃς ἂν ἐγκύρσῃ, καὶ ἔλῃ, στέφανον ὕψιστον
δέδεκται.

PYTHIAN ODES I 94-100

life to chroniclers and to bards alike. The kindly generosity of Croesus fadeth not away, while Phalaris,¹ ruthless in spirit, who burned his victims in his brazen bull, is whelmed for ever by a hateful infamy, and no lyres beneath the roof-tree welcome him as a theme to be softly blended with the warbled songs of boys. The first of prizes is good-fortune; the second falleth to fair fame; but, whosoever findeth and winneth both, hath received the highest crown.

¹ Tyrant of Acragas, 570-554 B.C.

PYTHIAN II

FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

INTRODUCTION

THIS Ode celebrates a victory, won by Hieron of Syracuse, in a chariot-race, not at the Pythian games, but (probably) at the Theban Iolaia. It includes a reference to the deliverance of the Western Locris (18 f) from the hostile designs of Anaxilas of Rhegium in 477, and is therefore later than that event. It was not until April or May, 476, that Hieron took the title of βασιλεύς. This title is not given him in the present Ode. Hence the Ode is placed by Gaspar in 477-6 (probably late in 477). Schroder suggests 475, and Wilamowitz 474-0. The Ode was sung at Syracuse, whither it was sent (apparently) with a promise of a hymn to Castor at some future date (69 f). This hymn may have been identical with that in which Hieron is addressed as ζυθέων ἱερῶν ὁμώνυμε κίστορ Αἴτνας, the date of which must be later than the founding of Aetna in 476 (Frag. 105).

To mighty Syracuse, rearer of men and of horses, the poet brings from Thebes a lay in honour of Hieron's victory. Hieron is aided by Artemis and Hermes, when he yokes his horses, and prays to Poseidon (1-12). Other lords have other praises,

INTRODUCTION

and, even as Cinyras is praised by Cyprian voices, as beloved of Apollo, and as the minion of Aphrodité, so Hieron is praised by the grateful voice of the virgin of Western Locris, whose eye has won new courage from his aid (13-20). The awful doom of Ixion warns us to requite our benefactors (21-24).

The myth of Ixion (25-48).

God humbles the proud, and gives glory to the humble (49-52). The example of Archilochus warns us against calumny. Wealth and good fortune are the highest themes of song (53-56). Hieron deserves praise for his wealth and his honour; he has never been rivalled in Greece; he is famed for his exploits in war and in council, on horse and on foot. This song is sent as Tyrian cargo across the sea, and another song shall follow (57-71).

Be true to thyself; the ape is pretty in the eyes of children only, and not in those of the blessed Rhadamanthys, whose soul has no delight in deceit (72-75). Slanderers are like foxes, that gain nothing by all their cunning. The deceitful citizen is always fawning, and never speaks with a straightforward courage (76-82). Such boldness the poet cannot share; loyal to his friends, he will play the wolf against his foes. In every State straightforwardness is always best (83-88); man must not fight against God, who exalts divers persons at divers times. Even this diversity of good fortune does not satisfy the envious; eager for more, they only over-reach themselves, and suffer hurt (89-92). It is best to bear God's yoke, and not to kick against the pricks (93-95). For himself, the poet would only wish to please, and to consort with, those who are noble (96).

II.—ΙΕΡΩΝΙ ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Μεγαλοπόλεις ὧ Συράκοσαι, βαθυπολέμου
 τέμενος Ἄρεος, ἀνδρῶν ἵππων τε σιδαροχαρμῶν
 δαιμόνιαι τροφοί,
 ὕμνιν τόδε τᾶν λιπαρᾶν ἀπὸ Θηβᾶν φέρων
 μέλος ἔρχομαι ἀγγελίαν τετραορίας ἐλελίχθονος,
 5 εὐάρματος Ἱέρων ἐν ᾧ κρατέων
 τηλαυγέσιν ἀνέδθησεν Ὀρτυγίαν στεφάνοις, 10
 ποταμίας ἔδος Ἀρτέμιδος, ἧς οὐκ ἄτερ
 κείνας. ἀγαναῖσιν ἐν χερσὶ ποικιλανίους ἐδάμασσε
 πῶλους.

ἀντ. α'

ἐπὶ γὰρ ἰοχέαιρα παρθένος χερὶ διδύμα
 10 ὃ τ' ἐναγώνιος Ἑρμᾶς αἰγλᾶντα τίθησι κόσμον,
 ξεστὸν ὅταν δίφρον 20
 ἐν θ' ἄρματα πεισιχάλινα καταξενγνύη
 σθένος ἵπιον, ὀρσοτρίαιναν εὐρυβίαν καλέων
 θεόν.
 ἄλλοις δέ τις ἐτέλεσσεν ἄλλος ἀνὴρ
 εὐαχέα βασιλευσιν ὕμνον, ἅποιον ἄρετᾶς.
 15 κέλαδέοντι μὲν ἀμφὶ Κινύραν πολλάκις

8 κείνας mss : Νίκας Wilamowitz.

II.—FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE AT THE THEBAN IOLAIA

475(?) B.C.

MIGHTY city of Syracuse! holy ground of Ares, that is ever plunged in war! thou nursing-place divine of heroes and steeds that rejoice in steel! Lo, I come from splendid Thebes, and I bring a song that telleth of the race of the four-horse chariot that shaketh the earth,—that race in which Hieron was victorious with his glorious team,¹ and thus crowned Ortygia with wreaths that shine afar,—Ortygia, the haunt of the river-goddess Artemis, not without whose aid he guided with his gentle hands those steeds with broidered reins. For that maiden-goddess of the chase, and Hermes, lord of the wrestling-ring, with their twain hands present him with those gleaming trappings, when he yokes the strength of his steeds to his polished car, and to the wheels that obey the bit, while he calleth on the god who wieldeth the trident and ruleth far and wide.

Other lords have other minstrels to pay them the meed of melodious song, as the guerdon of victory. Full oft do the praises of the men of Cyprus echo

¹ This victory is supposed by Boeckh to have been won by Hieron at Thebes, either at the Heracleia, or at the Iolaia, held in honour of Iolaus, son of Iphicles, the half-brother of Heracles. The stadium of Iolaus was outside the N.E. gate of Thebes (Pausanias ix 23, 11).

PINDAR

φᾶμαι Κυπρίων, τὸν ὁ χρυσοχαῖτα προφρόνως
ἐφίλας' Ἀπόλλων, 30

ἐπ. α'

ἱερέα κτίλον Ἀφροδίτας· ἄγει δὲ χάρις φίλων
ποινιμος ἀντὶ ἔργων ὀπιζομένα·

σὲ δ', ὦ Δεινομένειε παῖ, Ζεφυρία πρὸ δόμων
Λοκρὶς παρθένος ὑπύει, πολεμίων καμάτων ἐξ
ἀμαχάνων

20 διὰ τεὰν δύναμιν δρακεῖς' ἀσφαλές.

θεῶν δ' ἐφეტμαῖς Ἰξίονα φαντὶ ταῦτα βροτοῖς 40
λέγειν ἐν πτερόεντι τροχῷ

παντᾷ κυλινδόμενον·

τὸν εὐεργέταν ἀγαναῖς ἀμοιβαῖς ἐποιχομένους
τίνεσθαι.

στρ. β'

25 ἔμαθε δὲ σαφές. εὐμενέσσι γὰρ παρὰ Κρονίδαις
γλυκὺν ἐλὼν βίοντον, μακρὸν οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν ὄλβον,
μεινομέναις φρασὶν

Ἥρας ὅτ' ἐρύσσατο, τὰν Διὸς εὐναὶ λάχον 50
πολυγαθέες· ἀλλὰ νιν ὕβρις εἰς ἀνάταν ὑπερά-
φανον

ᾧρσεν· τάχα δὲ παθὼν εἰκότ' ἀνὴρ

30 ἐξαίρετον ἔλε μόχθον. αἱ δύο δ' ἀμπλακίαι
φερέποναι τελέθοντι· τὸ μὲν ἥρως ὅτι
ἐμφύλιον αἷμα πρῶτιστος οὐκ ἄτερ τέχνας ἐπέμιξε
θνατοῖς,

ἀντ. β'

ὅτι τε μεγαλοκευθέεσσιν ἐν ποτε θαλάμοις 60
Διὸς ἀκοιτὶν ἐπειράτο. χρὴ δὲ κατ' αὐτὸν αἰεὶ
παντὸς ὁρᾶν μέτρον.

28 ἀνάταν mss (BM²); ἀνάταν Bergk (FC); ἀΨάταν (M¹G);
δάταν Beck (s); cp. iii 24.

PYTHIAN ODES II 16-34

the name of Cinyras, Aphrodité's priestly minion, who was gladly loved by golden-haired Apollo. For those praises are prompted by a gratitude which giveth reverential regard in requital for kindly deeds.

But, as for thee, O son of Deinomenês, the Locrian maiden in the West singeth thy praise before her door; after bewildering troubles of war, thanks to thy power, her glance is now steadfast.

Men tell us that Ixion, as he whirleth round and round on his winged wheel, by the behests of the gods, teacheth the lesson that men should requite the benefactor with fresh tokens of warm gratitude. He learnt that lesson only too well; for though he received the boon of a happy life among the gracious children of Cronus, he could not be content with his great prosperity, what time with madness of spirit he became enamoured of Héra, the allotted partner of the wedded joys of Zeus. But his insolence drove him into overweening infatuation, and soon did the man, suffering what was fit, meet with a wondrous doom. For toil is the requital of both of his offences, firstly, in that the hero was the first who, not without guile, imbrued mortal men with kindred blood, and, again, in that, in the vast recesses of that bridal chamber, he tempted the honour of the spouse of Zeus. But it is ever right to mark the measure of all things by one's own station. For unlawful

PINDAR

35 εὐναὶ δὲ παράτροποι ἐς κακότατ' ἄθροαν
ἔβαλον· ποτὶ καὶ τὸν ἵκοντ'· ἐπεὶ νεφέλα παρε-
λέξατο,

ψεύδος γλυκὺ μεθέπων, αἰδρις ἀνήρ·
εἶδος γὰρ ὑπεροχωτάτα πρέπεν οὐρανιαῖαν 70
θυγατέρι Κρόνου· ἄντε δόλον αὐτῷ θέσαν

40 Ζηνὸς παλάμαι, καλὸν πῆμα. τὸν δὲ τετράκνα-
μον ἔπραξε δεσμόν,

ἐπ. β'
ἐὼν ὅλεθρον ὄγ'· ἐν δ' ἀφύκτοισι γυιοπέδαις πεσὼν
τὰν πολύκοινον ἀνδέξατ' ἀγγελίαν.
ἄνευ οἱ Χαρίτων τέκεν γόνον ὑπερφίαλον,
μόνα καὶ μόνον, οὐτ' ἐν ἀνδράσι γερασφόρον οὐτ'
ἐν θεῶν νόμοις· 80

τὸν οὐνύμαξε τράφοισα Κένταυρον, ὃς
45 ἵπποισι Μαγνητίδεσσι ἐμίγνυτ' ἐν Παλίου
σφυροῖς, ἐκ δ' ἐγένοντο στρατὸς
θαυμαστός, ἀμφοτέροις
ὁμοῖοι τοκεῦσι, τὰ ματρόθεν μὲν κάτω, τὰ δ'
ὑπερθε πατρός.

στρ. γ'
θεὸς ἅπαν ἐπὶ ἐλπίδεσσι τέκμαρ ἀνύεται, 90
50 θεός, ὃ καὶ πτερόεντ' αἰετὸν κίχῃ, καὶ θαλασσαῖον
παραμείβεται
δελφίνα, καὶ ὑψιφρόνων τιν' ἔκαμψε βροτῶν,

36 ποτὶ καὶ τὸν ἵκοντ' most mss (M): ποτὶ κοῖτον ἵκοντ' Beck, Hermann, — — ἰόντ' (B¹C); ποτε καὶ τὸν ἔκοντ' Bothe (B²); ποτε καὶ τὸν ἵκοντ' ("the suppliant," cp. Aesch. *Eum.* 441, σεμνὸς προσίκτωρ ἐν τρόποις Ἰξίονος) Donaldson (F), — ἐλόντ' Schneidewin (G).

38 οὐρανιαῖαν *DE*...(BF): Οὐρανιδᾶν Bergk (GC) cp. P. iv 194; Οὐρανίδα scholium (MS).

41 ἀνδέξατ' Moschopulus, Hermann² (EMGS), ἀνεδέξατ' old mss: ἀνεδείξατ' Beck, ἀνδείξατ' Mitscherlich, Hermann¹ (FC).

PYTHIAN ODES II 35-51

embraces have ere now flung men into the depth of trouble ; such embraces came even on *him* ; since it was a cloud that, all unwitting, he embraced in the bliss of his delusive dream, for, in semblance, that cloud was like unto the Queen of the Celestials, the daughter of Cronus. It was the hands of Zeus that had set that cloud as a snare for him, a beautiful bane. And so he brought about his own binding to the four spokes of the turning wheel, even his own fell doom ; and, being thus entangled in bonds inextricable, he received the message of warning for all the world. Without the blessing of the Graces did that mother bear him a monstrous offspring, there was never such a mother, never such a son,¹—an offspring unhonoured either among men or amid the ordinances of the gods. And she reared him up, and called him by the name of Centaurus, who consorted with the Magnesian mares by the spurs of Pelion, and thence there came into being a host wondrous to look upon, resembling both their parents, the dam's side down, the upper side the sire's.²

God fulfilleth every purpose, even as he desireth, God that not only overtaketh the winged eagle, but also surpasseth the dolphin on the sea, and bendeth

¹ Seymour's rendering.

² So rendered by Gildersleeve.

PINDAR

ἑτέροισι δὲ κῦδος ἀγήραον παρέδωκ'. ἐμὲ δὲ
 χρεῶν
 φεύγειν δάκος ἀδινὸν κακαγοριᾶν.
 εἶδον γὰρ ἐκὰς ἑὼν τὰ πόλλ' ἐν ἀμαχανίᾳ
 55 ψογερόν Ἀρχίλοχον βαρυλόγοις ἔχθρῃσιν 100
 πιαινόμενον· τὸ πλουτεῖν δὲ σὺν τύχῃ πότμου
 σοφίας ἄριστον.
 ἀντ. γ'
 τὺ δὲ σάφα νιν ἔχεις, ἑλευθέρα φρενὶ πεπαρεῖν,
 πρῦτανι κύριε πολλᾶν μὲν εὐστεφάνων ἀγυιᾶν καὶ
 στρατοῦ. εἰ δέ τις
 ἦδη κτεάτεσσιν τε καὶ περὶ τιμᾷ λέγει 110
 60 ἕτερόν τιν' ἂν Ἑλλάδα τῶν πάροιθε γενέσθαι
 ὑπέρτερον,
 χαῦνα πραπίδι παλαιμονεὶ κενεά.
 εὐανθέα δ' ἀναβάσομαι στόλον ἀμφ' ἀρετᾷ
 κελαδέων. νεότατι μὲν ἀρήγει θράσος
 δεινῶν πολέμων· ὅθεν φαμὶ καὶ σὲ τὰν ὑπείρονα
 δόξαν εὐρεῖν,
 ἐπ. γ'
 65 τὰ μὲν ἐν ἵπποσόαισιν ἄνδρεσσι μαρνάμενον, τὰ
 δ' ἐν πεζομάχαισι· βουλαὶ δὲ πρεσβύτεραι 120
 ἀκίνδυνον ἐμοὶ ἔπος <σέ> ποτὶ πάντα λόγον
 ἐπαινεῖν παρέχοντι. χαῖρε. τόδε μὲν κατὰ Φοί-
 νισσαν ἐμπολὸν
 μέλος ὑπὲρ πολιᾶς ἀλὸς πέμπεται·
 τὸ Καστόρειον δ' ἐν Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς ἐκὼν
 70 ἄθρησον χάριν ἐπτακτύπου
 φόρμιγγος ἀντόμενος. 130

66 <σέ> ποτὶ Bergk (MGFCs): ποτὶ σέ B; ποτὶ ῥα Moschopulus.

many a proud mortal beneath his sway, while to others he giveth glory that knoweth no eld.

But I must refrain from the violent bite of slanderous calumny: for, though far removed in time, I have seen the bitter-tongued Archilochus¹ full often in distress, because he batted on bitter abuse of his foes. But wealth, with wisdom allotted thereto, is the best gift of Fortune; and thou clearly hast this boon, so that thou canst show it forth with freedom of soul, thou prince and lord of many a battlemented street and of a host of men. But if, when wealth and honour are in question, any one saith that among the men of old any other king hath surpassed thee in Hellas, in his idle fancy he striveth in vain.

I shall ascend a prow that is crowned with flowers, while I sound the praise of valour.

Youth findeth its strength in courage amid dread wars; and thence do I declare that thou also hast won thy boundless fame by fighting, not only among warrior horsemen, but also among men on foot; and thy counsels, riper than thy years, prompt me to say what cannot be challenged, even to praise thee with the fullest praise. Now fare thee well.

This song of mine is being sped athwart the foaming sea, as Tyrian merchandise; but do thou look with favour on the strain in honour of Castor, the strain in mode Aeolian, greeting it in honour of the seven-toned cithern.

¹ Archilochus, the bitter satirist of Paros, flourished in 650 B.C., about 175 years before the time of the present poem

PYTHIAN ODES II 72-88

Be true to thyself, now that thou hast learnt what manner of man thou art. It is only in the eyes of children, as thou knowest, that the ape is "pretty," ever "pretty": but Rhadamanthys is in bliss,¹ because he had for his allotted portion that fruit of thought which none can blame, nor is he gladdened in his inmost soul by cunning wiles, even such as always haunt a man by reason of the devices of whisperers. Stealthy purveyors of slander are a curse that baffles both sides alike; they are exceeding like unto foxes in temper. But what doth the cunning fox really gain by his cunning? For, while, when the rest of the tackle hath the fisherman's bait in the depth of the sea, I, like a cork above the net, float undipped in the brine; a deceitful citizen can never utter a word of force among noble men, yet he fawneth on all and thus weaveth on every side his tangled path. I cannot share his boldness; be it mine to befriend my friend, while, against my foe, as a foe indeed, will I play the wolf, by rushing stealthily upon him, pacing now here, now there, in diverse ways. But, under every mode of government, a man of straightforward speech cometh to the front, whether at the tyrant's court, or where the boisterous host, or where the wise, have care of the State.

But one must not fight against God, who, at one

¹ That is, "in the Islands of the Blest." Cp. *O.* ii 83. As a judge in the future life, Rhadamanthys (brother of Minos, and law-giver of Crete) owed his felicity to his love of justice.

PINDAR

ἐπ. δ'

ὃς ἀνέχει τοτὲ μὲν τὰ κείνων, τότε αὐθ' ἑτέροις
ἔδωκεν μέγα κῦδος. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ταῦτα νόον

90 ἰαίνει φθονερῶν· στάθμας δέ τινος ἐλκόμενοι
περισσᾶς ἐνέπαξαν ἔλκος ὀδυναρὸν ἐᾷ πρύσθε
καρδία,

πρὶν ὅσα φροντίδι μητίονται τυχεῖν. 170

φέρειν δ' ἐλαφρῶς ἐπαυχένιον λαβόντα ζυγὸν

ἄρῃγει· ποτὶ κέντρον δέ τοι

95 λακτιζέμεν τελέθει

ὀλισθηρὸς οἶμος· ἰδόντα δ' εἴη με τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς
ὁμιλεῖν.

S9 τοτὲ BCE (MS) : ποτὲ D (BGFIC).

PYTHIAN ODES II 89-96

while, exalteth the power of yonder men, and, at another, granteth high honour to others. Yet not even this doth soothe the mind of the envious; but, stretching the measuring-line too tightly, they pierce their own heart with a galling wound,¹ ere they attain what they are devising with anxious thought. Yet is it best to bear lightly the yoke that resteth on one's neck, for, as ye know, it is a slippery course to kick against the goads. But may it be my lot to please them that are noble, and to consort with them.

¹ "The measuring-line has two sharp pegs. The measurer fastens one into the ground and pulls the cord tight, in order to stretch it over more space than it ought to cover (περισσᾶς). In so doing he runs the peg into his own heart" (Gildersleeve).

PYTHIAN III

FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

INTRODUCTION

THIS Ode celebrates the victory won on the Pythian racecourse by Hieron's horse, Pherenîcus. The Scholiast on this Ode states that Hieron was victorious at the Pythian games whose dates correspond to 482 and 478 B.C. Both of these victories are implied in this Ode by the use of the plural *στεφάνοις* in line 73. But the epithet *Ἀἴτναιος* (69) shows that the composition of the Ode is later than 476, the year in which Hieron assumed the title. The composition of the Ode may therefore be assigned to the winter of 474, but the Ode commemorates the victories won by Pherenîcus in the Pythian festivals of 482 and 478. Pherenîcus is also the winning horse celebrated in the first Olympian, 476 B.C.

At the date of the present Ode, Hieron was in failing health; he was still suffering in 470 (*Pyth.* i 50-57), and he died in 467.

Would that Cheiron, the master of Asclêpius, were still alive (1-7), Apollo's son, Asclêpius, to whom his mother, Corônîs, gave birth as she died on

INTRODUCTION

the funeral pyre (8-46). Many were the cures wrought by Asclêpius (47-53), who at last was slain by lightning for his presumption in raising a man from the dead (54-58). Mortal men must not presume; life immortal is beyond their reach (59-62).

Would that the poet might have prevailed on Cheiron to train another healer (63-67), and thus have crossed the sea to Sicily, bearing the double boon of health and song (68-76). But the poet must stay at Thebes, and, at his own door, pay vows to Rhea for the health of Hieron (77-79).

"The immortals give to mortals two ills for every blessing" (80-82). Ills are borne bravely by the noble, such as Hieron, who has prosperity for part of his lot (82-86). Unmixed prosperity was not allotted either to Pêleus or to Cadmus (86-103). We must enjoy what we can, while we may (103-106). The poet must be content, but he will pray for wealth, and will hope for fame (107-111). Fame rests on song; song has given fame to the long lives of Nestor and Sarpêdon. Song gives length of days to merit, but this is a lot attained by few (112-116).

III.—ΙΕΡΩΝΙ ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ

ΚΕΛΗΤΙ

στρ. α'

Ἦθελον Χείρωνά κε Φιλλυρίδαν,
εἰ χρεὼν τοῦθ' ἀμετέρας ἀπὸ γλώσσας κοινὸν
εὐξασθαι ἔπος,

ζῶειν τὸν ἀποιχόμενον,

Οὐρανίδα γόνον εὐρυμέδοντα Κρόνου, βάσσαισιν

τ' ἄρχειν Παλίου Φῆρ' ἀγρότερον,

5 νοῦν ἔχοντ' ἀνδρῶν φίλον· οἷος ἐὼν θρέψεν
ποτέ 10

τέκτονα νωδυνίας ἄμερον γυιαρκέος Ἀσκληπίου,

ἦρῶα παντοδαπὰν ἀλκτῆρα νούσων.

ἀντ. α'

τὸν μὲν εὐίππου Φλεγύα θυγάτηρ

πρὶν τελέσσαι ματροπόλῳ σὺν Ἑλειθυίᾳ, δαμείσα
χρυσέοις

10 τόξοισιν ὕπ' Ἀρτέμιδος,

εἰς Ἀίδα δόμον ἐν θαλίῳ κατέβα τέχναις

Ἀπόλλωνος. χόλος δ' οὐκ ἀλίθιος 20

γίνεται παίδων Διός. ἡ δ' ἀποφλαυρίξαισά νιν

ἀμπλακίαισι φρενῶν, ἄλλον αἰνήσεν γάμον κρύβ-
δαν πατρός,

πρόσθεν ἀκερεκόμα μιχθεῖσα Φοίβῳ,

6 νωδυνίας — γυιαρκέος mss (Hermann³, MFGCS), —os “must be lengthened to save the metre”: νωδυνιᾶν — γυιαρκέων Hermann¹² (B)

14 ἀκεροκόμα BCV (BMGFS¹): ἀκερσεκόμα E with inferior Vatican mss (S³), cp. I. 17.

III.—FOR HIERON OF SYRACUSE

WINNER IN THE HORSE RACE, 482, 478; DATE OF ODE, 474 (?) B.C.

If the poet's tongue might breathe the prayer that is on the lips of all, I would pray that Cheiron, son of Philyra, who is dead and gone, were now alive again,—he who once ruled far and wide as the offspring of Cronus, who was the son of Heaven. Would that that rugged monster with spirit kindly unto men, were reigning still in Pélion's glens, even such as when, in olden days, he reared Asclépius, that gentle craftsman who drove pain from the limbs that he healed,—that hero who gave aid in all manner of maladies.

Or ever the daughter of Phlegyas¹ could bear him, in the fulness of time, with the aid of Eleithua, the goddess of child-birth, she was stricken in her chamber by the golden arrows of Artemis, and thus descended to the home of Hades by the counsels of Apollo. Not in vain is the wrath of the sons of Zeus. For she, in the errors of her heart, had lightly regarded that wrath; and, although she had aforetime consorted with Phoebus of the unshorn hair,

¹ Corônis, l. 25.

PINDAR

ἐπ. α'

- 15 καὶ φέροισα σπέρμα θεοῦ καθαρόν.
οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἐλθεῖν τράπεζαν νυμφίαν
οὐδὲ παμφώνων ἰαχὰν ὑμεναίων, ἄλικες 30
οἷα παρθένοι φιλέοισιν ἐταῖραι
ἐσπερίαις ὑποκουρίζεσθ' αἰοδαῖς· ἀλλὰ τοι
20 ἦρατο τῶν ἀπεόντων· οἷα καὶ πολλοὶ πάθον.
ἔστι δὲ φύλον ἐν ἀνθρώποισι ματαιότατον,
ὅστις αἰσχύνων ἐπιχώρια παπταίνει τὰ πόρσω,
μεταμῶνια θηρεύων ἀκράντοις ἐλπίσιν. 40

στρ. β'

- ἔσχε τοιαύταν μεγάλην ἀνάταν
25 καλλιπέπλου λῆμα Κορωνίδος. ἐλθόντος γὰρ
εὐνάσθη ξένου
λέκτροισιν ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας.
οὐδ' ἔλαθε σκοπόν· ἐν δ' ἄρα μηλοδόκῳ Πυθῶνι
τόσσαις αἶεν ναοῦ βασιλεὺς
Λοξίας, κοινᾶν παρ' εὐθυτάτῳ γνῶμαν πιθών, 50
πάντα ἴσαντι νόφ' ψευδέων· δ' οὐχ ἄπτεται·
κλέπτει τέ νιν

- 30 οὐ θεὸς οὐ βροτὸς ἔργοις οὔτε βουλαῖς.

ἀντ. β'

- καὶ τότε γνοὺς Ἰσχυος Εἰλατίδα
ξεινίαν κοίταν ἄθεμίν τε δόλον, πέμψεν κασι-
γνήταν μένει
θύοισαν ἀμαιμακέτῳ
ἐς Λακέρειαν. ἐπεὶ παρὰ Βοιβιάδος κρημνοῖσιν
ῥέκει παρθένος. δαίμων δ' ἕτερος 60

24 ἀνάταν old mss (BMC), ἀνάταν (F): ἀάταν Moschopoulos, Heyne (s); ἀφάταν (M¹G); cp. u 28.

28 γνῶμαν BD (MGFCs): γνώμας C (B).

33 θύοισαν mss (BMGFC): θυόισαν Wilhelm Schulze (s).

PYTHIAN ODES III 15-34

and bare within her the pure seed of the god, yet without her father's knowledge she consented to be wedded to another. She waited not for the coming of the marriage feast, nor for the music of the full-voiced hymenaeal chorus, even the playful strains that maiden-mates love to utter in evening songs. No! she was enamoured of an absent love,—that passion, which many, ere now, have felt. For, among men, there is a foolish company of those, who, putting shame on their home, cast their glances afar, and pursue idle dreams in hopes that shall not be fulfilled.

Such was the strong infatuation that the spirit of the fair-robed Corônîs had caught. For she slept in the couch of a stranger who came from Arcadia; but she escaped not the ken of the watchful god; for, although he was then at the sacrificial shrine of Pytho, yet Loxias, the king of the temple, perceived it in his mind that knoweth all things, with his thought convinced by an unerring prompter. He never deceiveth others; and he is not himself deceived by god or man, in deed or counsel. Even so, at that time, he knew of her consorting with the stranger, Ischys, son of Elatus, and of her lawless deceit. Thereupon did he send his sister, Artemis, speeding with resistless might, even to Lacereaia, for the unwedded girl was dwelling by the banks of the Boebian lake¹; and a hateful doom perverted her

¹ In S E. Thessaly. Corônîs is one of Hesiod's heroines, "who, dwelling in the Dôrtian plain over against the vine-clad Amyrus, as a maid unwedded washed her feet in the Boebian lake." Cp. *Homeric Hymn* xvi, and Strabo, pp. 442, 647.

PINDAR

35 ἐς κακὸν τρέψαις ἑδαμάσσατό νιν· καὶ γειτόνων
πολλοὶ ἐπαῦρον, ἀμᾶ δ' ἔφθαρεν, πολλὰν δ' ὄρει
πῦρ ἐξ ἑνὸς
σπέρματος ἐνθορὸν αἴστωσεν ὕλαν.

ἐπ. β'

ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ τείχει θέσαν ἐν ξυλίνῳ
σύγγονοι κούραν, σέλας δ' ἀμφέδραμεν
40 λάβρον Ἀφαίστου, τότε ἔειπεν Ἀπόλλων. “ Οὐ-
κέτι 70

τλάσομαι ψυχᾷ γένος ἀμὸν ὀλέσσαι
οἰκτροτάτῳ θανάτῳ ματρὸς βαρεῖα σὺν πάθῃ.”
ὥς φάτο· βάματι δ' ἐν πρώτῳ κιχὼν παῖδ' ἐκ
νεκροῦ

ἄρπασε· καιομένα δ' αὐτῷ διέφαινε πυρά·
45 καὶ ῥά νιν Μάγνητι φέρων πόρε Κενταύρῳ
διδάξαι 80

πολυπήμονας ἀνθρώποισιν ἰᾶσθαι νόσους.

στρ. γ'

τοὺς μὲν ὦν, ὅσσοι μόλον αὐτοφύτων
ἐλκέων ξυνάονες, ἢ πολιῷ χαλκῷ μέλη τετρωμένοι
ἢ χερμάδι τηλεβόλῳ,
50 ἢ θερινῷ πυρὶ περθόμενοι δέμας ἢ χειμῶνι, λύσαις
ἄλλον ἀλλοίων ἀχέων 90

ἔξαγεν, τοὺς μὲν μαλακαῖς ἐπαιοδαῖς ἀμφέπων,
τοὺς δὲ προσανέα πίνοντας, ἢ γυίοις περάπτων
πάντοθεν

φάρμακα, τοὺς δὲ τομαῖς ἔστασεν ὀρθούς.

ἀντ. γ'

ἀλλὰ κέρδει καὶ σοφία δέδεται.

41 ἀμὸν BC² (BMGFC): ἀμὸν C¹D (S), ἐμὸν E.

44 διέφαινε BC¹ (MGFS): διέφανε DC² (B²U).

PYTHIAN ODES III 35-54

heart and laid her low, and many of her neighbours suffered for the same, and perished with her; even as, on a mountain, the fire that hath been sped by a single spark layeth low a mighty forest.

But, when the kinsmen had placed the girl in the midst of the wooden walls of the pyre, and the wild flame of the fire-god was playing around it, then spake Apollo:—"No longer can I endure in my heart to slay my own child by a death most piteous, at the self-same time as its mother's grievous doom." He stepped forward but once, and anon he found his child, and snatched it from the corse, while the kindled fire opened for him a path of light; and he bare the babe away, and gave it to the Magnesian Centaur to teach it how to heal mortal men of painful maladies.

And those whosoever came suffering from the sores of nature, or with their limbs wounded either by gray bronze or by far-hurled stone, or with bodies wasting away with summer's heat or winter's cold, he loosed and delivered divers of them from diverse pains, tending some of them with kindly incantations, giving to others a soothing potion, or, haply, swathing their limbs with simples, or restoring others by the knife. But, alas! even the lore of leech-craft is

PINDAR

55 ἔτραπεν καὶ κείνον ἀγάνορι μισθῷ χρυσὸς ἐν χερ-
σὶν φανεὶς
ἄνδρ' ἐκ θανάτου κομίσαι
ἤδη ἀλωκότα· χερσὶ δ' ἄρα Κρονίων ῥίψαις δι'
ἀμφοῖν ἀμπνοᾶν στέρνων καθέλει 100
ὠκέως, αἶθων δὲ κεραυνὸς ἐνέσκιμψεν μόρον.
χρὴ τὰ ἐοικότα παρ δαιμόνων μαστευέμεν θναταῖς
φρασίην,

60 γνόντα τὸ παρ ποδός, οἷας εἰμὲν αἶσας.

ἐπ. γ'

μή, φίλα ψυχά, βίον ἀθάνατον
σπεῦδε, τὰν δ' ἔμπρακτον ἄντλει μαχανάν. 110
εἰ δὲ σώφρων ἄντρον ἔναι' ἔτι Χείρων, καὶ τί οἱ
φίλτρον ἐν θυμῷ μελιγάρυες ὕμνοι

65 ἀμέτεροι τίθεν· ἱατῆρά τοί κέν νιν πίθον
καὶ νυν ἐσλοῖσι παρασχεῖν ἀνδράσιν θερμῶν
νόσων

ἥ τινα Λατοίδα κεκλημένον ἢ πατέρος.
καὶ κεν ἐν ναυσὶν μόλον Ἴονίαν τάμνων θάλασ-
σαν 120

Ἀρέθοισαν ἐπὶ κράναν παρ' Αἰτναῖον ξένον,

στρ. δ'

70 ὃς Συρακόσσαισι νέμει βασιλεὺς
πραὺς ἀστοῖς, οὐ φθονέων ἀγαθοῖς, ξείνοισι δὲ θαυ-
μαστὸς πατήρ.

τῷ μὲν διδύμας χάριτας,
εἰ κατέβαν ὑγίειαν ἄγων χρυσεάν κῶμόν τ' ἀέθλων
Πυθίων αἶγλαν στεφάνοις, 130

τοὺς ἀριστεύων Φερένικος ἔλ' ἐν Κίρρα ποτέ,
75 ἀστέρος οὐρανίου φαμὶ τηλαυγέστερον κείνῳ φάος
ἐξικόμαν κε βαθὺν πόντον περάσαις.

69 Ἀρέθοισαν Bergk¹ (s) : Ἀρέθουσαν mss (BM(GF)).

PYTHIAN ODES III 55-76

enthralled by the love of gain; even he was seduced, by a splendid fee of gold displayed upon his palm, to bring back from death one who was already its lawful prey. Therefore the son of Cronus with his hands hurled his shaft through both of them, and swiftly reft the breath from out their breasts, for they were stricken with sudden doom by the gleaming thunderbolt. We must seek from the gods for such boons as best befit a mortal mind, knowing what heth before our feet, and knowing of what estate we are. Seek not, my soul, the life of the immortals; but enjoy to the full the resources that are within thy reach.

But, if only the sage Cheiron had still been dwelling in his cave, and if only our honey-sweet songs had cast a spell upon his soul, surely I had persuaded him to send some one to heal noble men from their fits of fever, some one called the son of Asclêpius or of Apollo.

Thus had I gone on shipboard, cleaving the Ionian main, on my voyage to the fount of Arethusa and to the presence of my friend, the lord of Aetna, who ruleth at Syracuse as a king who is gentle to his citizens, bearing no grudge against them that are noble, while he is adored as a father by his friends from afar. And, had I reached his shores with a double boon, bringing with me golden health, as well as the triumph-song that lendeth new lustre to those crowns from the Pythian contests, which Pherenîcus won in former years at Cirrha, I aver that, on crossing the deep sea, I had landed as a light which, in his eyes, would have shone afar more brightly than the orb of heaven itself. Yet, even

PINDAR

ἀντ. δ'

ἄλλ' ἐπεύξασθαι μὲν ἐγὼν ἐθέλω

Ματρί, τὰν κοῦραι παρ' ἐμὸν πρόθυρον σὺν Πανὶ
μέλπονται θαμὰ

σεμνὰν θεὸν ἐννύχαι.

140

80 εἰ δὲ λόγων συνέμεν κορυφάν, Ἰέρων, ὀρθὰν ἐπί-
στα, μανθάνων οἶσθα προτέρων

“ἐν παρ' ἐσλὸν πῆματα σύνδυο δαίονται βροτοῖς
ἀθάνατοι.” τὰ μὲν ὧν οὐ δύνανται νήπιοι κύσμφ
φέρειν,

ἄλλ' ἀγαθοί, τὰ καλὰ τρέψαντες ἔξω.

ἐπ. δ'

τὴν δὲ μοῖρ' εὐδαιμονίας ἔπεται.

150

85 λαγέταν γάρ τοι τύραννον δέρκεται,

εἴ τιν' ἀνθρώπων, ὁ μέγας πότμος. αἰὼν δ' ἄσ-
φαλῆς

οὐκ ἔγεντ' οὐτ' Αἰακίδα παρὰ Πηλεῖ

οὔτε παρ' ἀντιθέῳ Κᾶδμῳ· λέγονται μὰν βροτῶν

ὄλβον ὑπέρτατον οἷ σchein, οἷτε καὶ χρυσαμπύκων

90 μελπομενᾶν ἐν ὄρει Μοισᾶν καὶ ἐν ἑπταπύλοισι 160

ἄιον Θήβαις, ὅπόθ' Ἀρμονίαν γᾶμεν βοῶπιν,

ὁ δὲ Νηρέος εὐβούλου Θέτιν παῖδα κλυτάν.

στρ. ε'

καὶ θεοὶ daίσαντο παρ' ἀμφοτέροις,

καὶ Κρόνου παῖδας βασιλῆας ἴδον χρυσέαις ἐν
ἔδραις, ἔδνα τε

95 δέξαντο· Διὸς δὲ χάριν

ἐκ προτέρων μεταμειψάμενοι καμύτων ἔστασαν
ὀρθὰν καρδίαν. ἐν δ' αὖτε χρόνῳ 170

τὸν μὲν ὀξείαισι θύγατρες ἐρήμωσαν πάθαις

εὐφροσύνας μέρος αἱ τρεῖς· ὑτάρ λευκωλένῳ γε
Ζεὺς πατήρ

PYTHIAN ODES III 77-98

so, 'tis my wish to offer a vow to the Mother-goddess, that adorable queen, whose praises, with those of Pan, are oft sung of maidens in the night beside my portal.

But since thou, Hieron, art skilled to learn the true lesson that is taught by the sayings of former time, the immortals, as thou knowest, apportion to man two trials for every boon they grant; and these trials foolish men cannot bear with a good grace, but the noble can, by ever turning the fairer side to the front.

Yet thou art attended by a happy lot, for lo! the lord of his people, if any man, is viewed with favour by Fortune. But a life free from reverses was the fate neither of Pélus, son of Aeacus, nor of god-like Cadmus. Yet we learn that they attained the highest happiness of all mortal men, in that they heard the Muses of the golden snood singing on mount Pélion, and in seven-gated Thebes, what time Cadmus took to wife Harmonia, with those full-orbed eyes; and when Pélus wedded Thetis, the famous daughter of wise Nêreus. And the gods banqueted with them, and they saw the royal sons of Cronus seated on their golden thrones, and received marriage-gifts from them; and, by the favour of Zeus, they escaped from their former troubles, and lifted up their hearts again in gladness.

And yet, in time, Cadmus was reft of his portion of bliss by the bitter woes of three of his daughters,¹ although Father Zeus visited the bridal couch of

¹ Ino, Agauê, and Autonoe. Ino was wedded to Athamas, who in his madness slew one of his two sons, while Ino flung herself into the sea, with the other, Melicertes. Agauê and Autonoe in a fit of Bacchic frenzy killed Agauê's son, Pentheus.

PINDAR

ἤλυθεν ἐς λέχος ἱμερτὸν Θυνῶνα.

ἀντ. ε'

100 τοῦ δὲ παῖς, ὄνπερ μόνον ἀθανάτα
τίκτεν ἐν Φθίᾳ Θέτις, ἐν πολέμῳ τόξοις ἀπὸ
ψυχὰν λιπῶν 180

ᾧρσεν πυρὶ καϊόμενος

ἐκ Δαναῶν γόνον. εἰ δὲ νόῳ τις ἔχει θνατῶν ἰλα-
θείας ὁδόν, χρὴ πρὸς μακίρων

τυγχάνοντ' εὖ πασχέμεν. ἄλλοτε δ' ἄλλοῖαι πνοαὶ
105 ὑψιπετᾶν ἀνέμων. ὄλβος οὐκ ἐς μακρὸν ἡνδρῶν
ἔρχεται

<σᾶος>, πολὺς εὖτ' ἂν ἐπιβρίσαις ἔπνηται. 190

ἐπ. ε'

σμικρὸς ἐν σμικροῖς, μέγας ἐν μεγάλῳ

ἔσσομαι· τὸν ἀμφέποντ' αἰεὶ φρασὶν

δαίμον' ἀσκήσω κατ' ἐμὴν θεραπεύων μηχανάν.

110 εἰ δέ μοι πλοῦτον θεὸς ἄβρὸν ὀρέξαι,
ἐλπίδ' ἔχω κλέος εὐρέσθαι κεν ὑψηλὸν πρόσω.
Νέστορα καὶ Λύκιον Σαρπηδόν', ἡνθρώπων φάτις,
ἐξ ἐπέων κελαδεννῶν, τέκτοινες οἶα σοφοὶ 200
ἄρμουςαν, γινώσκουμεν. ἃ δ' ἄρετὰ κλειναῖς ἰοιδαῖς
115 χρονία τελέθει. παύροις δὲ πρᾶξασθ' εὐμαρές.

106 σᾶς Emperius (C), σᾶος (S); ὅς miss. οὐ πολὺς U; ἄ-
πλετος Hermann (Donaldson, F); πάμπολυς Dissen (C), οἷς M

their sister, the white-armed Semelê. Aye, and the son of Pêleus, the only son whom immortal Thetis bare in Phthia, reft of his life by the bow in battle, awakened the mourning of the Danaï, while his body was burning on the pyre.

But, if any mortal hath in mind the course things take in very truth, right it is for one, who hath received favour from the blessed ones, to enjoy his lot. Yet changeful are the breezes of the winds that blow on high. The bliss of man doth not proceed unimpaired for long, whene'er it followeth them in its full weight and measure. Small shall I be, when small is my estate, and great, when it is great. The fortune that, ever and anon, attendeth me, I shall heartily honour, and shall do it service with all my might. But, if God were to give me the gladness of wealth, I hope, in future days, to find high fame. We know of Nestor, and of Lycian Sarpêdôn, whose names are on the lips of men, thanks to those lays of sounding song, such as wise builders framed for them. Virtue gaineth a long life by means of glorious strains; but they that find it easy to win those strains, are few.

PYTHIAN IV

FOR ARCESILAS OF CYRENE

INTRODUCTION

ARCESILAÛS IV, son of Battus IV, King of Cyrene, won the victory with his chariot in the Pythian games of 462 B.C. The fourth Pythian was apparently composed at the request of Dâmophilus, a noble who had been exiled for taking part in some aristocratic insurrection against the King of Cyrene, and had been staying at Thebes. The exile hopes to propitiate the king by the splendid offering of a lyric encomium composed on an ample scale by Pindar. The Ode was sung at a banquet in the palace at Cyrene.

The Muse is bidden to celebrate the victory won by Arcesilaus at Pytho (1-3), where his ancestor, Battus, had of old been bidden by the oracle to leave the island of Thêra and to found Cyrene (4-8), thus fulfilling the prophecy of Medea (9-12).

Medea had told how, at the mouth of the Libyan Lake, Tritônis, the Argonaut Euphâmus had received from a deity in disguise, a marvellous clod, which was washed overboard and thus followed the Argonauts on their voyage to Thêra, whence the

INTRODUCTION

descendants of Euphâmus were to go and possess the land promised to their ancestor (13-58).

This prophecy was fulfilled by Battus, the founder of Cyrene, to whose descendant in the eighth generation Apollo had given the glory of a victory in the chariot-race at Pytho (59-67).

The voyage of the Argonauts (67-250). The Argonauts, on their return, landed at Lemnos, where they wedded the heroines of the island. Such was the source of the race of Euphâmus, which left Lemnos for Sparta and Thêra, and, at last for Cyrene (251-262).

To lead up to the proposed reconciliation between the exile and the King, the poet here introduces the Allegory of the Lopped Oak (263-269). The king is a healer; with heaven's help he can set Cyrene on a firm foundation; let him remember that a fair messenger brings fair tidings; the fair messenger is the poet's Muse (270-287).

Dâmophilus is then named for the first time; and his praises are blended with an appeal for forgiveness, such as Zeus granted to the Titans. Let the exile see his home again; let him banquet beside Apollo's fountain at Cyrene, making music on his harp, and living a quiet and blameless life, and telling of the fount of song he had found for the king at Thebes (288-299).

IV.—ΑΡΚΕΣΙΔΑ ΚΤΡΗΝΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Σάμερον μὲν χρή σε παρ' ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ
 στᾶμεν, εὐίππου βασιλῇ Κυράνας, ὄφρα κωμά-
 ζοντι σὺν Ἀρκεσίλᾳ,
 Μοῖσα, Λατοΐδαισιν ὀφειλόμενον Πυθωνί τ' αὔξης
 οὔρου ὕμνων,
 ἔνθα ποτὲ χρυσέων Διὸς αἰητῶν πάρεδρος,
 5 οὐκ ἀποδάμου Ἀπόλλωνος τυχόντος, ἱέρα
 χρησεν οἰκιστῆρα Βάττον καρποφόρου Λιβύας,
 ἱερὰν 10
 νᾶσον ὥς ἤδη λιπὼν κτίσσειεν εὐάρματον
 πόλιν ἐν ἀργεννέεντι μαστῶ,

ἀντ. α'

καὶ τὸ Μηδείας ἔπος ἀγκομίσαι
 10 ἐβδόμα καὶ σὺν δεκάτῃ γενεᾷ Θήραιον, Λιήτα τό
 ποτε ζαμενῆς
 παῖς ἀπέπνευσ' ἀθανάτου στόματος, δέσποινα
 Κόλχων. εἶπε δ' οὕτως
 ἡμιθέοισιν Ἰάσονος αἰχματᾶο ναύταις· 20
 “Κέκλυτε, παῖδες ὑπερθύμων τε φωτῶν καὶ θεῶν·
 φαρὶ γὰρ τᾶσδ' ἐξ ἀλιπλάκτου ποτὲ γᾶς Ἐπάφοιο
 κόραν

5 ἱέρα old mss (MFCS); ἱερέα DZ, Hermann; ἱερά 11;
 ἱερά G.

8 ἀργεννέεντι S, ἀργενόεντι old mss, ἀργῖνόνεντι Bergk (F),
 ἀργινόνεντι (MGC): ἀργηέντι Triclinius, ἀργάεντι Hermann (B).

9 ἀγκομίσαι (MGCs): ἀγκομίσαιθ' all old mss (BF).

IV.—FOR ARCESILAS OF CYRENE

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE, 462 B.C.

THOU must stand, my Muse ! to-day in the presence of a friend, even the king of Cyrênê with its noble steeds, that so, beside Arcesilas, while he celebrateth his triumph, thou mayest swell the gale of song that is now due to the children of Lêtô, and to Pythô also, where, in the olden time, on a day when Apollo was not far away, the priestess throned beside the golden eagles of Zeus gave for them an oracle, naming Battus the coloniser of fruitful Libya, and telling how he would at once leave the holy island,¹ and build, on a gleaming hill,² a city of noble chariots, and thus, in the seventeenth generation, fulfil the word spoken at Thêra by Medea, which that brave daughter of Aëtês, that queen of the Colchians, breathed forth from her immortal lips, when she spake in this wise to the heroes who sailed with the warrior Jason :—

“Listen, ye sons of high-spirited men, ye sons of the gods ! for I aver that, from this wave-washed land of Thêra, the daughter of Epaphus,³ will, in days

¹ Thêra.

² Literally “breast,” “a white breast of the swelling earth” (E. Myers). Scotland has its “Paps of Jura,” and France its “mamelon.”

³ Libya.

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15 ἀστέων ῥίζαν φυτεύσεσθαι μελησίμβροτον
Διὸς ἐν Ἀμμωνος θεμέθοις.

ἐπ. α'

ἀντὶ δελφίνων δ' ἐλαχυπτερύγων ἵππους ἀμείψαν-
τες θοάς, 30

ἀνία τ' ἀντ' ἐρετμῶν δίφρους τε νωμάσοισιν ἀελ-
λόποδας.

κεῖνος ὄρνις ἐκτελευτάσει μεγαλᾶν πολίων
20 ματρόπολιν Θήραν γενέσθαι, τόν ποτε Τριτωνίδος
ἐν προχοαῖς

λίμνας θεῷ ἀνέρι εἰδομένῳ γαῖαν διδόντι

ξείνια πρόραθεν Εὐφάμος καταβὰς

δέξατ'· αἰσίον δ' ἐπὶ οἱ Κρονίων Ζεὺς πατὴρ
ἐκλαγξε βροντάν· 40

στρ. β'

ἀνὶκ' ἄγκυραν ποτὶ χαλκόγενυν

25 ναὶ κρημνάντων ἐπέτοσσε, θοᾶς Ἀργοῦς χαλινόν.
δώδεκα δὲ πρότερον

ἀμέρας ἐξ Ὀκεανοῦ φέρομεν νώτων ὑπερ γαίας
ἐρήμων

εἰνάλιον δόρυ, μήδεσιν ἀνσπίασαντες ἀμοῖς.

τουτάκι δ' οἰοπόλος δαίμων ἐπῆλθεν, φαιδίμαν 50

ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου πρόσοψιν θηκάμενος· φιλίων δ'
ἐπέων

30 ἄρχετο, ξείνοισι ἅτ' ἐλθόντεσσιν εὐεργέται

δεῖπν' ἐπαγγέλλοντι πρῶτον.

ἀντ. β'

ἀλλὰ γὰρ νόστου πρόφασις γλυκεροῦ

23 αἰσίον mss (BMGF): αἰσίαν (s).

25 κρημνάντων most mss (BMGF): κρημνάντων B (s).

30 ἄρχετο BFP.. (MGS): ἄρχεται CDEV and interpolated mss (BF).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 15-32

to come, find planted in her a root of cities that shall be fostered of men near the foundations of Zeus Ammon. Instead of the short-finned dolphins, shall they take to themselves swift horses, and, instead of oars, shall they ply the reins and the chariots swift as the breeze. That token shall bring it to pass that Thêra shall become a mother of mighty cities, the token which, on a day, beside the out-flowing waters of lake Tritônis,¹ Euphêmus,² descending from the prow of the Argo, did receive from a god in the likeness of man, who offered him earth as a hospitable gift. And, thereupon, Father Zeus, the son of Cronus, as a sign of favour, sounded a peal of thunder, what time the stranger lighted upon them as they slung beside the ship the brazen anchor, the swift Argo's bridle.

And, ere that time, we had left the Ocean, and, by my counsel, had dragged up our sea-faring ship, and for twelve days had carried it across heavy ridges of land. Then was it that the lonely god (even the Triton) drew near in the splendid semblance of a venerable man, and began to utter friendly words, such as kindly men are wont to use, when they first offer welcome to strangers on their coming. But in very deed, the plea of our sweet return to home forbade our lingering. Now he averred that he

¹ After leaving Colchis, the Argonauts passed by the Phasis to "Oceanus," and thence to the "Red Sea," carried their ship overland twelve days, reached the Libyan lake Tritônis, and found an outlet from the lake into the Mediterranean Sea (Gildersleeve).

² A son of Poseidon, l. 45.

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- κώλυεν μεῖναι. φάτο δ' Εὐρύπυλος Γαιαόχου παῖς
 ἀφθίτου Ἐννοσίδα
 ἔμμεναι· γίγνωσκε δ' ἐπειγομένους· ἂν δ' εὐθὺς
 ἀρπάξαις ἀρούρας 60
- 35 δεξιτερᾷ προτυχὸν ξένιον μάστευσεν δοῦναι
 οὐδ' ἀπίθησέ νιν, ἄλλ' ἥρως ἐπ' ἀκταῖσιν θορὼν
 χειρὶ οἱ χεῖρ' ἀντερείσαις δέξατο βώλακα δαιμο-
 νίαν.
 πεύθομαι δ' αὐτὰν κατακλυσθεῖσαν ἐκ δούρατος
 ἐναλίαν βᾶμεν σὺν ἄλμα
- ἐπ. β'
- 40 ἐσπέρας, ὕγρῳ πελάγει σπομέναν. ἦ μῆν' νιν
 ὄτρυνον θαμὰ 70
 λυσιπύνοις θεραπεύοντεσσιν φυλάξαι· τῶν δ' ἐλί-
 θοντο φρένες·
 καὶ νυν ἐν τᾷδ' ἀφθιτον νάσφ' κέχυται Λιβύας
 εὐρυχόρου σπέρμα πρὶν ὥρας· εἰ γὰρ οἴκοι νιν
 βάλε παρ' χθόνιον
 Ἄϊδα στόμα, Ταίναρον εἰς ἱερὰν Εὐφάμος ἐλθών,
 45 υἱὸς ἱππάρχου Ποσειδάωνος ἄναξ, 80
 τὸν ποτ' Εὐρώπα Τιτυοῦ θυγάτηρ τίκτε Καφισοῦ
 παρ' ὄχθαις·
- στρ. γ'
- τετράτων παίδων κ' ἐπιγινομένων
 αἰμά οἱ κείναν λάβε σὺν Δαναοῖς εὐρείαν ἄπειρον.
 τότε γὰρ μέγας
 ἐξανίστανται Λακεδαίμονος Ἀργείου τε κόλπου
 καὶ Μυκηναῖν.
- 50 νῦν γε μὲν ἄλλοδαπᾶν κριτὸν εὐρήσει γυναικῶν
 ἐν λέχεσιν γένος, οἳ κεν τάνδε σὺν τιμᾷ θεῶν 90

36 νιν mss (BMGF) ; ἰν (= οἱ) Hermann (c), ἰν s.

50 μὲν (BMGFS¹c) : μᾶν old mss (s³) ; γε μὲν = Attic γὰρ μὲν.

PYTHIAN ODES IV 33-51

was Eurypylus, the son of the immortal Shaker of the Earth which is Poseidon's portion; and when he began to know that we were hasting on our way, anon he seized some of the soil, and essayed to give to Euphêmus, as a friendly gift, whatever came to hand; nor did Euphêmus disobey him; nay, but the hero leaped down upon the beach, and, pressing his hand in the hand of the stranger, received from him that fateful clod of earth.

But they tell me that it was washed out of the ship and passed into the sea with the spray at eventide, following the waters of the main. Verily full often did I urge the several watches of seamen to guard it with all care, but their minds were forgetful, and now is the seed of broad Libya washed ashore on the island of Thêra before its full time. For, if Euphêmus, son of Poseidon, the ruler of horses, whom Eurôpa, daughter of Titys, erstwhile bare beside the banks of Cêphêsus, had only sped him to holy Taenarus, and there, in his home, cast the clod down beside that portal of the world below, the blood of the fourth generation descended from him would have taken possession of all the breadth of this vast continent. For, in that event, I see men departing thither from great Lacedaemon, and from the Argive Gulf, and from Mycênae.

But, as things be, Euphêmus shall find in the bridal beds of foreign dames a chosen race, which, by the blessing of the gods, shall come to this island

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νασον ἐλθόντες τέκωνται φῶτα κελαινεφέων
πεδίων

δεσπόταν· τὸν μὲν πολυχρύσῳ ποτ' ἐν δώματι
Φοῖβος ἀμνάσει θέμισσιν

ἀντ. γ'

55 Πύθιον ναὸν καταβάντα χρόνῳ
ὑστέρῳ, νάεσσι πολεῖς ἀγαγὲν Νείλοιο πρὸς πῖον
τέμενος Κρονίδα.”

ἡ ῥα Μηδείας ἐπέων στίχες. ἔπταξαν δ' ἀκίνητοι
σιωπᾷ

100

ἥρωες ἀντίθιοι πυκινὰν μῆτιν κλύοντες.

ὦ μάκαρ υἱὲ Πολυμνάστου, σὲ δ' ἐν τούτῳ λόγῳ

60 χρησμὸς ὥρθωσεν μελίσσας Δελφίδος αὐτομάτῳ
κελάδῳ.

ἃ σε χαίρειν ἐς τρὶς αὐδάσασαισα πεπρωμένον
βασιλέ' ἄμφανεν Κυράνα,

110

ἐπ. γ'

δυσθρόου φωνᾶς ἀνακρινόμενον ποινὰ τίς ἔσται
πρὸς θεῶν.

ἡ μάλα δὴ μετὰ καὶ νῦν, ὥστε φοινικανθέμου
ἥρος ἀκμᾷ,

65 παισὶ τούτοις ὄγδοον θάλλει μέρος Ἀρκεσίλας·
τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλων ἃ τε Πυθῶ κῦδος ἐξ ἀμφικτιό-
νων ἔπορευ

56 πολεῖς (mss) ἀγαγεῖν (C and scholium) (BM¹⁰), or ἀγαγε
BD, or ἀγαγὲν E (M²GF): πόλις (Lehrs) ἀγαγὲν (S).

65 τούτοις mss (edd.): τοῖς? Wilamowitz (S⁴)

66 ἀμφικτιόνων Boeckh here, and in P. x 8, N vi 40, I. iii.
cp. περικτιόνων, N. ix 19, I. viii 64 (edd.): Ἀμφικτιόνων mss

PYTHIAN ODES IV 52-66

of Thêra, and there beget a man who shall be the lord of those plains which are mantled by the dark cloud.¹

The day shall come when Phoebus in his golden home shall make mention of him in his oracles, when, at a later time, he descendeth from the threshold into the Pythian shrine, telling how he shall carry many a man in his ships to the fertile precinct of the son of Cronus beside the Nile."

Verily such were the lays that Medea sang; and the god-like heroes, while they listened to her deep counsel, stirred not a whit, but bowed them down in silence.

But, O thou happy son of Polymnêstus!² 'twas none other than thee that, in accord with this word of prophecy, the oracle glorified by means of the unprompted utterance of the Delphic Bee,³ who thrice, and that loudly, bade thee hail, and declared thee the destined king of Cyrênê, when thou wast asking the oracle what release the gods would grant thee from thy stammering tongue.⁴ In very deed, even now, in the latter days, as in the prime of rosy spring, eighth in the line of those descendants, bloometh Arcesilas. 'Twas Apollo and Pytho that granted him glory in the chariot-race among them

¹ "Cyrene had ram, the rest of Libya none" (Gildersleeve). Cp. Herodotus, iv 158.

² Battus.

³ The priestess of Apollo. The same title was given to priestesses of Dêmêtêr, Persephonê, and the Great Mother.

⁴ After Battus, who was born with a stammering tongue in Thêra, had grown to man's estate, he journeyed to Delphi, to consult the oracle about his voice, whereupon the priestess replied:—

"Battus, thou camest to ask of thy voice; but Phoebus Apollo Bids thee establish a city in Libya, abounding in fleeces." (Herodotus, iv 155.)

PINDAR

ἵπποδρομίας. ἀπὸ δ' αὐτὸν ἐγὼ Μοίσαισι δώσω 120
καὶ τὸ πάγχρυσον νύκος κριοῦ· μετὰ γὰρ
κεῖνο πλευσάντων Μινυῶν, θεόπομποί σφισιν
τιμαὶ φύτευθεν.

στρ. δ'

70 τίς γὰρ ἀρχὰ δέξατο ναυτιλίας;

τίς δὲ κίνδυνος κρατεροῖς ἀδάμαντος δῆσειν ἄλλοις;
θέσφατον ἦν Πελίαν

ἐξ ἀγαυῶν Αἰολιδᾶν θανέμεν χεῖρεσσιν ἢ βουλαῖς
ἀκάμπτοις.

ἦλθε δέ οἱ κρυόεν πυκινῷ μάντευμα θυμῷ, 130
πὰρ μέσον ὀμφαλὸν εὐδένδροιο ῥηθὲν ματέρος·

75 τὸν μονοκρήπιδα πάντως ἐν φυλακᾷ σχεθέμεν
μεγάλα,

εὖτ' ἂν αἰπεινῶν ὑπὸ σταθμῶν ἐς εὐδείελον
χθὼν μόλη κλειτᾶς Ἴωλκοῦ,

ἀντ. δ'

ξείνος αἴτ' ὦν ἀστός. ὁ δ' ἄρα χρόνῳ

ἵκετ' αἰχμαῖσιν διδύμαισιν ἰνὴρ ἔκπαγλος· ἐσθλὸς
δ' ἀμφοτέρα νιν ἔχεν, 140

80 ἃ τε Μαγνήτων ἐπιχώριος ἄρμόζοισα θαιητοῖσι
γυίοις,

ἀμφὶ δὲ παρδαλέα στέγετο φρίσσοντας ὄμβρους·

οὐδὲ κομᾶν πλόκαμοι κερθέντες ὥχοντ' ἀγλαοί,

ἀλλ' ἅπαν νῶτον καταίθυσσον. τίχα δ' εὐθύς
ἰὼν σφετέρας

ἐστάθη γνώμας ἀταρμύκτοιο πειρώμενος 150

85 ἐν ἀγορᾷ πλήθοντος ὄχλου·

ἐπ. δ'

τὸν μὲν οὐ γίγνωσκον· ὑπιζομένων δ' ἔμπας τις
εἶπεν καὶ τόδε·

79 ἀμφοτέρα EF (MCS) : ἀμφοτέρων most mss (BFG).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 67-86

that dwelt around¹; but I shall make himself, and the Golden Fleece, a theme for the Muses' song. For, when the Minyae sailed forth upon that quest, then were the heaven-sent honours planted for his race.

Tell me what was it that first befell them in their sea-faring? What was the peril that bound them with strong bolts of adamant? The oracle had said that Pelias would be slain by the proud Aeolidae,² either by their own hands or by their resistless counsels; for a response, which made his wary spirit shudder, came unto him in words spoken beside the central stone of tree-clad mother-earth, bidding him in any wise beware of one, shod with a single sandal, who, whether citizen or stranger, was to come down from the homesteads in the mountains to the sunny land of far-famed Iólcus. And so, at last, he came, a hero terrible to look upon, as he brandished his twain spears; and he was clothed with a two-fold raiment, the garb of his Magnesian home closely fitting his comely limbs, while the skin of a pard protected him from shivering showers. Nor had his splendid locks of hair been shorn, but they rolled lustrous adown all his back. Then, to make trial of his dauntless spirit, he went anon and stood where all the crowd was thronging the market-place. Now they knew him not; howbeit one of the awed beholders spake and said:—

¹ "Around Delphi." There is no reference to the Amphictyons.

² Jason was the great-grandson of Aeolus.

PINDAR

- “Οὐτι πον οὗτος Ἀπόλλων, οὐδὲ μὰν χαλκάρ-
 ματός ἐστι πόσις
 Ἀφροδίτας· ἐν δὲ Νάξῳ φαντὶ θανεῖν λιπαρᾷ
 Ἴφιμεδείας παῖδας, ὦτον καὶ σέ, τολμαίεις Ἐφι-
 ἄλτα ἄναξ.
 90 καὶ μὰν Τιτυὸν βέλως Ἀρτέμιδος θήρευσε κραι-
 πνόν, 160
 ἐξ ἀνικάτου φαρέτρας ὀρνύμενον,
 ὄφρα τις τᾶν ἐν δυνατῷ φιλοτάτων ἐπιφάειν
 ἔραται.”
 στρ. ε΄
 τοὶ μὲν ἀλλάλοισιν ἀμειβόμενοι
 γάρνουν τοιαυτ᾽· ἀνὰ δ' ἡμιόνοις ξεστᾷ τ' ἀπήνηα
 προτροπάδαν Πελίας
 95 ἔκετο σπεύδων τάφε δ' αὐτίκα παπτάιναις ἀρί-
 γνωτον πέδιλον
 δεξιτερῷ μόνον ἀμφὶ ποδί. κλέπτων δὲ θυμῷ 170
 δεῖμα προσέννεπε· “Ποίαν γαῖαν, ὦ ξεῖν, εὐχέαι
 πατρίδ' ἔμμεν; καὶ τίς ἀνθρώπων σε χαμαιγενέων
 πολιᾶς
 ἐξανῆκεν γαστρός; ἐχθίστοισι μὴ ψεύδεσιν
 100 καταμιάναις εἰπὲ γένναν.”
 ἀντ. ε΄
 τὸν δὲ θαρσήσαις ἀγανοῖσι λόγοις
 ὦδ' ἀμείφθη· “Φαμὶ διδασκαλίαν Χείρωνος οἴσειν.
 ἄντροθε γὰρ νέομαι 180
 πὰρ Χαρίκλους καὶ Φιλύρας, ἵνα Κενταύρου με
 κούραι θρέψαν ἰγναί.
 εἵκοσι δ' ἐκτελέσαις ἐνιαυτοὺς οὔτε ἔργον
 105 οὔτ' ἔπος ἐντράπελον κείνοισιν εἰπὼν ἰκόμαν

105 ἐντράπελον most mss, scholium 2 (M²S) : εὐτράπελον M
 alone (BF) ; ἐκτράπελον scholium 1, Heyne (M¹GC).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 87-105

"Surely this is not Apollo, nor verily is he Aphrodité's lord of the brazen chariot.¹ The sons, again, of Iphimedeia, Ôtus, and thou, courageous king, Ephialtês,² died, they say, in gleaming Naxos. And Tityus, in sooth, was hunted down by the swift dart, which Artemis sped from her unconquerable quiver, warning men to aim only at loves within their reach."³

Thus, in turn, spake they to one another. Meanwhile, driving his mules and his polished chariot with head-long speed, came Pehas in hot haste, and, as he gazed, he was astounded at the solitary sandal clearly seen on the right foot alone of the stranger; but he hid his fear in his heart, and said :—

"What country, O stranger, dost thou claim as thy fatherland? Which of the groundling wenches was it that spawned thee forth from her aged womb? Tell me of thy birth, and befoul it not with most hateful falsehoods."

Then the stranger bravely answered him with gentle words in this wise :—

"I aver that I shall give proof of Cheiron's training; for from his cave am I come, from the presence of Chariclo and Philyra,⁴ where I was reared by the pure daughters of the Centaur. And, having lived for a score of years without having ever said to them aught unseemly either in deed or in word, I

¹ Arês.

² The gigantic sons of Poseidon and Iphimedeia, commonly called the Aloceidæ, who put Arês into chains, and were destroyed by Apollo.

³ Tityus, a giant in Eubœa, was slain by Artemis and cast into Tartarus for attempting to offer violence to her, on her way to Delphi.

⁴ Chariclo was the wife, and Philyra the mother of Cheiron.

PINDAR

οἴκαδ', ἀρχαίαν κομίζων πατρὸς ἐμοῦ βασιλευ-
μέναν

οὐ κατ' αἶσαν, τάν ποτε Ζεὺς ὥπασεν λαγέτα 190
Αἰόλῳ καὶ παισί, τιμάν.

ἐπ. ε'

πεύθομαι γάρ νιν Πελίαν ἄθεμιν λευκαῖς πιθή-
σαντα φρασίν

110 ἀμετέρων ἀποσυλᾶσαι βιαίως ἀρχεδικῶν τοκέων·
τοί μ', ἐπεὶ πάμπρωτον εἶδον φέγγος, ὑπερφιάλου
ἀγεμόνος δέισαντες ὕβριν, κᾶδος ὥσείτε φθιμένου
δνοφερὸν 200

ἐν δώμασι θηκάμενοι, μίγα κωκυτῷ γυναικῶν
κρύβδα πέμπουν σπαργάνοις ἐν πορφυρέοις,

115 νυκτὶ κοινάσαντες ὀδύν, Κρονίδα δὲ τράφεν Χεί-
ρωνι δῶκαν.

στρ. στ'

ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν κεφάλαια λόγων

ἴστε. λευκίππων δὲ δόμους πατέρων, κεδνοὶ πολί-
ται, φράσσατέ μοι σαφέως·

Αἴσονος γὰρ παῖς ἐπιχώριος οὐ ξείναν ἰκοίμαν
γαῖαν ἄλλων. 210

Φῆρ δέ με θεῖος Ἰάσονα κικλήσκων προσηύδα."

120 ὥς φάτο. τὸν μὲν ἐσελθόντ' ἔγνον ὀφθαλμοὶ
πατρός.

ἐκ δ' ἄρ' αὐτοῦ πομφόλυξαν δάκρυα γηραλέων
γλεφάρων,

ἂν περὶ ψυχὰν ἐπεὶ γάθησεν ἐξαίρετον
γόνον ἰδὼν κάλλιστον ἀνδρῶν.

ἀντ. στ'

καὶ κασίγνητοὶ σφισιν ἀμφότεροι

220

120 ἔγνον Byzantine mss (BMGFCS), cp. P. ix 79 and I. n 23.
ἔγνων old mss.

have come to my home to recover the ancient honour of my father, now held in no rightful way, even that honour which Zeus granted of old to Aeolus, the leader of the people, and to his sons. For I hear that lawless Pelias, yielding to his envious¹ passions, violently reft it from my parents, who were lords by primal right. As soon as ever I saw the light, fearing the insolence of the overweening chieftain, then, as though one had died, they made mourning in the darkened home,² not without much wailing of women, while, secretly, they sent me away enswathed in purple, with night alone as partner of the path, and gave me to Cheiron the son of Cronus to rear. The chief of all my story ye know already; and now, ye noble citizens, pray show me clearly the palace of my fathers, who rode on white steeds. For, being son of Aeson and having been born in this land, fain would I hope that I have come to my own country and not another's. The centaur divine was wont to call me by the name of Jason."

Thus spake he, and, as he entered, his father's eyes took note of him, and tears burst forth from those aged eyelids; for, with all his heart, he rejoiced when he saw his son, the choicest and the fairest of men. And both his father's brothers came, as soon as ever

¹ "Pale with envy"; or "frantic" (connected with λύσσα, "madness"); or "baneful," as in *Il.* ix 119, φρεσὶ λευγαλέησι πιθήσας.

² Literally, "made darksome mourning in the home."

PINDAR

125 ἦλυθον κείνου γε κατὰ κλέος· ἐγγὺς μὲν Φέρης
 κράναν Ὑπερῆδα λιπών,
 ἐκ δὲ Μεσσάνας Ἀμυθάν· ταχέως δ' Ἄδματος
 ἶκεν καὶ Μέλαμπος,
 εὐμενέοντες ἀνεψιόν. ἐν δαιτὸς δὲ μοίρα
 μελιχίοισι λόγοις αὐτοὺς Ἰάσων δέγμενος,
 ξείνι' ἀρμόζοντα τεύχων, πᾶσαν ἐυφροσύναν
 τάννεν, 230

130 ἀθρόαις πέντε δραπὼν νύκτεσσιν ἐν θ' ἡμέραις
 ἱερὸν εὐζωᾶς ἄωτον.

ἐπ. στ'
 ἀλλ' ἐν ἕκτα πάντα, λόγον θέμενος σπουδαῖον, ἐξ
 ἀρχᾶς ἀνῆρ
 συγγενέσιν παρεκoinᾷθ'. οἱ δ' ἐπέσποντ'. αἶψα
 δ' ἀπὸ κλισιᾶν

ᾧρτο σὺν κείνοισι. καί ῥ' ἦλθον Πελία μέγαρον·
 135 ἐσσύμενοι δ' εἴσω κατέσταν. τῶν δ' ἀκούσαις
 αὐτὸς ὑπαντίασεν 240

Τυροῦς ἐρασιπλοκάμου γενεά· πρᾶν δ' Ἰάσων
 μαλθακᾷ φωνᾷ ποτιστάζων ὄαρον
 βάλλετο κρηπίδα σοφῶν ἐπέων· “ Παιῖ Ποσειδᾶνος
 Πετραίου,

στρ. ζ'

ἐντὶ μὲν θνατῶν φρένες ὠκύτεραι
 140 κέρδος αἰνῆσαι πρὸ δίκας δούλιον, τραχεῖαν
 ἐρπόντων πρὸς ἐπίβδαν ὁμως·
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ χρῆ καὶ σὲ θεμισσαμένους ὀργὰς ὑφαίνειν
 λοιπὸν ὄλβον. 250
 εἰδότι τοι ἐρέω· μία Βοῦς Κρηθεῖ τε μάτηρ

129 ἐυφρ. Bergk (MGCS), εὐφρ. B alone : eis C, ἐς other old mss (F), ἐν Byzantine mss (v) εὐφρ.

PYTHIAN ODES IV 125-142

they heard report of him. Hard by was Pherès, who came from the Hypereian fountain¹; while Amythaon came from Messênê; and Admêtus also came in all speed, and Melampus, with kindly feeling for their cousin. And, while they joined in the banquet, Jason, welcoming them with gentle words and offering them befitting hospitality, gave them good cheer without stint, for five full nights and for as many days culling the sacred prime of festal life. But, on the sixth day, speaking in sober earnest, the hero told his kinsmen all the story from the beginning, and they followed his prompting; and at once he leapt with them from the tents, and so they came to the hall of Pelias, and hastened and stood within. And when Pelias heard them, he came forth himself to meet them, even the son of Tyro with the lovely locks; and Jason, with his soothing voice distilling gentle language, thus laid the foundation of wise words:—

“Son of Poseidon, the Cleaver of the Rock! the minds of mortals are only too swift to praise crafty gam rather than justice, even although they are moving toward a rude reckoning; but thou and I must rule our tempers by the law of right, and thus for the future weave the web of all our wealth. Thou knowest what I am soon to say.

¹ In the midst of the Thessalian city of Pherae; Strabo, p. 439.

PINDAR

καὶ θρασυμήδει Σαλμωνεῖ· τρίταισιν δ' ἐν γοναῖς
ἄμμες αὖ κείνων φυτευθέντες σθένος ἱελίου
χρύσειον

145 λεύσσομεν. Μοῖραι δ' ἀφίσταντ', εἴ τις ἔχθρα
πέλει

ὁμογόνους, αἰδῶ καλύψαι.

260

ἀντ. ζ'

οὐ πρόπει νῶν χαλκοτόροις ξίφεσιν
οὐδ' ἀκόντεσσιν μεγάλην προγόνων τιμὰν δί-
σασθαι. μῆλ' αὖτε γάρ τοι ἐγὼ
καὶ βοῶν ξανθὰς ἀγέλας ἀφίημι' ἀγρούς τε πάντας,
τοὺς ἀπούραις

150 ἀμετέρων τοκέων νέμεαι, πλοῦτον πιαίνων·
κοῦ με πονεῖ τεδὸν οἶκον ταῦτα πορσύνοντ' ἄγαν·
ἀλλὰ καὶ σκᾶπτον μόναρχον καὶ θρόνος, ᾧ ποτε
Κρηθεΐδας

270

ἐγκαθίζων ἱππόταις εὐθύνε λαοῖς δίκας,
τὰ μὲν ἄνευ ξυνᾶς ἀνίας

ἐπ. ζ'

155 λῦσον ἄμμιν, μή τι νεώτερον ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀνασταίῃ
κακόν."

ὥς ἄρ' εἶπεν. ἀκᾶ δ' ἀνταγόρευσεν καὶ Πελίας·
"Ἔσομαι

τοῖος· ἀλλ' ἤδη με γηραιὸν μέρος ἀλικίας 280
ἀμφιπολεῖ· σὸν δ' ἄνθος ἤβας ἄρτι κυμαίνει·
δύνασαι δ' ἀφελεῖν

155 ἀνασταίῃ Ahrens (MC), ἀναστιάη s, ἀναστήη Hermann (BGF): ἀναστηση vulgo, v.l. ἀναστήσης.

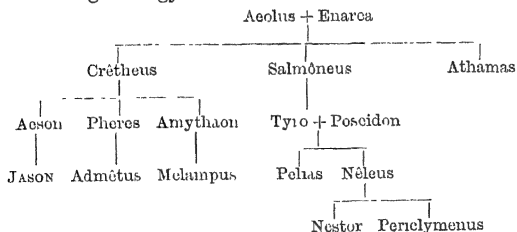
PYTHIAN ODES IV 143-158

It was one heifer that bare Crêtheus and Salmôneus¹ bold in counsel; and we, in our day, who now look upon the golden light of the sun, were sprung from them in the third generation; but, if any feud befall men of the same kin, the Fates withdraw to hide their shame. It ill befitteth us twain to appeal to brazen swords or spears in dividing the great honours of our fathers. As for the flocks and the tawny herds of cattle, and all the fields, which thou hast taken from our parents and holdest for thine own, while feeding fat thy wealth—all these I leave thee, and it irketh me not that they give provision to thy house beyond all measure. But, as for the royal sceptre and the throne, in which Aeson once sat, while he duly laid down the law for a nation of horsemen, these do thou release to us without vexation on either side, lest haply thou shouldest cause fresh ill to spring up therefrom."

Thus spake he; and Pelias, on his part, gave a soft answer:—

"I shall be even as thou wilt; but old age is already coming over me, while thy bloom of youth is even now swelling with fulness, and thou hast it in thy power to remove the resentment of the gods

¹ The genealogy is as follows:—



PINDAR

μᾶνιν χθονίων. κέλεται γὰρ ἔαν ψυχὰν κομίσξαι
 160 Φρίξος ἐλθόντας πρὸς Αἰήτα θαλάμους,
 δέρμα τε κριοῦ βαθύμαλλον ἄγειν, τῷ πυτ' ἐκ
 πόντου σαώθη

στρ. ἡ'

ἔκ τε ματρὸς ἀθέων βελέων.
 ταῦτά μοι θαυμαστός ὄνειρος ἰὼν φωνεῖ. με-
 μάντευμαι δ' ἐπὶ Κασταλίῃ, 290
 εἰ μετάλλατόν τι. καὶ ὥς τάχος ὀτρύνει με
 τεύχειν ναὶ πομπάν.

165 τοῦτον ἄεθλον ἔκων τέλεσον· καί τοι μοναρχεῖν
 καὶ βασιλευμένον ὄμνυμι προήσειν. καρτερός
 ὄρκος ἄμμιν μάρτυς ἔστω Ζεὺς ὁ γενέθλιος
 ἀμφοτέροις."

σύνθεσιν ταύταν ἐπαινέσαντες οἱ μὲν κρίθεν· 300
 ἀτὰρ Ἰάσων αὐτὸς ἤδη

ἀντ. ἡ'

170 ὄρνεν κάρυκας ἐόντα πλόον
 φαινόμεν παντᾶ. τάχα δὲ Κρονίδαο Ζηνὸς υἱοὶ
 τρεῖς ἀκαμαντομάχαι
 ἦλθον Ἀλκμήνας θ' ἐλικοβλεφάρου Αἰήδας τε,
 δοιοὶ δ' ὑψιχαῖται
 ἄνδρες, Ἐννοσίδα γένος, αἰδεσθέντες ἰλκάν,
 ἔκ τε Πύλου καὶ ἀπ' ἄκρας Ταινάρου· τῶν μὲν
 κλέος 310

175 ἐσλὸν Εὐφύμου τ' ἐκράνθη σόν τε, Περικλύμει'
 εὐρυβία.

ἐξ Ἀπόλλωνος δὲ φορμικτὰς ἰοιδᾶν πατὴρ
 ἔμολεν, εὐαῖνητος Ὀρφεύς.

172 ἐλικοβλ. mss here (BMCGFC), and in frag. 123 (88):
 ἐλικογλ. (s), cp. ἑανογλ. Aleman.

176 φορμικτὰς BDE (BMGFC): φορμικτὰς CMV (s).

below. For Phrixus biddeth us go to the halls of Aeëtês, and bring his spirit home,¹ and recover the fleecy fell of the ram, on which he was erstwhile rescued from the sea, and from his step-dame's impious weapons. Such is the message brought me by a wondrous dream, and I have inquired of the oracle at Castalia, whether there is need for further quest, and the oracle bids me make ready with all speed a ship to escort him home again. This is the quest that I would have thee bring promptly to an end; and, thereupon, I swear that I shall deliver up to thee the sole sovereignty and kingdom. As a mighty pledge, may Zeus, the father of our common ancestor, be our witness!"

This agreement they approved, and then they parted; and Jason forthwith sent messengers to tell men everywhere that there would be a voyage indeed. And soon there came the three sons unwearied in war, whom the bright-eyed Alcmenê and Lêda bare unto Zeus, the son of Cronus;² and two heroes with their tresses waving on high, the offspring of Poseidon, with a soul of honour inspired by their lofty courage, from Pylos and from the foreland at Taenarus; and goodly fame was won by both of them, even by Euphêmus, and by thee, Periclymenus, whose power extendeth far. And Apollo's son came also, even that minstrel of the lyre, that father of song, the famous Orpheus. And

¹ The Scholiast says that "they were wont to invoke the souls of those who had died in foreign lands, as is clear from the *Odyssey* (ix 65), where 'the ships did not leave the land, until we had thrice called aloud for each of our comrades, who had died in the plain.'"

² i.e. Heracles, and Castor and Polydeuces,

PINDAR

ἐπ. η'

πέμπε δ' Ἑρμᾶς χρυσόραπις διδύμους υἱοὺς ἐπ'
ἄτρυτον πόνον,
τὸν μὲν Ἑχίονα, κεχλάδοντας ἦβᾶ, τὸν δ' Ἑρυντον.
ταχέες

180 ἀμφὶ Παγγαίου θεμέθλοις ναιετάοντες ἔβαν· 320
καὶ γὰρ ἐκὼν θυμῷ γελανεῖ θάσσον ἔντυιεν βα-
σιλεὺς ἀνέμων

Ζήτην Κάλαιν τε πατὴρ Βορέας, ἄνδρας πτεροῖσιν
νῶτα πεφρίκοντας ἄμφω πορφυρέοις.

τὸν δὲ παμπειθῇ γλυκὺν ἡμιθέοισιν πόθον ἔν-
δαιεν Ἥρα

στρ. θ'

185 ναδὸς Ἀργοῦς, μή τινα λειπόμενον
τὰν ἀκίνδυνον παρὰ ματρὶ μένειν αἰῶνα πέσσουντ',
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καὶ θανάτῳ 330
φάρμακον κάλλιστον ἕως ἀρετᾶς ἄλιξιν εὐρέσθαι
σὺν ἄλλοις.

ἐς δ' Ἰωλκὸν ἐπεὶ κατέβα ναυτᾶν ἄωτος,
λέξατο πάντας ἐπαινήσαις Ἰάσων. καὶ ῥά οἱ

190 μάντις ὀρνίχεσσι καὶ κλάροισι θεοπροπέων ἱεροῖς
Μόψος ἄμβασε στρατὸν πρόφρων. ἐπεὶ δ'
ἐμβόλου 340

κρέμασαν ἀγκύρας ὑπερθεν,

ἀντ. θ'

χρυσέαν χεῖρεσσι λαβὼν φιάλαν
ἀρχὸς ἐν πρύμνῳ πατέρ' Οὐρανιδᾶν ἐγχεικέραυνον
Ζῆνα, καὶ ὠκυπόρους

179 ταχέες MGS, ταχέες δ' BCD (FC) : ταχέως (B), ταχέως
δ' V.

184 ἔνδαιεν mss (MGFC) : πρόσδαιεν B, δαίεσκεν Hermann.

188 δ' Ἰωλκὸν Erasmus Schmid (BF) : δ' Ἰωλκὸν old mss,
δὲ Ἰωλκὸν Byzantine mss (C), δὲ Φιωλκὸν (M), δ' Ἰαολκὸν (S).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 178-194

Hermes of the golden wand sent two sons to take part in the unabating toil, even Echion and Eurytus, exulting in their youth. Swiftly came they who dwell by the foot of the Pangæan mount, for with gladsome mind did their father, Boreas, lord of the winds, speedily equip Zêtês and Calais, with their purple pinions heaving adown their backs. And Hêra it was who enkindled in the demigods that all-persuasive sweet desire for the ship Argo, that none should be left behind, and stay by his mother's side, nursing a life that knoweth no peril; but should, even if death were to be the meed, win, with the aid of his comrades, a peerless elixir of prowess.¹

But, when the flower of the seamen came down to the shore of Iôlcus, Jason numbered them and praised them, every one; and, to aid him, Mopsus, after inquiring the will of heaven by noting the flight of birds and by drawing lots, right gladly gave the host the signal to set forth. And, when they had slung the anchor over the vessel's prow, the leader took in his hands a golden goblet, and, standing at the stern, called on Zeus, the father of the sons of

¹ Keats, *Hyperion*, iii 119 f.

“As if some blithe wine,
Or bright elixir peerless I had drunk,
And so become immortal.”

PINDAR

- 195 κυμάτων ῥιπὰς ἀνέμων τ' ἐκάλει, νύκτας τε καὶ
 πόντου κελεύθους
 ἄματά τ' εὐφρονα καὶ φιλίαν νόστοιο μοῖραν·
 ἐκ νεφέων δέ οἱ ἀνάνυσε βροντᾶς αἴσιον 350
 φθέγμα· λαμπρὰ δ' ἦλθον ἰκτῖνες στεροπᾶς
 ἀπορηγνύμεναι·
 ἀμπνοᾶν δ' ἥρωες ἔστασαν θεοῦ σάμασιν
 200 πιθόμενοι· κάρυξε δ' αὐτοῖς
 ἐπ. θ'
 ἐμβαλεῖν κώπαισι τερασκόπος ἰδέας ἐνίπτων
 ἐλπίδας·
 εἰρεσία δ' ὑπεχώρησεν ταχειᾶν ἐκ παλαμῶν
 ἄκορος. 360
 σὺν Νότου δ' αὔραις ἐπ' Ἀξείνου στόμα πεμπό-
 μνοι
 ἤλυθον· ἔνθ' ἀγνὸν Ποσειδάωνος ἔσσαντ' εἰναλίου
 τέμενος,
 205 φοίνισσα δὲ Θρηκίων ἀγέλα ταύρων ὑπᾶρχεν
 καὶ νεόκτιστον λίθων βωμοῖο θέναρ.
 ἐς δὲ κίνδυνον βαθὺν ἰέμενοι δεσπόταν λίσσοντο
 ναῶν,
 στρ. ι'
 συνδρόμων κινηθμὸν ἀμαιμάκετον 370
 ἐκφυγεῖν πετρᾶν. δίδυμαι γὰρ ἔσαν ζωαί, κυλιν-
 δέσκοντό τε κραιπνότεραι
 210 ἢ βαρυγδούπων ἀνέμων στίχες· ἀλλ' ἤδη τελευ-
 τὰν κείνος αὐταῖς
 ἡμιθέων πλόος ἄγαγεν. ἐς Φᾶσιν δ' ἔπειτεν
 ἤλυθον· ἔνθα κελαινώπεσσι Κόλχοισιν βίαν
 μῖξαν Αἰήτα παρ' αὐτῷ. πότνια δ' ὀξυτάτων
 βελέων 380

195 ἀνέμων P(Λ) (BMGF): ἀνέμους other mss (s).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 195-213

Heaven, whose lance is the lightning ; called also on the swiftly rushing waves and winds, to speed them on their way ; and on the night-watches and on the tracks across the main, praying that the days might be propitious, and that the fortune of their return to their home might be kindly. And from the clouds there answered an auspicious peal of thunder, and there came bright flashes of lightning bursting forth,¹ and the heroes took fresh courage at the bidding of the signals sent of heaven. And the seer inspired them with good hopes, while he loudly bade them lay their hands to the oars, and from under their swift palms the rowing sped on, and could not be sated. And so, sent on their way by the breezes of the South wind, they reached the mouth of the Inhospitable Sea, and there they marked out a plot of holy ground in honour of Poseidon ; and withal there was a red herd of Thracian bulls, and a hollow of stone newly built on the summit of an altar.

And, as they sped on their way into deep peril, they besought the Lord of Ships, that they might escape the irresistible onset of the clashing rocks² ; for twain were they, and alive withal, and they rolled onward more swiftly than the battle-lines of the loudly roaring winds ; but that voyage of the demigods made them stand still in death. And then they went to Phâsis, where they mingled in battle with the swarthy Colchians in the realm of Aeêtês himself.

¹ Boeckh, however, regards it as more poetical to make στεροπᾶς the genitive after ἀπορηγνύμεναι, than to take it with ἀκτίves. ² The Symplêgades.

PINDAR

ποικίλαν ἴϋγγα τετράκναμον Οὐλυμπόθεν
215 ἐν ἀλύτῳ ζεύξαισα κύκλῳ

ἀντ. ι'

μαινάδ' ὄρνιν Κυπρογένεια φέρεν
πρῶτον ἀνθρώποισι, λιτάς τ' ἐπασιδὰς ἐκδιδά-
σκησεν σοφὸν Αἰσονίδα·

ὄφρα Μηδείας τοκέων ἀφέλοιτ' αἰδῶ, ποθεῖνὰ δ'
Ἑλλὰς αὐτὰν

ἐν φρασὶ καιομένην δονέοι μάστιγι Πειθοῦς. 390

220 καὶ τάχα πείρατ' ἀέθλων δείκνυν πατρώϊων·

σὺν δ' ἐλαίῳ φαρμακώσασιν ἀντίτομα στερεῶν
ὀδυνᾶν

δῶκε χρίεσθαι. καταίνησαν τε κοινὸν γάμον
γλυκύν ἐν ἀλλάλοισι μῖξαι.

ἐπ. ι'

ἀλλ' ὅτ' Αἰήτας ἀδαμάντινον ἐν μέσσοις ἄροτρον
σκίμφατο

225 καὶ βόας, οἳ φλόγ' ἀπὸ ξανθᾶν γενύων πνέον
καιομένοιο πυρός, 400

χαλκείαις δ' ὀπλαῖς ἀράσσεσκον χθόν' ἀμειβύ-
μενοι,

τοὺς ἀγαγὼν ζεύγλα πέλασσε μῶνος. ὀρθὰς δ'
αὐλακας ἐντανύσαις

ἤλαν', ἀνὰ βωλακίας δ' ὀρόγνιαν σχίζε νῶτον
γᾶς. ἔειπεν δ' ᾧδε· “Τοῦτ' ἔργον βασιλεύς,

230 ὅστις ἄρχει ναός, ἐμοὶ τελέσαις ἄφθιτον στρωμινὰν
ἀγέσθω, 410

228 ἀνὰ βωλακίας P.. (BMGFC): ἀναβωλακίας most mss (s),
ἀναβωλακίας δὲ τῆς ἐν τῇ τμήσει τὰς βώλους ἀνω πεμπούσης
schol; ἀνὰ βωλακίας = ἀνὰ βῶλακας Bergk; ἤλαν' ἀνὰ βῶ-
λακας, ἐς δ' ὀρογνιαν Hartung (“egregie,” Herwerden)

PYTHIAN ODES IV 214-230

Then, for the first time, did the Queen of swiftest darts, in Cyprus born, bind the dappled wryneck to the four spokes of a wheel indissoluble, and brought unto men that maddening bird;¹ and she taught the son of Aeson the lore of suppliant incantations, that so he might rob Medea of her reverence for her parents, and that a longing for Hellas might lash her with the whip of Suasion, while her heart was all aflame.

And she quickly revealed the means of performing the labours set by her father, and with oil she mingled antidotes against sore pains, and gave them to Jason, to anoint himself withal; and they vowed sweet union in mutual wedlock. But when Aeêtês had set steadfast in the midst the adamantine plough, and the oxen, which from their tawny jaws were breathing the flame of burning fire, and were ever and anon pawing the ground with their brazen hoofs, Jason led them along, and single-handed brought them beneath the yoke, and straight stretched he the furrows as he was driving, and clave a ridge of clods a fathom deep.² Then Aeêtês spake on this wise:—

“Let the king, whosoever hath command of the ship, complete this task for me, and then let him carry off the coverlet imperishable, the fleece that gleameth

¹ The plumage of the wryneck, or “cuckoo’s mate,” is “beautifully variegated with black, brown, buff and grey” (Newton); hence the epithet *ποικίλαν*. The bird was used as a love-charm. For this purpose it was tied by the legs and wings to the four spokes of a wheel, which was made to revolve continuously in one direction (Horace, *Epode*, xvii 7), while the words of incantation were repeated Cp. *N* iv 35, and the refrain of the *Pharmaceutria* of Theocritus (ii):—
ἴνυξ, ἔλκε τὸ τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

² *ἀνὰ* goes with *σχίζε*, and *βωλακίας γᾶς* is, literally, “the clodded earth.”

PINDAR

στρ. ια'

κῶας αἰγλᾶεν χρυσέῳ θυσάνῳ."

ὥς ἄρ' αὐδάσαντος ἀπὸ κροκόεν ρίψαις Ἰάσων
εἶμα θεῷ πίσυνος
εἶχετ' ἔργον· πῦρ δέ νιν οὐκ ἐόλει παμφαρμάκου
ξείνας ἐφετμαῖς.

σπασσάμενος δ' ἄροτρον, βοέους δῆσαις ἀνάγκας
235 ἔντεσιν αὐχένας ἐμβάλλων τ' ἐριπλεύρῳ φνῆ
κέντρον αἰανὲς βιατὰς ἐξεπόνησ' ἐπιτακτὸν ἀνὴρ 420
μέτρον. ἔυξεν δ' ἀφωνήτῳ περ ἔμπας ἄχει
δύνασιν Αἰήτας ἀγασθεῖς.

ἀντ. ια'

πρὸς δ' ἑταῖροι καρτερὸν ἄνδρα φίλας

240 ὠρεγον χεῖρας, στεφάνοισί τέ νιν ποίας ἔρεπτον,
μειλιχίοις τε λόγοις
ἀγαπάζοντ'. αὐτίκα δ' Ἀελίου θαυμαστὸς υἱὸς
δέρμα λαμπρὸν

ἔννεπεν, ἔνθα νιν ἐκτάνυσαν Φρίξου μάχαιραι· 430
ἤλπετο δ' οὐκέτι οἱ κεινόν γε πράξεσθαι πόνον.

κεῖτο γὰρ λόχμα, δράκοντος δ' εἶχετο λαβροτατᾶν
γενύων,

245 ὃς πάχει μάκει τε πεντηκόντορον ναῦν κράτει,
τέλεσαν ἂν πλαγαὶ σιδάρου.

ἐπ. ια'

μακρά μοι νεῖσθαι κατ ἀμαξιτόν· ὦρα γὰρ
συνάπτει· καί τινα 440

οἶμον ἴσαμι βραχύν· πολλοῖσι δ' ἄγῃμαι σοφίας
έτέροις.

κτεῖνε μὲν γλαυκῶπα τέχναις ποικιλόνωτον ὄφιν,

232 κροκόεν B alone (MGCS): κρόκεον most mss (BF)

234 βοέους—ἀνάγκας vulgo (BGFU); βοέοις ἀνάγκαις M;
βοέους—ἀνάγκα mentioned in scholium (s).

with its golden fringe." When thus he had spoken, Jason flung off his saffron robe, and, putting his trust in God, set his hand to the task; and, by grace of the counsels of the magic maiden, he quailed not before the fire; but seizing the plough, and binding the necks of the oxen in the harness irresistible, and ever thrusting the unwearied goad into their strong-ribbed frame, the stalwart hero accomplished the allotted measure of his task. And Aeêtês, though he could find no voice for his anguish, shrilled forth a cry, in amazement at the stranger's strength; and his comrades stretched forth their hands towards the sturdy hero, and crowned him with garlands of grass and greeted him with gentle words; and at once the wondrous offspring of the Sun-god spake of the shining fleece, telling where it had been stretched out by the falchion of Phrixus; and he hoped that this further labour Jason would not be able to accomplish. For the fleece lay in a dense thicket, cleaving to the ravening jaws of a dragon, which, in bulk and length, was vaster than a ship of fifty oarsmen, built with many a hammer's blow.

'Tis too far for me to fare along the high-road: for time is pressing; and I know a short path; to many another am I a leader in the lore of song.¹ Thou must know, Arcesilas, how Jason, by his cunning, slew that serpent with its glaring eyes and spangled

¹ That is, "to many others am I a guide in the poetic art; I can set them an example of conciseness of narrative."

250 ὦ ῥκεσίλα, κλέψεν τε Μήδειαν σὺν αὐτῇ, τὰν
Πελίαο φόνον·

ἐν τ' Ὀκεανοῦ πελάγεσσι μίγεν πόντῳ τ' ἐρυθρῷ
Λαμνίαν τ' ἔθνει γυναικῶν ἀνδροφόνων·

ἔνθα καὶ γυίων ἀέθλοισι ἐπέδειξαν κρίσιν ἐσθᾶτος
ἀμφίς, 450

στρ. ιβ'

καὶ συνεύνασθεν. καὶ ἐν ἀλλοδαπαῖς

255 σπέρμ' αῤουράις τουτάκις ὑμετέρας ἀκτῖνος ὄλβου
δέξατο μοιρίδιον

ἄμαρ ἢ νύκτες. τόθι γὰρ γένος Εὐφάμου φυτευθὲν
λοιπὸν αἰεὶ

τέλλετο· καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μιχθέντες ἀνδρῶν
ἤθεσι τάν ποτε Καλλίσταν ἀπώκησαν χρόνῳ 460
νᾶσον· ἔνθεν δ' ὕμμι Λατοίδας ἔπορεν Λιβύας
πεδίοι

260 σὺν θεῶν τιμαῖς ὀφέλλειν, ἄστν χρυσοθρόνου
διανέμειν θεῖον Κυράνας

ἀντ. ιβ'

ὀρθόβουλον μῆτιν ἐφευρομένοις.

γνῶθι νῦν τὰν Οἰδιπόδα σοφίαν. εἰ γάρ τις ὄζους
ὄξυτόμῳ πελέκει

ἐξερείψειεν μεγάλας δρυός, αἰσχύνοι δέ οἱ θαητὸν
εἶδος· 470

265 καὶ φθινόκαρπος ἐοῖσα διδοῖ ψᾶφον περ' αὐτᾶς,
εἴ ποτε χειμέριον πῦρ ἐξίκηται λοίσθιον·

ἢ σὺν ὀρθαῖς κιόνησιν δεσποσύναισιν ἐρειδομένα

253 ἐπέδειξαν κρίσιν Pauw (rs): ἐπεδείξαντο κρίσιν all mss (M²); ἐπεδείξαντ' ἀγῶνα B; — κρῖμα Hermann (M¹) (— ἀνδρείαν scholium), — *Fin'* Kayser (GC).

264 ἐξερείψειεν Thiersch (s): ἐξερείψαι ken mss (BF), — ψη ken Bergk² (M), — ψη μὲν (GC).

αἰσχύνοι Moschopoulos (BF): αἰσχύνῃ Bergk (MCCS).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 250-267

back, and stole away Medea, with her own aid, to be the death of Peleas. And they reached the streams of Ocean, and the Red Sea, and the race of the Lemnian wives who slew their lords. There it was that, in athletic contests, they proved their prowess, with raiment for their prize, and shared the marriage bed; and then it was that the fated day, or, haply, the night-watches, received in a foreign field the seed of your bright prosperity. There it was that the race of Ephêmus was planted, to increase for ever in the days to come; and, having mingled with the homes of the Lacedaemonians, in due time they went and dwelt in the isle once called Callistê. Thence was it that the son of Lêtô caused your race to bring prosperity to the plain of Libya by the honours granted of heaven, and to rule over the divine city of golden-throned Cyrene, having found for it counsel that ruleth in righteousness.

Now learn and know the lore of Oedipus:—If a man, with keen-edged axe, were to hew all the boughs of a mighty oak, and mar its comely form; even although its fruit may fail, it nevertheless giveth proof of itself, if ever it cometh at last to the wintry fire; or if, having left its own place desolate,

PINDAR

μόχθον ἄλλοις ἰμφέπει δύστανον ἐν τείχεσιν,
 ἐὼν ἐρημώσαισα χῶρον.

ἐπ. ιβ'

270 ἐσσι δ' ἰατὴρ ἐπικαιρότατος, Παιάν τέ σοι τιμᾷ
 φάος. 480

χρὴ μαλακὰν χέρα προσβάλλοντα τρώμαν ἔλκεος
 ἀμφιπολεῖν.

ῥάδιον μὲν γὰρ πόλιν σείσαι καὶ ἀφαιροτέροις·
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ χώρας αὐτὶς ἔσσαι δυσπαλὲς δὴ γίγνεται,
 ἐξαπίνας

εἰ μὴ θεὸς ἀγεμόνεσσι κυβερνατὴρ γένηται.

275 τὴν δὲ τούτων ἐξυφαίνονται χάριτες. 490

τλᾶθι τᾶς εὐδαίμονος ἀμφὶ Κυράνας θέμεν σπου-
 δὰν ἅπασαν.

στρ. ιγ'

τῶν δ' Ὀμήρου καὶ τόδε συνθέμενος
 ῥήμα πόρσυν· ἄγγελον ἐσλὸν ἔφα τιμὰν μεγίσταν
 πράγματι παντὶ φέρειν·

αὔξεται καὶ Μοῖσα δι' ἀγγελίας ὀρθᾶς. ἐπέγνω
 μὲν Κυράνα

280 καὶ τὸ κλειννότατον μέγαρον Βάπτου δικαίων
 Δαμοφίλου πρᾶπίδων. κείνος γὰρ ἐν παισὶν
 νέος, 500

ἐν δὲ βουλαῖς πρέσβυς ἐγκύρσαις ἑκατονταετῇ
 βιοτᾷ,

ὀρφανίζει μὲν κακὰν γλῶσσαν φαεινᾶς ὑπὸς,
 ἔμαθε δ' ὑβρίζοντα μισεῖν,

ἀντ. ιγ'

285 οὐκ ἐρίζων ἀντία τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς,
 οὐδὲ μακύνων τέλος οὐδέν. ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς πρὸς
 ἀνθρώπων βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχει.

270 σοι mss (BMGFU) : τοι Wilamowitz (s).

it resteth (as a beam) on the upright pillars of some palace, and doeth slavish service amid alien walls.

But thou, Arcesilas, art a most timely healer, and the God of Healing honoureth the light that cometh from thee. One must needs apply a gentle hand in tending a festering wound ; for, even for the feeble, it is an easy task to shake a city to its foundation, but it is indeed a sore struggle to set it in its place again, unless God becometh a guide unto its rulers. But, for thee, the web of these fair fortunes is now being woven out toward its end. Deign to bestow all earnest heed on happy Cyrene ; and, of the sayings of Homer, take to heart and cherish even this :—" A good messenger," said he, " bringeth honour to every business " ¹ ; even the Muse herself is exalted by a message rightly sped. Cyrene and the most glorious hall of Battus were familiar with the righteous heart of Démophilus ; for he, as a youth among boys, and in counsels as an elder who hath attained a hundred years of life, robbeth calumny of her loud voice ; he hath learnt to loathe insolence ; he neither contendeth against the nobly born, nor delayeth any decisive deed. For, in the hands of men, the fitting moment hath but a brief limit of time. Well hath he taken note of it ; it waiteth on him, as a willing servant,

¹ This is the only passage where Pindar quotes from Homer by name. The nearest approach to the quotation is in *Il.* xv 207, *ἔσθλόν καὶ τὸ τέτυκται, ὅτ' ἄγγελος αἶσιμα εἰδῆ*, " how good a thing is a discreet messenger."

PINDAR

εὖ νιν ἔγνωκεν· θεράπων δέ οἱ, οὐ δράστας ὀπαδεῖ.
φαντὶ δ' ἔμμεν 510

τοῦτ' ἀνιαρότατον, καλὰ γιγνώσκοντ' ἀνάγκη
ἐκτὸς ἔχειν πόδα. καὶ μὰν κείνος Ἄτλας οὐρανῷ
290 προσπαλαίει νῦν γε πατρώας ἀπὸ γᾶς ἀπὸ τε
κτεάνων·

λῦσε δὲ Ζεὺς ἄφθιτος Τιτᾶνας. ἐν δὲ χρόνῳ
μεταβολαὶ λήξαντος οὔρου 520
ἐπ. ιγ'

ἰστίων. ἀλλ' εὐχεται οὐλομένην νοῦσον διαντλή-
σαις ποτὲ
οἶκον ἰδεῖν, ἐπ' Ἀπόλλωνός τε κράνα συμποσίας
ἐφέπων

295 θυμὸν ἐκδόσθαι πρὸς ἥβαν πολλάκις, ἐν τε σοφοῖς
δαιδαλέαν φόρμιγγα βαστάζων πολίταις ἡσυχίᾳ
θιγέμεν,
μήτ' ὦν τινι πῆμα πορών, ἀπαθὴς δ' αὐτὸς πρὸς
ἄστων. 530

καί κε μυθήσαιοθ' ὁποῖαν, Ἀρκεσίλα,
εὔρε παγὰν ἀμβροσίων ἐπέων, πρόσφατον (ἡ)ῆβα
ξενωθείς.

298 Ἀρκεσίλα mss (BMGCS): Ἀρκεσίλα Dissen, Donaldson
(F).

PYTHIAN ODES IV 287-299

not as a thrall. But they say the saddest lot of all is to know the good, and yet, perforce, to be debarred therefrom.

The famous Atlas indeed is still bearing up against heaven's weight, banished from his ancestral land and his possessions; but the Titans were set free by immortal Zeus; and, as time passeth on, there are shiftings of sails at the change of the breeze. But the exile avoweth that the day will come, when he shall have drained to the dregs the cup of baneful woe, and shall see his home again; and, near Apollo's fountain, shall betake himself to the joys of the banquet, and yield his soul, full oft, to youthful gladness, and, amid fellow-citizens skilled in song, shall hold in his hands his deftly carven cithern, and attain to peace, doing despite to no man, and being himself unscathed by his townsmen. And haply he will tell how fair a fountain of immortal song he found, Arcesilas, when lately welcomed by a friend at Thebes.

PYTHIAN V

FOR ARCESILAS OF CYRENE

INTRODUCTION

THE Fifth Pythian was written to celebrate the same victory as the Fourth, the victory of Arcesilaus in the Pythian chariot-race of 462. It was sung at Cyrene (84-87) on the return of the charioteer and the horses (40 f), probably during the festival of the Carneia (73-76). The charioteer was the brother of the Queen of Cyrene.

Wealth wedded to Honour and blessed of Fortune has wide sway (1-4). By Castor's aid, such wealth has been won by Arcesilaus, who keeps to the path of Justice, is king of mighty cities, and has won the chariot-race at Delphi (5-22). When he is hymned in song, he must not forget to give God the glory, and to praise the charioteer, who drove his chariot safely, and dedicated it at Delphi (22-42). Such a benefactor deserves an ungrudging welcome; he has kept his chariot scatheless in a race, where forty chariots were wrecked (43-54). He is attended by the fortune—the varied fortune—of the house of Battus, that founder of Cyrene, whose strange tongue caused Libyan lions to flee in terror, at the

INTRODUCTION

beliest of Apollo, the god of healing and music, and of those Delphic oracles, which prompted the Heracleidae and the Dorians to settle in Sparta, Argos, and Pylos (55-71). The chorus claims to be descended from Aegeidae, who won fame at Sparta, and went to Théra, whither they brought the Carneian festival, now celebrated at Cyrene (72-81). There the descendants of the Trojan Anténôr are worshipped as heroes by the followers of Battus, who made Cyrene beautiful, and, on his death, was worshipped as a hero (82-95), while, in their graves hard by, the other ancestors of Arcesilaus hear the news of his victory, for which Apollo should be praised (96-107).

Lastly, Arcesilaus is lauded for his sense, his eloquence, his courage, his skill in athletic contests, and in music (108-116). May his prosperity continue, and may he be victorious at Olympia (117-124).

V.—ΑΡΚΕΣΙΛΑ ΚΤΡΙΗΝΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Ὁ πλούτος εὐρυσθενής,
 ὅταν τις ἀρετᾶ κεκραμένον καθαρᾶ
 βροτήσιος ἀνὴρ πότμου παραδόντος, αὐτὸν ἀνάγῃ
 πολύφιλον ἐπέταν.

5 ὦ θεόμορ' Ἀρκεσίλα,

σύ τοί νιν κλυτᾶς
 αἰῶνος ἀκρᾶν βαθμίδων ἄπο
 σὺν εὐδοξία μετανίσσει
 ἑκατὶ χρυσαρμάτου Κάστορος.

10

10 εὐδῖαν ὅς μετὰ χειμέριον ὄμβρον τεὰν
 καταθύσσει μάκαιραν ἐστίαν.

ἀντ. α'

σοφοὶ δέ τοι κάλλιον
 φέρουντι καὶ τὰν θεόσδοτον δύναμιν.
 σέ δ' ἐρχόμενον ἐν δίκᾳ πολὺς ὄλβος ἀμφινέμεται.

15 τὸ μὲν, ὅτι βασιλεὺς
 ἐσσί μεγαλὰν πολίων,

20

ἔχει συγγενῆς
 ὀφθαλμὸς αἰδοιότατον γέρας
 τεὰ τοῦτο μιγνύμενον φρενί.

20 μάκαρ δέ καὶ νῦν, κλεεννώς ὅτι

εὐχος ἤδη παρὰ Πυθιάδος ἵπποις ἐλὼν

8 μετανίσσει Vatican recension (MGHS): μετανίσσειαι Ambrosian recension (BC).

18 αἰδοιότατον, on metrical grounds, 'Erasmus Schmid (BMGFCS¹): αἰδοιέστατον mss and scholia (s³).

V.—FOR ARCESILAS OF CYRENE

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE, 462 B.C.

WIDE is the power of wealth, whene'er it is wedded with stainless honour, so that a mortal man receiveth it at the hands of Destiny, and taketh it to his home as a ministrant that bringeth him many friends.

O blest of Heaven! Arcesilas! From the first steps of thy famous life thou dost indeed seek for that wealth, and fair fame withal, by the help of Castor of the golden chariot, who, after the wintry storm, sheddeth beams of calm upon thy happy hearth.

They that are noble bear with a fairer grace even the power that is given of God; and thou, while thou walkest in the straight path, hast prosperity in abundance around thee. First, as thou art a king over mighty cities, the eye of thy ancestry looketh on this as a meed most fit for reverence, when wedded to a soul like thine; and even to-day art thou happy in that thou hast already, with thy coursers, won glory from the famous Pythian festival,

PINDAR

δέδεξαι τόνδε κῶμον ἀνέρων,

ἐπ. α'

Ἀπολλώνιον ἄθυρμα. τῷ σε μὴ λαθέτω 30
Κυράνας γλυκὺν ἀμφὶ κᾶπον Ἀφροδίτας ἀειδό-
μενον,

25 παντὶ μὲν θεὸν αἴτιον ὑπερτιθέμεν
φιλεῖν δὲ Κάρρωτον ἔξοχ' ἐταίρων
ὃς οὐ τὰν Ἐπιμαθέος ἄγων
ὀψινόου θυγατέρα Πρόφασιν, Βαττιδᾶν
ἀφίκετο δόμους θεμισκρεόντων

30 ἄλλ' ἀρισθάρματον
ὔδατι Κασταλίας ξενωθείς γέρας ἀμφέβαλε τεαῖ-
σιν κόμαις, 40

στρ. β'

ἀκηράτοις ἀνίαις
ποδαρκέων δωδεκάδρομον τέμενος.
κατέκλασε γὰρ ἐντέων σθένος οὐδέν· ἀλλὰ κρέ-
μαται,

35 ὅποσα χεριαρᾶν
τεκτόνων δαίδαλ' ἄγων
Κρισαῖον λόφον

ἄμειψεν ἐν κοιλόπεδον νάπος 50
θεοῦ· τό σφ' ἔχει κυπαρίσσινον

40 μέλαθρον ἀμφ' ἀνδριάντι σχεδόν,
Κρήτες ὃν τοξοφόροι τέγει Παρνασσίῳ
κάθεσσαντο μονόδροπον φυτόν.

24 Κυράνας S: —να mss (M with ἀειδομένα); —να Erasmus Schmid (BC); —ναν GF.

26 φιλεῖν mss (MGFCs): φίλει B

33 δωδεκάδρομον recorded in V (S): δωδεκαδρόμων E and Ambrosian mss, Hermann² (M); δώδεκ' ἂν δρόμων Thiersch (B²FC); δυνάδεκα δρόμων Vatican mss; δώδεκα δρόμων Hermann¹ (G).

and shalt soon give welcome to this triumph-band of men, in whom Apollo delighteth.

Therefore, when thou art hymned in song in Cyrene's garden of Aphrodite, do not forget to give God the glory; do not forget to love, above all thy comrades, Carrhôtus, who, on returning to the palace of them that reign by right, did not bring in his train Excuse, that daughter of After-thought, who is wise too late; but, when welcomed beside the waters of Castalia, flung over thy locks the guerdon of glory in the chariot-race with his reins unsevered in the sacred space of the twelve courses of swift feet. For he brake no part of his strong equipage; nay, he hath dedicated all the dainty handiwork of skilled craftsmen, with which he passed the hill of Crisa on his way to the god's own hollow glen. Wherefore are they all placed in the shrine of cypress-wood, hard by the statue cloven as a single block, that the Cretan bowmen dedicated beneath the roof Parnassian.¹

¹ The Cretan offering was apparently a tree resembling a human figure, with some touches added by a rude form of art to complete the resemblance. The Cyrenian chariot was probably placed near the Cretan offering, because of the old connection between Crete and Cyrene (Müller's *Orchomenos*, p. 342). Pausanias tells us that, at Delphi, a chariot, with the image of Ammon in it, was dedicated by the Greeks of Cyrene; and that the Cyrenians also dedicated a statue of Battus in a chariot, this last being the work of a sculptor of Chossos in Crete (x 13, 5 and 15, 6)

PINDAR

αντ. β'

έκόντι τοίνυν πρέπει
νόῳ τὸν εὐεργέταν ὑπαντιῶσαι.

45 Ἀλεξιβιάδα, σὲ δ' ἡύκομοι φλέγοντι Χάριτες. 60

μακάριος, ὃς ἔχεις
καὶ πεδὰ μέγαν κάματος
λόγων φερτάτων

μναμή· ἐν τεσσαράκοντα γὰρ

50 πετόντεσσιν ἀνιόχοις ὅλον

δίφρον κομίξαις ἀταρβεῖ φρενί,
ἦλθες ἤδη Λιβύας πεδίου ἐξ ἀγλαῶν
ἀέθλων καὶ πατρώϊαν πόλιν.

70

ἐπ. β'

πόνων δ' οὐ τις ἀπόκλαρός ἐστίν οὔτ' ἔσεται·

55 ὁ Βάπτου δ' ἔπεται παλαιὸς ὄλβος ἔμπαν τὰ καὶ
τὰ νέμων,

πύργος ἄστεος ὄμμα τε φαεννότατον

ξένοισι. κείνόν γε καὶ βαρύκομποι

λέοντες περὶ δείματι φύγον,

γλῶσσαν ἐπεὶ σφιν ἀπένεικεν ὑπερποντιαν·

60 ὁ δ' ἀρχαγέτας ἔδωκ' Ἀπόλλων 80

θῆρας αἰνῶ φόβῳ,

ὄφρα μὴ ταμία Κυράνας ἀτελῆς γένοιτο μαντεύ-
μασιν.

στρ. γ'

δ καὶ βαρειᾶν νόσων

ἀκέσματ' ἄνδρεσσι καὶ γυναιξὶ νέμει,

65 πόρεν τε κίθαριν, δίδωσί τε Μοῖσαν οἷς ἂν ἐθέλῃ,

ἀπόλεμον ἀγαγὼν

ἐς πραπίδας εὐνομίαν,

90

49 μναμήϊα D and scholium, μναμήϊ' (BM(S⁷), μναμεῖα S¹;
μναμήϊον (μνημ. B) BC (F); μναμήϊον (G).

PYTHIAN ODES V 43-67

Therefore is it fitting to requite with ready mind the doer of a good deed. Son of Alexibius! thy name is lit up by the fair-haired Graces. Thou art happy in that, after labour sore, thou hast the noblest praise to keep thy memory green. For, amid forty drivers who were laid low, thou, with thy fearless spirit, didst bring thy chariot through unscathed, and, from the glorious games, hast now returned to the plain of Libya, and to the city of thy sires. But no man is now, or ever shall be, without his share of trouble; yet, in spite of chequered fortune, there is present still the olden prosperity of Battus, that tower of the city of Cyrene, and that light most radiant to strangers from afar.

Even the loudly-roaring lions fled before Battus in terror when he unloosed on them his strange tongue,¹ and Apollo, the founder of the State, doomed the wild beasts to dread fear, that so his oracles might not be unfulfilled for the ruler of Cyrene. 'Tis Apollo that allotteth to men and to women remedies for sore diseases. 'Twas he that gave the cithern, and bestoweth the Muse on whomsoever he will, bringing into the heart the love of law that hateth strife.

¹ Battus was as much afraid of the lions as the lions were of Battus. "It is said that he was cured of his stammer in the following way. As he was traversing the district of Cyrene, he beheld in the utmost parts of it, which were still uninhabited, a lion, and terror at the sight forced from his lips a loud articulate cry." (Frazer's *Pausanias*, x 15, 7.)

PINDAR

- μυχόν τ' ἀμφέπει
 μαντήιον· τῷ [καὶ] Λακεδαίμονι
 70 ἐν Ἀργεὶ τε καὶ ζαθέα Πύλῳ
 ἔνασσεν ἀλκᾶέντας Ἡρακλῆος
 ἐκγόνους Αἰγίμιου τε. τὸ δ' ἐμὸν γαρύειν
 ἀπὸ Σπάρτας ἐπήρατον κλέος·
 ἀντ. γ'
 ὅθεν γεγενναμένοι
 75 ἴκοντο Θήρανδε φῶτες Αἰγείδαι, 100
 ἐμοὶ πατέρες, οὐ θεῶν ἄτερ, ἀλλὰ μοῖρά τις ἄγεν·
 πολύθυτον ἔρανον
 ἐνθεν ἀναδεξάμενοι,
 Ἄπολλον, τεᾶ,
 80 Καρνήϊ, ἐν δαιτὶ σεβίζομεν
 Κυράνας ἀγακτιμέναν πόλιν·
 ἔχοντι τὰν χαλκοχάρμαι ξένοι
 Τρῶες Ἀντανορίδαι. σὺν Ἑλένῃ γὰρ μύλον,

69 μαντήιον mss (MFCS⁴): μαντέιον Hermann (BS¹), μαντήιον (G).

72 γαρύειν C, γαρύεν Hermann, Bergk (α): γαρύετ' BDE and scholium, γαρύνετ' PQR; γαρύοντ' B? Donaldson, F; γαρύεται (M); γαρύει Wilamowitz (S).

76f. ἄγεν· πολ. ἔρανον GFCS: ἄγεν πολ. ἔρανον, B, — ἔρανον. M¹, ἄγ' ἐν—Mingarelli (M²).

79f. τεᾶ, Καρνήϊ Boeckh (MACS): τεὰ Καρνεῖα Moschopoulos, τεὰ Καρνήϊ F.

¹ The first person singular elsewhere refers to the poet himself (though examples are not wanting in which the Ode is written from the point of view of the chorus, as in *O* xiv and *P* viii). Hence it has been generally assumed that Pindar here claims descent from the Aegeidae. These must have been the *Theban* Aegeidae mentioned in *I*. vii 15. But we find below that it was the *Spartan* Aegeidae, who colonised Thêra. According to this view the subsequent context implies that it was from Thêra that Thebes received the

PYTHIAN ODES V 68-83

'Tis he that ruleth the secret shrine of the oracles ;
wherefore, even for sake of Lacedaemon, he planteth
the valiant descendants of Heracles and Aegimius in
Argos, and in hallowed Pytho.

But mine it is to sing of the dear glory that
cometh from Sparta, whence sprang the Aegeidae, my
own forefathers,¹ who, not without the gods, but led
by some providence divine, once went to Thêra,
whence it was that we have received the festal
sacrifice in which all have part, and, in thy banquet,
O Carneian Apollo,² we honour the nobly built city of
Cyrene, which is held by bronze-armed Trojans from
a foreign shore, even by the descendants of Antênôr.³
For they came with Helen, after they had seen their

Carnea, and in its local festivals paid honour to Cyrene-as a
colony of Thêra.

But it seems out of place for the poet to make the chorus
say, at Cyrene, that "we Thebans do honour to Cyrene as a
colony of Thêra." It is more satisfactory to suppose that
it is the leader of the Cyrenaean chorus that here describes
the *Spartan* Aegeidae as his ancestors (see Studniczka,
Cyrene, pp. 73-85). It was from Sparta that the *Spartan*
Aegeidae carried to Thêra the festival of the Carnea, which
Thêra had since transferred to those who were now glorifying
their native city, Cyrene. The two interpretations are
summed up in the scholium δ λόγος ἀπὸ τοῦ χοροῦ τῶν Λιβύων
ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ.

² The "Carnea" was an important national festival of the
Spartans, which was carried across the Aegean sea to Thêra.
The epitaph of a priest of the Carneian Apollo has been
found at Thêra, in which the priest claims descent from the
Spartan kings and also from Thessaly (Kaibel, *Epigr. Graeca*
Nos 191, 192). Callimachus, the poet of Cyrene, traces
the Carnea from Sparta to Thêra, and from Thêra to
Cyrene (*Hymn*, II 72f).

³ The local heroes of Cyrene prior to its colonisation by
Thêra

PINDAR

- καπνωθείσαν πάτραν ἐπεὶ ἴδον 110
 ἐπ. γ'
 85 ἐν Ἄρει. τὸ δ' ἐλάσιππον ἔθνος ἐνδυνκέως
 δέκονται θυσίαισιν ἄνδρες οἰχνέοντές σφε δωρο-
 φόροι,
 τοὺς Ἀριστοτέλης ἄγαγε, ναυσὶ θοαῖς
 ἄλως βαθείαν κέλευθον ἀνοίγων.
 κτίσεν δ' ἄλσεα μείζονα θεῶν, 120
 90 εὐθύτομόν τε κατέθηκεν Ἀπολλωνίαις
 ἀλεξιμβρότοις πεδιάδα πομπαῖς
 ἔμμεν ἱππόκροτον
 σκυρωτὰν ὁδόν, ἔνθα πρυμνοῖς ἀγορᾶς ἐπὶ δίχα
 κείται θανών.
 στρ. δ'
 μάκαρ μὲν ἀνδρῶν μέτα
 95 ἔναιεν, ἥρως δ' ἔπειτα λαοσεβής.
 ἄτερθε δὲ πρὸ δωμάτων ἕτεροι λαχόντες αἶδαν 130
 βασιλέες ἱεροὶ
 ἐντί, μεγάλην δ' ἀρετὰν
 δρόσῳ μαλθακᾷ
 100 ῥανθείσαν κώμων ὑπὸ χεύμασιν,
 ἀκούοντί που χθονία φρενί,
 σφὸν ὄλβον νύφ τε κοινὰν χάριν
 ἔνδικόν τ' Ἀρκεσίλα. τὸν ἐν αἰοιδᾷ νέων
 πρέπει χρυσάορα Φοῖβον ἀπύειν, 140

98-100 μεγάλην — ἀρετὰν — ῥανθείσαν *μῦφο*; μεγάλην — ἀρετᾶν — ῥανθεισᾶν *BDE*, both gen. and acc. are recognised in scholia; μεγαλᾶν — ἀρετᾶν — ῥανθεισᾶν *s*; μεγάλα — ἀρετὰ — ῥανθείσα *B*.

100 κώμων *XZ*, Moschopoulos (*BFS*): κώμων *θ'* *BDE*; ὕμνων Beck (*MGC*). ὑπὸ χεύμασιν *BE* (edd.): ὑποχείμασιν *DFG*, Moschopoulos, Hermann, Donaldson.

101 πού scholium, Hermann, Donaldson (*v*): ποί *mss* (*MGS*); τοί *B*.

PYTHIAN ODES V 84-104

native city burnt in war, and that chariot-driving race was heartily welcomed with sacrifices by men who greeted them with gifts, men who were brought by Aristoteles,¹ when, with his swift steps, he opened a deep path across the sea. And he made the groves of the gods greater than aforetime, and ordained that, for the festivals of Apollo, which bring health unto mortals, there should be a straight and level road, paved with stone and trodden by the hoofs of horses,² where now, in death, he resteth apart, at the further end of the market-place.³ Blessed was he, while he dwelt among men, and thereafter a hero worshipped by the people; and asunder, before the dwellings, are the other holy kings, whose portion is in Hades, and in their soul, in the world below, they haply hear of lofty prowess besprent with soft dew beneath the outpourings of revel-songs—a happy lot for themselves and a glory shared by their son, Arcesilas, and his rightful claim.

Meet it is that, amid the minstrelsy of youths, he should proclaim the praise of golden-lyred Apollo,

¹ The other name of the founder, Battus.

² The Scholiast states that Battus made τὴν λεγομένην Σκυρωτὴν πλατεῖαν, what was known as "the paved street." Della Cella, an Italian traveller who visited Cyrene in 1817, describes its principal street as "completely cut out of the living rock" (*Viaggio*, p. 139).

³ At the west end, where tombs are marked in the maps of Cyrene. As at Mycenae and Megara and Sicyon, the tomb of the founder was in the market-place. The descendants of Battus were buried in a place apart from the founder's tomb.

PINDAR

ἀντ. δ'

105 ἔχοντα Πυθωνόθεν

τὸ καλλίνικον λυτήριον δαπανᾶν

μέλος χαρίεν. ἄνδρα κείνον ἐπαινέοντι συνετοί.
λεγόμενον ἑρέω·

κρέσσονα μὲν ἀλικίας

110 νόον φέρβεται

γλῶσσάν τε· θάρσος δὲ τανύπτερος

ἐν ὄρνιξιν αἰετὸς ἔπλετο·

150

ἀγωνίας δ', ἔρκος οἶον, σθένος·

ἔν τε Μοίσαισι ποτανὸς ἀπὸ ματρὸς φίλας,

115 πέφανταί θ' ἄρματηλάτας σοφός·

ἐπ. δ'

ὅσαι τ' εἰσὶν ἐπιχωρίων καλῶν ἔσοδοι,

τετόλμακε. θεὸς τέ οἱ τὸ νῦν τε πρόφρων τελεῖ
δύνασιν,

καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν <ὁμοῖα>, Κρονίδαι μάκαρες,

διδοῖτ' ἐπ' ἔργοισιν ἀμφί τε βουλαῖς

160

120 ἔχειν, μὴ φθινοπωρὶς ἀνέμων

χειμερία κατὰ πνοὰ δαμαλίζοι χρόνον.

Διὸς τοι νόος μέγας κυβερνᾷ

δαίμον' ἀνδρῶν φίλων.

εὐχομαί νιν Ὀλυμπία τοῦτο

125 δόμεν γέρας ἐπὶ Βάττου γένει.

110 f. νόον φέρβεται γλῶσσάν τε· θάρσος δὲ Schneidewin (M²GFCs) : νόον φέρβεται· γλῶσσάν τε θάρσος τε BM¹.

118 ᾧ mss ; <ὁμοῖα> Hartung (GUS) : <ὕπισθε> Boeckh ; <ὁποῖα> Or ; <ὅσ' ᾧν κε> M ; <ὅσαν κε> F.

121 κατὰ πνοὰ δαμαλίζοι Bergk (GUS), cp. καταδαμάζω : καταπνοὰ δ mss (BMF).

PYTHIAN ODES V 105-125

now that he receiveth from Pytho the gracious song that is the victor's guerdon for all cost. That hero is praised by the prudent. I shall only say what is said by others. He cherisheth a mind and a tongue that are beyond his years; in courage he is like a broad-winged eagle among birds, while his might in athlete-contests is a very tower of strength; and, even from his mother's lap, he hath soared among the Muses; and he hath proved himself a skilful charioteer; and all the openings for noble exploits around him, hath he boldly essayed. Even now doth God readily bring his powers to perfect issue, and, in the time to come, do ye blessed sons of Cronus grant him a like boon, both in deeds and counsels, lest haply some stormy blast of autumn make havoc of his life. Lo! it is the mighty mind of Zeus that guideth the fate of men that he loveth. I beseech him to grant the race of Battus this new guerdon at Olympia.

PYTHIAN VI

FOR XENOCRATES OF ACRAGAS

INTRODUCTION

THE Sixth Pythian purports to be in honour of the chariot-race won by Xenocrates of Acragas, the younger brother of Thêrôn, who, two years later, became ruler of Acragas. The date of the victory was 490 B.C., a few days before the battle of Marathon. In this Ode, as in the Second Isthmian, the subject is nominally Xenocrates, but really his son Thrasybûlus, who drove his father's chariot. Filial devotion is the main theme of the poem. It must be regarded as a personal tribute to the victor's son and not as the official Epinician Ode, which, on this occasion, was written by Simonides (Abel's *Scholia*, p. 371). Simonides was then 66 years of age, while Pindar was only 32, and this is one of his earliest Odes.

The poet's plough-share is once more turning up a field of Love or of the Graces, as he draws near to the Delphic temple, where a treasure-house of song has been built for Acragas and for the victor and his ancestors (1-9), a treasure-house, which will not be swept away by wintry rain or storm, but whose

INTRODUCTION

fair frontal shall in clear light proclaim a victory shared by the father of Thrasybûlus and his race (10-18).

Thrasybûlus honours his father, and obeys the precept once given by Cheiron to Achilles, bidding him reverence his parents, next to the gods (19-27). In olden days Antilochus sacrificed his life for his father, Nestor; and now Thrasybûlus has shown his supreme devotion to his father, Xenocrates (28-45).

He is as hospitable as his father's brother, Thêrôn; he uses his wealth wisely; he is devoted to poetry; he has a passionate love of horsemanship; and, when he consorts with others, sweeter than honey is the temper of his soul (46-54).

VI.—ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΕΙ ΛΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Ἀκούσατ'· ἡ γὰρ ἐλικώπιδος Ἀφροδίτας
ἄρουραν ἡ Χαρίτων
ἀναπολίζομεν, ὀμφαλὸν ἐριβρόμου
χθονὸς ἐς νάϊον προσοιχόμενοι·
5 Πυθιόνικος ἔνθ' ὀλβίοισιν Ἑμμενίδαις
ποταμία τ' Ἀκράγαντι καὶ μὰν Ξενοκράτει
ἐτοῖμος ὕμνων
θησαυρὸς ἐν πολυχρύσῳ
Ἀπολλωνία τετείχισται νάπα·

στρ. β'

10 τὸν οὔτε χειμέριος ὄμβρος ἐπακτὸς ἐλθὼν,
ἐριβρόμου νεφέλας
στρατὸς ἀμείλιχος, οὔτ' ἄνεμος ἐς μυχοὺς
ἀλὸς ἄξιοσι παμφόρῳ χεράδει
τυπτόμενον. φάει δὲ πρόσωπον ἐν καθαρῇ
15 πατρὶ τεῷ, Θρασύβουλε, κοινὰν τε γενεᾷ
λόγοισι θνατῶν
εὐδοξον ἄρματι νίκαν
Κρισαίαισιν ἐν πτυχαῖς ἀπαγγελεῖ.

1 ἡ old mss (MGFCS) : ἡ Moschopulus, Dissen (n).

4 ἐς νάϊον Hermann³ (MFCS) ; ἐς νάδν mss : ἀένναον Hermann¹² (b) ; ἐς λίθινον Bergk¹².

10 ὄμβρος, ἐπακτὸς ἐλθὼν s ; ἐπακτὸς G.

13 χεράδει grammarians (GS), cp. frag 327 χεράδει σποδέων : χεράδι mss (BMFC).

VI.—FOR XENOCRATES OF ACRAGAS

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE, 490 B.C.

LISTEN! for, in very deed, are we once more ploughing the field of bright-eyed Aphrodîtê or of the Graces,¹ as we draw nigh unto the shrine that is the centre of the loudly echoing Earth; where, for the prosperous Emmenidae and for Acragas between the rivers, and chiefly for Xenocrates, there hath been built and prepared in Apollo's golden glen a Pythian victor's treasure-house of song, which neither wintry rain with its invading onset, the pitiless host launched from deep-thundering clouds, nor the storm-wind with its swirl of shingle, shall buffet and sweep away into the recesses of the sea. But the porch, in its pure brightness, shall proclaim a famous victory with the chariot, celebrated by the lips of mortals, and shared by thy father, Thrasybûlus, and by his race, that was won in the dells of Crisa. 'Tis thou, then, that settest him

¹ The poet has elsewhere besought "the Graces and Aphrodite" at the beginning of the sixth Paean addressed "to Pytho by the Delphians" (Wilamowitz, *Hieron und Pindaros*, 1901, p. 1287.) But the date of that Paean is now known to be probably five years later than that of this Ode.

PINDAR

στρ. γ'

σύ τοι σχεθών νιν ἐπιδέξια χειρός, ὀρθὰν
 20 ἄγεις ἐφημοσύναν,
 τὰ ποτ' ἐν οὔρεσι φαντὶ μεγαλοσθενεῖ
 Φιλύρας υἱὸν ὀρφανιζομένῳ
 Πηλεΐδα παραινεῖν· μάλιστα μὲν Κρονίδαν,
 βαρυόπαν στεροπᾶν κεραυνῶν τε πρύτανιν,
 25 θεῶν σέβεσθαι·
 ταύτας δὲ μή ποτε τιμᾶς
 ἀμείρειν γονέων βίον πεπρωμένον.

στρ. δ'

ἔγεντο καὶ πρότερον Ἀντίλοχος βιατὰς
 νόημα τοῦτο φέρων,
 30 ὃς ὑπερέφθιτο πατρός, ἐναρίμβροτον
 ἀναμείναις στράταρχον Λιθιόπων
 Μέμνονα. Νεστόρειον γὰρ ἵππος ἄρμ' ἐπέδα
 Πάριος ἐκ βελέων δαιχθείς· ὁ δ' ἔφεπεν
 κραταιὸν ἔγχος·
 35 Μεσσανίου δὲ γέροντος
 δοναθείσα φρὴν βόασε παῖδα ὄν·

στρ. ε'

χαμαιπετὲς δ' ἄρ' ἔπος οὐκ ἀπέριψεν· αὐτοῦ
 μένων δ' ὁ θεῖος ἀνὴρ
 πρίατο μὲν θανάτοιο κομιδὰν πατρός,
 40 ἐδόκησέν τε τῶν πάλαι γενεᾷ
 ὀπλοτέροισιν, ἔργον πελώριον τελέσαις,
 ὕπατος ἀμφὶ τοκεῦσιν ἔμμεν πρὸς ἀρετάν.
 τὰ μὲν παρίκει·
 τῶν νῦν δὲ καὶ Θρασύβουλος
 45 πατρῶαν μάλιστα πρὸς στάθμαν ἔβα,

19 σχεθών Elmsley (s) : σχέθων mss (BMGF),

ever at thy right hand, and upholdest the charge, even the precepts which, as the story telleth, the son of Philyra¹ erst enjoined on the stalwart son of Pêleus,² when parted from his parents:—First of all the gods to adore the son of Cronus, the loud-voiced lord of the lightnings and the thunders, and of such reverence never to deprive his parents during their allotted life.

Even aforetime was this spirit cherished by that man of might, Antilochus, who died for his father's sake, by awaiting the onslaught of Memnon, the leader of the Ethiopians.³ For Nestor's chariot was entangled by his horse that had been stricken by the arrows of Paris, while Memnon was plying his sturdy spear, and the distracted soul of the aged hero of Messênê called aloud for his son; and his cry fell not to the ground, but, waiting there, the god-like son bought with his own life the rescue of his father, and, by doing this wondrous deed, was deemed by those of a younger generation to have proved himself, among men of old, supreme in filial devotion.

These things are of the past; but, in the present time, Thrasybûlus hath come nearest to the standard of duty to one's father, while he also vieth with his

¹ Cheiron.

² Achilles.

³ This version of the story comes from the *Aethiopsis*, an epic poem by Arctînus. In the *Iliad* (vin 90-117) it is Dromêdês that comes to the rescue of Nestor; but the death of his son, Antimachus, is mentioned in the *Odyssey*, iv 187 f.

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στρ. στ'

πάτρῳ τ' ἐπερχόμενος ἀγλαΐαν ἄπασαν.

νόῳ δὲ πλούτῳ ἄγει,

ἄδικον οὐθ' ὑπέροπλον ἤβαν δρέπων,

σοφίαν δ' ἐν μυχοῖσι Πιερίδων.

50 τίν τ', Ἐλέλιχθον, ἃς εὖρες ἱππίας ἐσόδους,

μάλα ἀδόντι νόῳ, Ποσειδᾶν, προσέχεται.

γλυκεῖα δὲ φρῆν

καὶ συμπόταισιν ὀμιλεῖν

μελισσᾶν ἀμείβεται τρητὸν πόνον.

46 τ' mss: γ' C¹ (A). ἔδειξεν ἄπασαν old mss; ἔδειξεν (BM ? F); ἄπασαν Bergk² (GCS).

50 ἃς εὖρες ἱππίας ἐσόδους Mommsen; εὐρές θ' ὃς ἱππείαν ἔσοδον Moschopulus; ὅς θ' εὖρες ἱππίαν ἔσοδον B in critical notes (Donaldson); ὀργαῖς πάσαις ὃς ἱππείαν ἔσοδον old mss (S); ὀργαῖς ἐς ἱππίαν ἔσοδον B; ὀργᾶς ὃς ἱππειᾶν ἐσόδων (C¹); ὀργᾶς ὃς ἱππίαν ἐς ὀδόν Rauchenstein, ὀργᾶς ὃς πρὸς ἱππίαν ἔσοδον Bergk¹, — — ὀ ἱππείαν ἔσοδον F. ὦ δέσποθ' ἱππιᾶν ἐσόδων? S.

PYTHIAN VII

FOR MEGACLES OF ATHENS

INTRODUCTION

THE Seventh Pythian is in honour of Megacles of Athens, the son of Hippocrates, and the nephew and son-in-law of the Athenian legislator, Cleisthenes. He is the grandson of the Megacles who married Agaristê, daughter of Cleisthenes, tyrant of Sicyon (Hdt vi 127 f), and the great-grandson of Alcmaeon, who won the chariot-race in the Olympic games. The present victory was won in 486 B.C. The seventh Nemean is the only other Ode in honour of an Athenian.

Athens is the fairest prelude to a song in honour of the Alcmaeonidae (1-8), a family which has made Apollo's temple at Delphi a marvel to behold, and has won two victories at the Isthmian, one at the Olympian, and two at the Pythian games (9-16). Their noble acts have been requited with envy and exile, but prosperity meets with varied fortune (17-22).

Megacles had been ostracised by Athens a few months before this victory.

VII.—ΜΕΓΑΚΛΕΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩ

ΤΕΘΡΙΠΠΩ

στρ.

Κάλλιστον αἶ μεγαλοπόλεις Ἀθᾶναι
προοίμιον Ἀλκμανιδᾶν εὐρυσθενεῖ γενεᾷ
κρηπῖδ' αἰοιδᾶν
ἵπποισι βαλέσθαι.

- 5 ἐπεὶ τίνα πάτραν, τίνα οἶκον
ναίων ὀνυμάξαι
ἐπιφανέστερον
Ἑλλάδι πυθέσθαι;

ἀντ.

- πάσαισι γὰρ πολίεσι λόγος ὁμιλεῖ
10 Ἐρεχθέος ἀστῶν, Ἀπολλων, οἷ τέον γε δόμον 10
Πυθῶνι δία
θαητὸν ἔτευξαν.
ἄγοντι δέ με πέντε μὲν Ἴσθμοῖ
νύκαι, μία δ' ἐκπρεπῆς
15 Διὸς Ὀλυμπιάς,
δύο δ' ἀπὸ Κίρρας,

ἐπ.

- ὦ Μεγάκλεες, ὑμαί τε καὶ προγόνων.
νέα δ' εὐπραγία χαίρω τι· τὸ δ' ἄχυνμαι,
φθόνον ἀμειβόμενον τὰ καλὰ ἔργα.
20 φαντί γε μὰν οὕτω κεν ἀνδρὶ παρμονίμαν 20
θάλλοισαν εὐδαιμονίαν
τὰ καὶ τὰ φέρεσθαι.

6 ναίων mss (FS): ναίωντ' Erasmus Schmid (EG); αἰῶν M;
αἰνέων Kayser (C).

ὀνυμάξαι Boeckh (S), ὀνυμάξει B, ὀνομάξει D: ὀνυμάξομαι
Triclinius and scholia (MGFC).

VII. FOR MEGACLES OF ATHENS

WINNER IN THE FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT-RACE, 486 B.C

THE mighty city of Athens is the fairest prelude of song, which the widely powerful race of the Alcmaeonidae can lay as a foundation of odes in honour of their steeds.

What fatherland, what family, in which thou dwellest, shalt thou name as more illustrious of report in Greece? For all the cities are haunted by the story of those citizens of Erechtheus, who in divine Pytho made thy temple, O Apollo, a marvel to behold.

I am also prompted to song by five victories, one at the Isthmus, and one famous victory at the Olympian festival of Zeus, and two from Cirrha, won by yourselves, Megaclês, and by your ancestors. At this new good fortune I have no little joy; but it is very grievous that noble acts are requited by envy. Yet they say that prosperity which abideth in bloom bringeth evil as well as good in its train.

10 *τέδν γε δόμον* Moschopulus (BMGF): *τέδν τε δόμον* Vatican recension; *τέδν πρόδομον?* s.

PYTHIAN VIII

FOR ARISTOMENES OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE Eighth Pythian celebrates the victory in the boys' wrestling-match won by Aristomenes of Aegina. One of his uncles had been victorious in wrestling at Olympia, and another at the Isthmian games. He had himself been already successful at Megara, Marathon, and Aegina. Pindar had apparently been present at the Pythian contest (59). The Ode was sung at Aegina. The Scholiast refers it to the 35th Pythiad, that is, to 446 B.C. In 447 Athens had been defeated by Thebes at the battle of Coronea, and this defeat has been supposed to be indicated in the poet's reference to the overthrow of Porphyryon and Typhôeus (12-18). The "Thirty Years' Peace" between Athens and Sparta was signed towards the end of 446. Aegina obtained a relative degree of independence, so that the poet's prayer at the end of the Ode was partially answered (Gaspar's *Chronologie Pindarique*, 165-9).

The Ode begins with a tribute to the goddess of domestic tranquillity, who holds the keys of councils and of wars, but also has the strength to quell rebels

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such as Porphyryon and Typhôeus, who were overcome by Apollo, who has welcomed the victor on his return from the Pythian games (1-20). The praise of Aegina for justice, athletic success, and valour (21-28). The praise of the victor, who has followed the example of his mother's brothers, and has thus won the eulogy bestowed by Amphiaras on the valour of his son and his son's comrades:—"The courage of the sires is clearly seen in the sons" (29-45). That eulogy of his son, Alcmaeon, is echoed by the poet; Alcmaeon is the poet's neighbour and guardian of his goods, and speaks to him in oracles (45-60).

The victor's successes have been given him by Apollo (61-66), to whom the poet prays for a blessing on his ode (67-72). Success is apt to be followed by a reputation for wisdom, but success is uncertain (73-78). The victor's successes are recounted, ending with his victory at the Pythian games (78-87). Early successes are welcome, but human happiness is fleeting (88-92). May Aegina be brought safely onwards in her course of freedom, under the blessing of her heroes (98-100).

VIII.—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΕΙ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤῃ

ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤῆ

στρ. α'

Φιλόφρον Ἑσυχία, Δίκας

ὦ μεγιστόπολι θύγατερ,

βουλᾶν τε καὶ πολέμων

ἔχοισα κλαῖδας ὑπερτάτας,

5 Πυθιονίκον τιμὰν Ἀριστομένει δέκευ.

τὺ γὰρ τὸ μαλθακὸν ἔρξαι τε καὶ παθεῖν ὁμῶς

ἐπίστασαι καιρῷ σὺν ἀτρεκεῖ.

ἀντ. α'

τὺ δ', ὅποταν τις ἀμείλιχον

10

καρδίᾳ κότον ἐνελάσῃ,

10 τραχεῖα δυσμενέων

ὑπαντιάξαισα κράτει τιθεῖς

Ἵβριν ἐν ἄντλῳ. τὰν οὐδὲ Πορφυρίων μάθεν

παρ' αἴσαν ἐξερεθίζων· κέρδος δὲ φίλτατον,

ἐκόντος εἴ τις ἐκ δόμων φέροι.

ἐπ. α'

15 βία δὲ καὶ μέγалаυχον ἔσφαλεν ἐν χρόνῳ.

20

Τυφῶς Κίλιξ ἐκατόγκρανος οὐ νιν ἄλυξεν,

οὐδὲ μὰν βασιλεὺς Γυγάντων· δμᾶθεν δὲ κεραυνῷ

τόξοισί τ' Ἀπόλλωνος· ὃς εὐμενεῖ νόῳ

Ξενάρκειον ἔδεκτο Κίρραθεν ἐστεφανωμένον

20 υἱὸν ποίᾳ Παρνασσίδι Δωριεῖ τε κώμῳ.

στρ. β'

ἔπεσε δ' οὐ Χαρίτων ἐκάς

30

20 Παρνασσίδι s: Παρνασίη mss; Παρνασίδι (BMGF).

VIII.—FOR ARISTOMENES OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE WRESTLING-MATCH, 446 B.C.

KINDLY Goddess of Peace, daughter of Justice, that makest cities great; thou that holdest the master-keys of councils and of wars, receive from Aristomenes the honour due for a Pythian victory; for thou knowest with perfect fitness the secret of gentleness, both in giving, and in taking.

And yet, whenever any man hurleth into his heart relentless wrath, rudely confronting the strength of thine enemies, thou plungest Insolence in the brine. Thy power Porphyryon¹ did not know, when he provoked thee beyond all measure, yet gain is best, whenever one getteth it from the home of a willing giver. But violence overthroweth the braggart at the last. The Cilician Typhôeus² with his hundred heads did not escape thy power; no, nor the king of the Giants. They were severally overcome by the thunderbolt of Zeus, and by the bow of Apollo, who with gracious mind welcomed the son of Xenarcês on his return from Cirrha, crowned with Parnassian verdure and with Dorian triumph-song.

Right near to the Graces hath fallen that isle

¹ The king of the giants (l. 17), who fought against the gods, and was slain by Zeus and Heracles.

² Son of Tartarus and Gaea; a monster with fearful eyes and terrible voices, who was ultimately subdued by the thunderbolt of Zeus. Cp. *O* iv 8, *P*. i 15.

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- ἡ δικαιοπόλις ἀρεταῖς
 κλειναῖσιν Αἰακιδᾶν
 θιγοῖσα νᾶσος· τελέαν δ' ἔχει
 25 δόξαν ἀπ' ἀρχᾶς. πολλοῖσι μὲν γὰρ αἰείδεται
 νικαφόροις ἐν ἀέθλοις θρέψαισα καὶ θοαῖς
 ὑπερτάτους ἥρωας ἐν μάχαις·
 ἀντ. β'
 τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀνδράσιν ἐμπρέπει.
 εἰμὶ δ' ἄσυχλος ἀναθέμεν 40
 30 πᾶσαν μακραγορίαν
 λύρα τε καὶ φθέγματι μαλθακῶ,
 μὴ κόρος ἐλθὼν κνίσῃ. τὸ δ' ἐν ποσί μοι τράχον
 ἵτω τεδὸν χρέος, ὦ παῖ, νεώτατον καλῶν,
 ἐμᾶ ποτανὸν ἀμφὶ μαχανᾷ.
 ἐπ. β'
 35 παλαισμάτεσσι γὰρ ἰχνεύων ματραδελφεοὺς
 'Ολυμπία τε Θεογένητον οὐ κατελέγχεις, 50
 οὐδὲ Κλειτομάχοιο νίκαν 'Ισθμοῖ θρασύγυιον·
 αὔξων δὲ πάτρην Μιδυλιδᾶν λόγον φέρεις,
 τὸν ὄνπερ ποτ' 'Οἰκλέος παῖς ἐν ἑπταπύλοις ἰδὼν
 40 υἱοὺς Θήβαις αἰνίζατο παρμένοντας αἰχμῇ,
 στρ. γ'
 ὁπότ' ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἦλυνθον
 δευτέραν ὁδὸν Ἐπίγονοι. 60
 ὦδ' εἶπε μαρναμένων·
 "Φυᾷ τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει
 45 ἐκ πατέρων παισὶ λῆμα. θαέομαι σαφὲς
 δράκοντα ποικίλον αἰθᾶς Ἀλκμᾶν' ἐπ' ὑσπίδος

24 θιγοῖσα Buttinann, Bergk (UCS); θίγοῖσα mss (BMF).

32 κνίσῃ mss (MGFC), cp. Bacchyl. xvi 8 κνίσεν: κνίσῃ B;
κνίξῃ s.

38 Μιδ. mss (BMGFC): Μειδ. Bergk (s).

PYTHIAN ODES VIII 22-46

where Justice reigneth; it knoweth the famous merits of the sons of Aeacus, and hath perfect glory from the beginning. It is famed in song for having fostered heroes supreme in many a victorious contest and in swift battles; and, again, it is also conspicuous for its men; but time would fail me to consign to the lyre and the gentle voice of song all the long story of their fame, lest haply envy should draw near and vex us; but let that, which runneth before my feet, go forward, even the debt that is due, my son, unto thee, the latest of its glories, sped with wings of my skill.

For, in the contests of the ring, thou followest hard on the track of thy mother's brothers, and bringest no dishonour on Theognétus, as victor at Olympia, or on the conquest won by the sturdy limbs of Cleitomachus at the Isthmus; and, by exalting the clan of the Midylidae, thou earnest the praise darkly prophesied of old by the son of Oiclês,¹ when he saw those sons holding their ground in battle before seven-gated Thebes, what time the Epigoni came from Argos on that second march. Thus spoke he, while they were fighting:—

“’Tis by the gift of Nature that there standeth forth to view that noble spirit, which passeth from sires to sons. I clearly see Alcmaeon,² the first to mount

¹ Amphiaras

² Son of Amphiaraus.

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νωμώντα πρῶτον ἐν Κάδμου πύλαις.

ἀντ. γ'

ὁ δὲ καμὼν προτέρᾳ πάθᾳ

νῦν ἀρείονος ἐνέχεται

70

50 ὄρνιχος ἀγγελία

Ἄδραστος ἥρως· τὸ δὲ οἴκοθεν

ἀντία πράξει. μῦθος γὰρ ἐκ Δαναῶν στρατοῦ

θανόντος ὅστέα λέξαις υἱοῦ, τύχᾳ θεῶν

ἀφίξεται λαῶ σὺν ἀβλαβεί

ἐπ. γ'

55 Ἄβαντος εὐρυχόρους ἀγνιάς." τοιαῦτα μὲν

ἐφθέγγεατ' Ἀμφιάρηος. χαίρων δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

Ἄλκμᾶνα στεφάνοισι βάλλω, ραίνω δὲ καὶ

ὑμνω,

80

γείτων ὅτι μοι καὶ κτεάνων φύλαξ ἐμῶν

ὑπάντασεν ἰόντι γᾶς ὀμφαλὸν παρ' αἰοίδιμον,

60 μαντευμάτων τ' ἐφάψατο συγγόνοισι τέχναις.

στρ. δ'

τὸ δ', ἐκαταβόλε, πάνδοκον

ναδὸν εὐκλέα διανέμων

90

Πυθῶνος ἐν γυάλοις,

τὸ μὲν μέγιστον τόθι χαρμάτων

65 ὥπασας· οἴκοι δὲ πρόσθεν ἀρπαλέαν δόσιν

πενταθλίου σὺν ἑορταῖς ὑμαῖς ἐπάγαγες.

ἄναξ, ἐκόντι δ' εὐχομαι νόῳ

ἀντ. δ'

κατά τιν' ἀρμονίαν βλέπειν,

ἀμφ' ἕκαστον ὅσα νέομαι.

59 ὑπάντασέ τ' B.

67 ἄναξ EF (BMG) : ᾧναξ most mss (FCS).

68 κατά τιν' MFCS³ : κατὰ τὴν BG ; κατ' ἐμὴν S¹.

PYTHIAN ODES VIII 47-69

upon the walls of Cadmus, wielding a glittering dragon on his shining shield, while he that aforetime suffered from disaster, even the hero Adrastus,¹ is now compassed by tidings of a happier omen; but, as for his own household, he shall fare far otherwise. For he alone of the host of the Danai shall gather the bones of his slain son, and by the destiny sent by the gods, shall, with his folk unscathed, safely return to the spacious streets of Abas.”²

Thus spake Amphiaraus; and I too gladly fling my garlands over Alcmaeon, and besprinkle him with song, because he is my neighbour, and proffered himself as guardian of my goods, when I was going to the storied centre of the world, and himself had a share in his ancestor's arts of prophecy.³

But thou, far-darting god, that rulest over the famous temple that welcometh all in the dells of Pytho, there hast thou granted the greatest of joys; and, even aforetime, at home, with thine own and thy sister's festival, thou didst bring him a welcome boon in the prize for the five contests.⁴

I pray, O king, that, with willing mind, I may keep due measure in view in every step of my path of song.

¹ An Argive hero, whose daughter was married to Polyneices of Thebes, whom Adrastus endeavoured to restore to that city, although Amphiaraus had foretold that all who took part in the expedition should perish, with the exception of Adrastus. The expedition was known as that of the “Seven against Thebes.” Ten years later, their descendants, the “Epigoni,” marched against Thebes, and destroyed it.

² Twelfth King of Argos.

³ Alcmaeon, as son of Amphiaraus, was great-grandson of the famous seer Melampus. The *scholia* make the first person singular refer, not to Pindar, but to Aristomenês and the Aeginetans.

⁴ See Introduction to *O.* xiii 30 and note on *N.* vii 8.

PINDAR

70 κώμῳ μὲν ἄδυμελεῖ
 Δίκα παρέστακε· θεῶν δ' ὅπιν 100
 ἄφθονον αἰτέω, Ξείναρκες, ὑμετέραις τύχαις.
 εἰ γάρ τις ἐσλὰ πέπαται μὴ σὺν μακρῷ πόνῳ,
 πολλοῖς σοφὸς δοκεῖ πεδ' ἀφρόνων

ἔπ. δ'

75 βίον κορυσσέμεν ὀρθοβούλοισι μαχαναῖς·
 τὰ δ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσι κεῖται· δαίμων δὲ παρίσχει,
 ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον ὑπερθε βάλλων, ἄλλον δ' ὑπὸ
 χειρῶν 110

μέτρῳ καταβαίνει. Μεγάροις δ' ἔχεις γέρας,
 μυχῶ τ' ἐν Μαραθῶνος, Ἥρας τ' ἀγῶν' ἐπιχώριον

80 νίκαις τρισσαῖς, ὠριστόμενες, δάμασσας ἔργῳ·

στρ. ε'

τέτρασι δ' ἔμπετες ὑψόθεν
 σωμάτεσσι κακὰ φρονέων,
 τοῖς οὔτε νόστος ὁμῶς
 ἔπαλπνος ἐν Πυθιάδι κρίθῃ, 120

85 οὐδὲ μολόντων παρ' ματέρ' ἀμφὶ γέλως γλυκὺς
 ὤρσεν χάριν· κατὰ λαύρας δ' ἐχθρῶν ἀπῆοροι
 πτώσσοντι, συμφορᾷ δεδαγμένοι.

ἀντ. ε'

ὁ δὲ καλὸν τι νέον λαχὼν
 ἀβρότατος ἐπὶ μεγάλας

90 ἐξ ἐλπίδος πέταται

ὑποπτέροις ἀνορέαις, ἔχων 130

72 ἄφθονον recorded in G (ἀνεπίφθονον in paraphrase) (MS) :
 ἀφθιτον mss (BGFC).

87 δεδαγμένοι noticed in scholium by Boeckh, Bergk
 (MGFCs) : δεδαγμένοι mss, δεδαιγμένοι Hermann (B).

89 f. ἀβρότατος ἐπὶ (or ἐπὶ) μεγάλας ἐξ ἐλπίδος (GFCS) : ἀβρό-
 τατος ἐπὶ, μεγάλας ἐξ ἐλπίδος Hermann (B) ; ἀβρότατος ἀπο
 (ἀπὸ E, Moschopoulos) μ. κτλ (M).

PYTHIAN ODES VIII 70-91

The sweet-voiced triumph-band hath Justice standing beside it; but I pray that the gods may regard with no envy the fortunes of thy home, Xenarcês. For, if anyone hath a glorious victory with no long toil, to many he seemeth to be wise among fools, and to be arming his life by powers of good counsel; yet victory doth not depend on men alone; but he that giveth is God, who, at one while, exalteth on high, and, at another, bringeth one below the level of his hands. In Megara, thou already hast a prize, and in the lonely plain of Marathon, and in Hêra's games at thine own home, hast thou, Aristomenês, been verily victor in three conflicts; and thou didst, with fell intent, fall heavily on the bodies of four youths, for whom fate had not ordained, at the Pythian festival, any gladsome homecoming, as for thee. Nor, indeed, as they returned to their mothers, did pleasant laughter awaken delight; but they slunk along the bye-ways, aloof from their foes, sorely wounded by their mischance. But he that hath won a fresh victory in his green youth, by reason of his high hopes, fieth lightly on the wings of his manly exploits, with his thought superior to the pursuit of wealth.

PINDAR

κρέσσονα πλούτου μέριμναν. ἐν δ' ὀλίγῳ βροτῶν
τὸ τερπνὸν αὖξεται· οὕτω δὲ καὶ πιτνεῖ χαμαί,
ἀποτρόπῳ γνώμα σεσεισμένον.

ἐπ. ε'

95 ἐπάμεροι· τί δέ τις; τί δ' οὐ τις; σκιᾶς ὄναρ
ἄνθρωπος. ἀλλ' ὅταν αἶγλα διόσδοτος ἔλθῃ,
λαμπρὸν φέγγος ἔπεστιν ἀνδρῶν καὶ μείλιχος
αἰών·

Αἶγινα φίλα μᾶτερ, ἐλευθέρῳ στόλῳ 140
πόλιν τάνδε κόμιζε Διὶ καὶ κρέοντι σὺν Λίακῳ

100 Πηλεῖ τε κάγαθῷ Τελαμῶνι σὺν τ' Ἀχιλλεῖ.

97 φέγγος ἔπεστιν Heyne (BMGFCS¹): ἔπεστι φέγγος mss (s³).

PYTHIAN ODES VIII 92-100

Short is the space of time in which the happiness of mortal men groweth up, and even so, doth it fall to the ground, when stricken down by adverse doom. Creatures of a day, what is any one? what is he not? Man is but a dream of a shadow; but, when a gleam of sunshine cometh as a gift of heaven, a radiant light resteth on men, aye and a gentle life.

O mother dear, Aegina, do thou waft this city onward in her voyage of freedom with the blessing of Zeus and of king Aeacus, and of Pêleus and good Telamon and Achilles.

PYTHIAN IX

FOR TELESICRATES OF CYRENE

INTRODUCTION

THE ninth Pythian celebrates the victory won by Telesicrates of Cyrene in the race in full-armour at the Pythian festival of 474. (After the date of this Ode he also won a foot-race at Delphi in 466.) The place where the Ode was performed is uncertain. Thebes has been suggested, but Cyrene is more probable. We cannot rely much on the view that the future *δέξεται* in line 73 implies that, when the Ode was sung, the victor had not yet been welcomed at Cyrene.

Proclamation of the victory of Telesicrates of Cyrene (1-4).

The myth of Cyrene, who was beloved by Apollo (5-70).

Cyrene has received a new honour through this victory (71-75).

The myth of Iolaus, grandson of Amphitryon, to whom and to Zeus Alcmênê bare Iphicles and Heracles (76-88).

Heracles and Iphicles have fulfilled the poet's

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prayer on behalf of the victor, who had already been successful at Aegina and Megara (88-92).

We must obey the precept of Nereus, and "praise even a foe, when his deeds are noble" (93-96). Hence let jealousy be silent, when the victor has brought credit to his country.

At the local games of Cyrene, the victor was much admired by the maidens and their mothers; in the case of one of his ancestors, it was a foot-race that decided his suit for the hand of the daughter of Antaeus (97-125).

ΙΧ.—ΤΕΛΕΣΙΚΡΑΤΕΙ ΚΤΡΗΝΑΙΩ

ΟΠΛΙΤΟΔΡΟΜΩ

στρ. α'

Ἐθέλω χαλκάσπιδα Πυθιονίκαν
 σὺν βαθυζώνοισιν ἀγγέλλων
 Τελεσικράτη Χαρίτεσσι γεγωνεῖν,
 ὄλβιον ἄνδρα, διωξίππου στεφάνωμα Κυρίνας·
 5 τὰν ὁ χαιτάεις ἀνεμοσφαράγων ἐκ Παλίου κόλπων
 ποτὲ Λατοίδας
 ἄρπασ', ἔνικέ τε χρυσέῳ παρθένον ἀγροτέραν
 δίφρῳ, τόθι νιν πολυμήλου 10
 καὶ πολυκαρποτάτας θῆκε δέσποιναν χθονὸς
 ῥίζαν ἀπείρου τρίταν εὐήρατον θάλλοισαν οἰκεῖν.

ἀντ. α'

ὑπέδεκτο δ' ἀργυρόπεζ' Ἀφροδίτα
 10 Δάλιον ξεῖνον θεοδμάτων
 ὀχέων, ἐφαπτομένα χερὶ κούφα.
 καὶ σφιν ἐπὶ γλυκεραῖς εὐναῖς ἐρατὰν βάλεν
 αἰδῶ, 20
 ξυνὸν ἀρμόζοισα θεῶ τε γάμον μιχθέντα κούρα θ'
 Ὑψέος εὐρυβία·
 ὃς Λαπιθᾶν ὑπερόπλων τουτάκισ ἦν βασιλεύς, ἐξ
 Ὠκεανοῦ γένος ἥρως
 15 δεύτερος· ὃν ποτε Πίνδου κλεευναῖς ἐν πτυχαῖς
 Ναῖς εὐφρανθεῖσα Πηνειοῦ λέχει Κρείοισ'
 ἔτικτεν, 30

ἐπ. α'

Γαίας θυγάτηρ. ὁ δὲ τὰν εὐώλενον

IX.—FOR TELESICRATES OF CYRENE

WINNER IN THE FOOT-RACE IN FULL ARMOUR, 474 B.C.

WITH the aid of the deep-zoned Graces, fain would I shout aloud, while I proclaim Telesicrates, the victor in the Pythian contest with the brazen shield, a happy man and the crowning glory of chariot-driving Cyrene; whom he of the flowing hair, even the son of Lêtô, erstwhile carried off from the wind-swept glens of Pêlion, and bore away, a huntress maiden, in his golden car to the place where he made her queen of a land rich in flocks and in fruits, that so she might find her home in the fair and flourishing foundation of a third continent.

And silver-footed Aphroditê welcomed the Delian guest, while, with light hand, she touched the car of workmanship divine, and shed a charming coyness on their union sweet, blending thus in bonds of mutual wedlock the god and the maiden-daughter of widely-ruling Hypseus. He was at that time king of the proud Lapithae, a hero second in descent from father Occan, borne erstwhile by the daughter of Gaia, the Naiad Creusa, who, in the famous glens of Pindus, had been the happy bride of the river-god Pêncius. And Hypseus cherished his fair-armed

PINDAR

- θρέψατο παῖδα Κυράναν· ἡ μὲν οὐθ' ἰστῶν
 παλιμβάμους ἐφίλασεν ὁδούς,
 οὔτε δειπνῶν οἰκοριᾶν μεθ' ἑταιρᾶν τέρψιας,
 20 ἀλλ' ἀκόντεσσιν τε χαλκείοις
 φασγάνῳ τε μαρναμένα κεραίζεν ἀγρίους
 θήρας, ἥ πολλὰν τε καὶ ἡσύχιον 40
 βουσὶν εἰρήναν παρέχοισα πατρώαις, τὸν δὲ
 σύγκοιτον γλυκὺν
 παῦρον ἐπὶ γλεφάροις
 25 ὕπνον ἀναλίσκοισα ῥέποντα πρὸς ἰῶ.
 στρ. β'
 κίχῃ νιν λέοντί ποτ' εὐρυφαρέτρας
 ὀμβρίμῳ μούναν παλαίοισαν
 ἄτερ ἐγχείων ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων.
 ἀντίκα δ' ἐκ μεγάρων Χείρωνα προσέννεπε φωνᾷ.
 30 “ Σεμνὸν ἄντρον, Φιλλυρίδα, προλιπὼν θυμὸν
 γυναικὸς καὶ μεγάλην δύνασιν 51
 θαύμασον, οἷον ἀταρβεῖ νεῖκος ἄγει κεφαλᾷ,
 μόχθου καθύπερθε νεᾶνις
 ἦτορ ἔχοισα· φόβῳ δ' οὐ κεχείμανται φρένες.
 τίς νιν ἀνθρώπων τέκεν; ποίας δ' ὑποσπασθεῖσα
 φύτλας
 ἀντ. β'
 ὀρέων κευθμῶνας ἔχει σκιοέντων; 60
 35 γεύεται δ' ἀλκᾶς ἀπειράντου.
 ὅσῃα κλυτὰν χέρα οἱ προσενεγκεῖν,
 ἥ ῥα; καὶ ἐκ λεχέων κείραι μελιηδέα ποίαν; ”

24 γλεφάροις V (BMGFSC) : βλ. Vatican recension.

32 φρένες mss : φρένας Bergk⁴ (G).

37 ἥ ῥα; B (GF); ἥ ῥα, M (Bergk); ἥ ῥα C; ἥ ῥα Hermann (B).

PYTHIAN ODES IX 18-37

daughter, Cyrene ; she cared not for pacing to and fro before the loom, nor for merry banquets with stay-at-home maidens of her own age ; but, contending with brazen darts and with the falchion, she would slay the fierce beasts of prey, thus in very deed assuring deep and perfect rest for her father's kine, while she spent on her eyelids but a scanty store of that slumber which is so sweet a bed-fellow when dawn draweth near. Once did Apollo, the far-darting god of the wide quiver, find her without spears, wrestling alone with a monstrous lion¹ ; and forthwith he called Cheiron from out his halls and spake to him in this wise:—

“Son of Philyra, leave thy hallowed cave and look with wonder at a woman's spirit and mighty power. See what a contest she is waging with undaunted head,—this maiden with a heart which no toil can subdue, and a mind that no fear can overwhelm. From what mortal being was she born ? From what race hath she been reft, that she should be dwelling in the hollows of the shadowy mountains ? And she is putting to the test a strength that is inexhaustible. Is it right to lay an ennobling hand² upon her ? ay, and, by consorting with her, to cull the honey-sweet flower of love ? ”

¹ Cyrene may be seen strangling a lion in a statuette (No. 1384) and a relief (No. 790) in the British Museum (reproduced in Studniczka's *Cyrene*, pp. 30, 31).

² Literally, “a renowned hand.”

PINDAR

- τὸν δὲ Κένταυρος ζαμενής, ἀγανᾶ χλαρὸν γελάσ-
 σαις ὀφρύϊ, μῆτιν ἔαν
 εὐθύς ἀμείβετο· “Κρυπταὶ κλαῖδες ἐντὶ σοφᾶς
 Πειθοῦς ἱερᾶν φιλοτάτων, 70
 40 Φοῖβε, καὶ ἔν τε θεοῖς τοῦτο κἀνθρώποις ὁμῶς
 αἰδέοντ’, ἀμφανδὸν ἀδείας τυχεῖν τὸ πρῶτον εὐνᾶς.
 ἐπ. β’
 καὶ γὰρ σέ, τὸν οὐ θεμιτὸν ψεύδει θιγεῖν,
 ἔτραπε μείλιχος ὀργὰ παρφάμεν τοῦτον λόγον.
 κούρας δ’ ὁπόθεν γενεὰν
 ἐξερωτᾷς, ὦ ἄνα; κύριον ὃς πάντων τέλος 80
 45 οἶσθα καὶ πάσας κελεύθους·
 ὅσσα τε χθὼν ἥρινά φύλλ’ ἀναπέμπει, χῶπόσαι
 ἐν θαλάσῃ καὶ ποταμοῖς ψάμαθοι
 κύμασιν ῥιπαῖς τ’ ἀνέμων κλονέονται, χῶ τι μέλ-
 λει, χῶπόθεν
 ἔσσεται, εὖ καθορᾷς.
 50 εἰ δὲ χρὴ καὶ πὰρ σοφὸν ἀντιφερίζαι,
 στρ. γ’
 ἐρέω. ταῦτα πόσις ἴκεο βᾶσσαν
 τάνδε, καὶ μέλλεις ὑπὲρ πόντου 90
 Διὸς ἔξοχον ποτὶ κᾶπον ἐνείκαι·
 ἔνθα νιν ἀρχέπολιν θήσεις, ἐπὶ λαὸν ἀγείραις
 55 νασιώταν ὄχθον ἐς ἀμφίπεδον· νῦν δ’ εὐρυλείμων
 πότνια σοι Λιβύα
 δέξεται εὐκλέα νύμφαν δώμασιν ἐν χρυσέοις πρό-
 φρων· ἵνα οἱ χθονὸς αἴσαν
 αὐτίκα συντελέθειν ἔννομον δωρήσεται, 100

38 χλαρὸν PQ (BMGFC); χλιαρὸν BDLV; χλοαρὸν S.

41 ἀμφανδὸν Erasmus Schmid (BGF¹): ἀμπαδὸν mss (MS).

55 σοι mss (BMGFC): τοι S.

PYTHIAN ODES IX 38-57

Then did the inspired Centaur, softly smiling with kindly brow, at once unfold his counsel in reply :—

“Secret, O Phoebus! are the keys of wise Persuasion, that unlock the shrine of love; and, among gods and men alike, do they shun to enter for the first time the sweet bridal-bed in the light of day. For thou, who canst not lawfully breathe a lie, hast been tempted by thy pleasant mood to dissemble in thy words. Dost thou ask, O king, of the maiden’s birth? thou who knowest the end supreme of all things, and all the ways that lead thereto, the number of the leaves that the earth putteth forth in spring, the number of the sands that, in the sea and the rivers, are driven before the waves and the rushing winds, and that which is to be, and whence it is to come,—all this thou clearly seest. But, if I must measure myself against one that is wise, I needs must speak. Thou camest to this glade to be her wedded lord, and thou shalt bear her over the sea to the choicest garden of Zeus, where thou shalt make her queen of a city, when thou hast gathered the island-folk around the plain-encircled hill¹; and soon shall queen Libya amid her broad meadows give in golden palaces a kindly welcome to thy glorious bride. There shall that queen grant her forthwith a portion of the land to be her lawful domain, a portion not

¹ Cp. “the white breast of the swelling earth,” the site of Cyrene in *P.* iv 8.

PINDAR

οὔτε παγκάρπων φυτῶν μίηποινον, οὔτ' ἀγνώτα
θηρῶν.

ἀντ. γ'

τόθι παῖδα τέξεται, ὃν κλυτὸς Ἑρμᾶς
60 εὐθρόνοις Ὀραιοῖσι καὶ Γαίᾳ
ἀνελὼν φίλας ὑπὸ ματέρος οἶσει.
ταὶ δ' ἐπιγουνίδιᾳ κατθηκάμεναι βρέφος αὐταῖς,
νέκταρ ἐν χεῖλεσσι καὶ ἀμβροσίαν στάξοισι,
θήσονται τέ νιν ἀθάνατον 110
Ζῆνα καὶ ἄγνυν Ἀπόλλων', ἀνδράσι χάρμα φίλοις
ἄγχιστον, ὁπίανα μῆλων,
65 Ἀγρέα καὶ Νόμιον, τοῖς δ' Ἀρισταῖον καλεῖν."
ὥς ἄρ' εἰπὼν ἔντυεν τερπνὰν γάμον κραίνειν
τελευτάν.

ἐπ. γ'

ὥκεῖα δ' ἐπειγομένων ἤδη θεῶν
πρᾶξις ὁδοί τε βραχεῖαι. κεῖνο κεῖν' ἄμαρ διαί-
τασεν· θαλάμῳ δὲ μίγεν 120
ἐν πολυχρύσῳ Λιβύας· ἵνα καλλίσταν πόλιν
70 ἀμφέπει κλεινὰν τ' ἀέθλοισι.
καὶ νυν ἐν Πυθῶνί νιν ἀγαθέᾳ Καρνειάδᾳ
υἱὸς εὐθαλεῖ συνέμιξε τύχα·
ἔνθα νικᾶσαις ἀνέφανε Κυράναν, ἧ νιν εὖφρων
δέξεται, 130
καλλιγύναικι πάτρα
75 δόξαν ἱμερτὰν ἀγαγόντ' ἀπὸ Δελφῶν.

στρ. δ'

ἄρεταὶ δ' αἰεὶ μεγάλαι πολύμυθοι·

62 <κατ>θηκάμενοι Moschopulus (B); θηκάμενοι DV, θακάμενοι E; <προς>θηκάμενοι S; θησάμενοι BG, θαησάμενοι Bergk (MGFC), paraphrase "ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν γόνασι θεῖσαι τὸν Ἄρ. καὶ θανμάσασαι τὸ βρέφος."

PYTHIAN ODES IX 58-76

without tribute of all manner of fruits, and not unfamiliar with the chase. There shall she bear a son, whom glorious Hermes shall take from his mother's womb and bear away to the enthroned Hours and to Mother-Earth ; and they shall place the babe upon their laps, and drop nectar and ambrosia on his lips, and shall ordain that, as a delight to his friends among men, he shall be called immortal Zeus, and pure Apollo, and, as an ever-present guardian of flocks, Agreus and Nomius, while others shall name him Aristaeus."

So saying he prompted the god to accomplish the sweet fulfilment of wedlock. Swift is the achievement, short are the ways of gods, when bent on speed. That very day decided all, and they twain were made one in Libya's golden chamber, where she guardeth a city that is fair indeed, and is famous in athlete-contests.

And now hath the son of Carneiades crowned her with the flower of good fortune in hallowed Pytho, where, by his victory, he hath caused Cyrene to be proclaimed,—even her that shall give him a kindly welcome when he bringeth lovely fame from Delphi to his own land, the land of fair women.

Great deeds of prowess are ever rich in legends, but the deft fashioning of a few themes among

PINDAR

βαιὰ δ' ἐν μακροῖσι ποικίλλειν,
 ἀκοὰ σοφοῖς· ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὁμοίως
 παντὸς ἔχει κορυφάν. ἔγνον ποτὲ καὶ Ἰόλαον
 80 οὐκ ἀτιμάσαντά νιν ἐπτάπυλοι Θῆβαι· τόν,
 Εὐρυσθῆος ἐπεὶ κεφαλὰν 140
 ἔπραθε φασγάνου ἀκμᾶ, κρύψαν ἔνερθ' ὑπὸ γῆν
 διφρηλάτα Ἀμφιτρύωνος
 σάματι, πατροπάτωρ ἔνθα οἱ Σπαρτῶν ξένος
 κείτο, λευκίπποισι Καδμείων μετοικήσαις ἀγνυιαῖς.

ἀντ. δ'

τέκε οἱ καὶ Ζηνὶ μιγείσα δαίφρων
 85 ἐν μόναις ὠδίσιν Ἀλκμήνα
 διδύμων κρατησίμαχον σθένος υἱῶν. 150
 κωφὸς ἀνὴρ τις, ὃς Ἡρακλεῖ στόμα μὴ παρα-
 βάλλει,
 μηδὲ Διρκαίων ὑδάτων ἀεὶ μέμνεται, τί νιν θρέ-
 ψαντο καὶ Ἴφικλέα·
 τοῖσι τέλειον ἐπ' εὐχᾶ κωμάσομαί τι παθὼν
 ἐσλόν, Χαρίτων κελαδενῶν
 90 μὴ με λίποι καθαρὸν φέγγος. Αἰγίνα τε γὰρ 160
 φαμί Νίσου τ' ἐν λόφῳ τρεῖς δὴ πόλιν τάνδ'
 εὐκλείξαι,

ἐπ. δ'

σιγαλὸν ἀμαχανίαν ἔργῳ φυγῶν·
 οὐνεκεν, εἰ φίλος ἀστῶν, εἴ τις ἀντάεις, τό γ' ἐν
 ξυνῶ πεποναμένον εὖ
 μὴ λόγον βλάπτων ἡλίοιο γέροντος κρυπτέτω.
 95 κείνος αἰνεῖν καὶ τὸν ἐχθρὸν

79 ἔγνον Ahrens (MGFCs): ἔγνων mss (B), cp. P. iv 120.

88 ἀεὶ Hermann (edd.): αἰεὶ (ἀεὶ) mss.

91 φαμί—εὐκλείξαι mss (BMGFC): φαμί,—εὐκλείξας Her-
mann (S).

PYTHIAN ODES IX 77-95

many is what wise men love to hear¹ And all things alike have for their crown the fitting season, which, as seven-gated Thebes knew of old, was not disregarded by Iolaus,—that hero, who, when, with the edge of the sword, he had shorn off the head of Eurystheus, was buried beneath the earth beside the tomb of the charioteer Amphitryon, where rested his father's father,² the guest of the Sparti, having come to dwell in the streets of the Cadmeans, who ride on white horses. Wedded to Amphitryon and to Zeus, did the high-hearted Alcmêna bear at a single birth two children of victorious might. A dullard is he who doth not lend his tongue to sing of Heracles, and doth not remember for evermore the waters of Dircê that reared him and Iphicles, to both of whom, in fulfilment of a vow for the granting of their grace, I shall sing a triumph-song of praise. Let not the clear light of the voiceful Graces desert me! for I aver that I have already sung this city thrice at Aegina and by the hill of Nisus,³ having thus escaped in very deed the doom of helpless dumbness.

Therefore, be a man friend or foe, let him not hide good work that is done for the common weal, and thus do wrong to the precept of the old man of

¹ σοφοῖς is often supposed to refer to the poets, but it seems best to understand it of the intelligent audience, cp. O. II 92, φωνάεντα συνετοῖσιν. "Brevis ero, quum brevisitas placeat intelligentibus" (Dissen).

² Amphitryon, father of Iphicles, and grandfather of Iolaus, had been exiled from Tiryns and was welcomed by the Thebans, who were called Sparti because they claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

³ A mythical king of Megara.

PINDAR

- παντὶ θυμῷ σύν γε δίκᾳ καλὰ ῥέζοντ' ἔννεπεν. 170
 πλείστα νικάσαντά σε καὶ τελεταῖς
 ὠρίαις ἐν Παλλάδος εἶδον ἄφωνοί θ' ὥς ἕκασται
 φίλτατον
 παρθενικαὶ πόσιν ἦ
 100 νιδὸν εὖχοντ', ὦ Τελεσίκρατες, ἔμμεν,
 στρ. ε'
 ἐν Ὀλυμπίοισί τε καὶ βαθυκόλπου
 Γᾶς ἀέθλοις ἐν τε καὶ πᾶσιν
 ἐπιχωρίοις. ἐμὲ δ' ὦν τις ἀοιδᾶν
 δίψαν ἀκείόμενον πρύσσει χρέος αὐτὶς ἐγείραι 180
 105 καὶ παλαιὰν δόξαν ἑὼν προγόνων· οἳοι Λιβύσσης
 ἀμφὶ γυναικὸς ἔβαν
 Ἰρασα πρὸς πόλιν, Ἀνταίου μετὰ καλλίκομον
 μναστῆρες ἀγακλέα κούραν·
 τὰν μάλα πολλοὶ ἀριστῆες ἀνδρῶν αἵτεον
 σύγγονοι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ξείνων. ἐπεὶ θαητὸν
 εἶδος 190
 ἀντ. ε'
 ἔπλετο· χρυσοστεφάνου δέ οἱ Ἰμβας
 110 καρπὸν ἀνθήσαντ' ἀποδρέψαι
 ἔθελον. πατὴρ δὲ θυγατρὶ φυτεύων
 κλεινότερον γάμον, ἄκουσεν Δαναὸν ποτ' ἐν Ἀργεῖ
 οἶον εὖρεν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ὀκτὼ παρθένοισι,
 πρὶν μέσον ἄμαρ ἐλεῖν,

98 ἕκασται B (MGCS): ἕκαστα UV (B); ἕκαστα G (F).

103 ὦν τις ἀοιδᾶν BDE (BGS); ὦν τις ἀοιδᾶν διψᾷδ' C: ὦν
 τιν' ἀοιδᾶς F: οὗ τις ἀοιδᾶν lemma of B (M).

105 παλαιὰν δόξαν ἑὼν Moschopoulos (MS). παλαιὰ δόξα τεῶν
 old mss (BF); τεῶν παλαιὰν δόξαν (G); τεῶν δόξαν παλαιὰν
 Bergk (C); παλαιῶν δόξαν τεῶν BDE.

113 πρὶν μέσον ἄμαρ ἐλεῖν, (B¹ GFC), — ἐλεῖν. M: πρὶν μέσον
 ἄμαρ, ἐλεῖν Bergk (S)

PYTHIAN ODES IX 96-113

the sea,¹ who bade us give praise that is hearty and fair, even to one's foe.

At the yearly rites of Pallas full often have the women seen thee after thy victory, and each, after their kind, have in silence prayed that they might have such a one as thee, Telesicrates, for their dear husband, or for their son; aye and also in the Olympian games, and in those of the deep-bosomed Earth, and in all other contests in thine own land.²

But, while I am quenching my thirst for song, there is one that exacteth an unpaid debt, and biddeth me once again awake the glory of thy forefathers of old, telling how, for the sake of a Libyan woman, they sped to Irasa³ as suitors for the famous fair-haired daughter of Antaeus,—even for her, whom many a brave kinsman was wooing and many a stranger too, since her form was a marvel to look upon; and they were eager to pluck the blooming fruit of Hêbê of the golden crown. But her father, planning for her a nobler match, had heard how Danaus in his day at Argos had found for his eight and forty daughters, ere noon came on them, a

¹ Nêreus.

² By the yearly rites of Pallas and the Olympian games and those of Mother Earth, are meant festivals held at Cyrene, as is proved by the conclusion of the paragraph, and by the presence of women. It was the armed Pallas that was worshipped at Cyrene.

³ In Libya, near the lake Tritônîs.

PINDAR

ὠκύτατον γάμον. ἔστασεν γὰρ ἅπαντα χορὸν ἐν
τέρμασιν αὐτίκ' ἀγῶνος. 200

115 σὺν δ' ἀέθλοις ἐκέλευσεν διακρίναι ποδῶν,
ἄντινα σχήσοι τις ἡρώων, ὅσοι γαμβροί σφιν
ἦλθον.

ἐπ. ε'

οὕτω δ' ἐδίδου Λίβυς ἀρμόζων κόρα
νυμφίον ἄνδρα· ποτὶ γραμμᾷ μὲν αὐτὰν στῆσε
κοσμήσας τέλος ἔμμεν ἄκρον, 210

εἶπε δ' ἐν μέσσοις ἀπάγεσθαι, ὃς ἂν πρῶτος θορῶν
120 ἀμφὶ οἱ ψαύσειε πέπλοις.

ἔνθ' Ἀλεξίδαμος, ἐπεὶ φύγε λαιψήρην δρόμον,
παρθένον κεδνὰν χερὶ χειρὸς ἐλῶν
ἄγεν ἱππευτῶν Νομάδων δι' ὄμιλον. πολλὰ μὲν
κεῖνοι δίκον

φύλλ' ἔπι καὶ στεφάνους·

125 πολλὰ δὲ πρόσθεν πτερὰ δέξατο νικᾶν. 220

114 ἐν mss (BMGFU)· πρὸς Boeckh de metris (s), but cp.
ποτὶ in 118.

PYTHIAN ODES IX 114-125

speedy bridal; for, at once, he ranged the whole band of suitors at the limits of the lists, and bade them run a race to decide which of his daughters was to be won by the heroes who would fain be wedded to them. Such offer did the Libyan also make in wedding his daughter to a husband. He placed her at the goal, when he had arrayed her as the crowning prize, and in their midst he proclaimed that whoever was the first to leap forward and touch her robes in the race, should lead her to his home. There it was that Alexidâmus, when he had outstripped the rest, took the noble maiden's hand in his own, and led her through the host of Nomad horsemen. Many leaves did they fling upon him, and many a wreath, and many plumes of victory had he received before.

PYTHIAN X

FOR HIPPOCLEAS OF THESSALY

INTRODUCTION

THIS Ode celebrates the victory of the Thessalian Hippocleas of Pelinna in the boys' double stadium-race at Delphi. The length of that race is about 400 yards; the date of the victory is the 22nd Pythiad, or 498 B.C. This is the earliest of Pindar's extant epinician Odes.

The father of the victor had been successful twice at Olympia and once at Delphi, and he was himself subsequently victorious at the Olympic festivals of 492 and 488. The commission for the Ode was given, not by the family of Hippocleas, but by the Aleuadae, the aristocratic rulers of Larissa.

The Heracleidae hold sway in Thessaly, as well as in Lacedaemon, and it is the Thessalian Heracleidae, the Aleuadae of Larissa, who summon me to celebrate the Pythian victory of Hippocleas (1-9). The victory is due to Apollo, and to the victor's emulation of his father's virtues (10-16). May the prosperity of the family continue (17-21). The victor's father is to be congratulated on his good fortune; he has

INTRODUCTION

gone as far in bliss as man may go, though you cannot reach the Hyperboreans (21-30).

But, by Athêna's aid, Perseus visited the Hyperboreans, and slew the Gorgon, and brought back the head of Medusa, with which he turned the Seriphians into stone (31-48), for, when the gods lend their aid, nothing is incredible (48-50). Thus far for this digression (51-54).

The poet hopes to compose future triumph-songs for the same victor (58-59). Men's desires vary; their attainment brings eager delight; but the future is unforeseen (59-63). Thorax has generously provided the chorus (64-66); his rectitude has been tried like gold (67f). His noble brothers bear up the State; the best government depends on the continuance of the rule of good men (69-72).

X.—ΙΠΠΟΚΛΕΙ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΔΙΑΤΛΟΔΡΟΜΩ

στρ. α'

ἸΟλβια Λακεδαίμων,
 μάκαιρα Θεσσαλία· πατρὸς δ' ἀμφοτέραις ἐξ ἑνὸς
 ἀριστομάχου γένος Ἡρακλεῦς βασιλεύει.
 τί κομπέω παρὰ καιρόν; ἀλλὰ με Πυθώ τε καὶ τὸ
 Πελιναῖον ἀπύει

5 Ἄλεύα τε παῖδες, Ἴπποκλέα ἐθέλοντες
 ἀγαγεῖν ἐπικωμίαν ἀνδρῶν κλυτὰν ὄπα. 10

ἀντ. α'

γεύεται γὰρ ἀέθλων·
 στρατῷ τ' ἀμφικτιόνων ὁ Παρνασίος αὐτὸν μυχὸς
 διαυλοδρομῶν ὕπατον παίδων ἀνέειπεν.

10 Ἀπολλων, γλυκὺ δ' ἀνθρώπων τέλος ἀρχά τε
 daίμονος ὀρνύντος αὔξεται·

ὁ μὲν που τεοῖς γε μῆδεσι τοῦτ' ἔπραξεν·
 τὸ δὲ συγγενὲς ἐμβέβακεν ἔχνεσιν πατρὸς 20

ἐπ. α'

Ὀλυμπιονίκα δις ἐν πολεμαδόκοις

Ἄρεος ὄπλοις·

15 ἔθηκε καὶ βαθυλείμων ὑπὸ Κίρρας ἀγῶν

11 τεοῖς γε Moschopulus (BMGF) τεοῖσι τε old mss, τεοῖς
 τε Triclinius, Kayser (s), τεοῖσι Calhergus (approved in M¹
 note).

15 βαθυλείμων D (GCS): βαθυλείμωνια most mss (BMF).

ὑπὸ Κίρρας ἀγῶν Triclinius (BMGFCS): ἀγῶν ὑπὸ Κίρρας old
 mss; ὑπὸ Κίρρας πέτρας ἀγῶν Hartung.

X.—FOR HIPPOCLEAS OF THESSALY

WINNER IN THE DOUBLE-STADIUM BOYS' FOOT-RACE, 498 B.C.

HAPPY is Lacedaemon ; blessed is Thessaly ; and both of them are under the royal sway of a race descended from Heracles, prince of warriors. Why this untimely boast ? Nay, but I am summoned by Pytho and Pelinna and the sons of Aleuas, who desire to bring to Hippocleas the ringing voices of a triumphant band of men. For he is making trial of contests, and the gorge of Parnassus hath proclaimed him to the host of them that dwell around as foremost of the boys in the double course.

Sweet, O Apollo, becometh the end and the beginning of man's work, when it is sped of Heaven ; and, haply, it was even by thy counsels that he hath attained this prize. And his inborn valour hath trodden in the foot-prints of his father, who was twice victor at Olympia in the armour of Arês that bears the brunt of war ; and the contest in the deep meadow stretching beneath the rock of Cirrha made

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πέτραν κρατησίποδα Φρικίαν.
 ἔσποιτο μοῖρα καὶ ὑστέραισιν
 ἐν ἀμέραις ἀγάνορα πλοῦτον ἀνθεῖν σφίσιν·

στρ. β'

τῶν δ' ἐν Ἑλλάδι τερπνῶν

20 λαχόντες οὐκ ὀλίγαν δόσιν, μὴ φθονεραῖς ἐκ
 θεῶν 30

μετατροπίαις ἐπικύρσαιεν. θεὸς εἴη
 ἀπήμων κέαρ· εὐδαίμων δὲ καὶ ὑμνητὸς οὗτος
 ἀνὴρ γίγνεται σοφοῖς,
 ὃς ἂν χερσὶν ἢ ποδῶν ἀρετᾷ κρατήσῃς
 τὰ μέγιστ' ἀέθλων ἔλῃ τόλμα τε καὶ σθένει,

ἀντ. β'

25 καὶ ζῶων ἔτι νεαρὸν

κατ' αἶσαν υἱὸν ἴδῃ τυχόντα στεφάνων Πυθίων. 40
 ὁ χάλκεος οὐρανὸς οὐ ποτ' ἀμβατὸς αὐτῷ.

ὅσαις δὲ βροτὸν ἔθνος ἀγλαίαις ἀπτόμεσθα,
 περαίνει πρὸς ἔσχατον

πλόον. ναυσὶ δ' οὔτε πεζὸς ἰὼν <κεν> εὖροις

30 ἐς Ἑπερβορέων ἀγῶνα θανυματὰν ὁδόν.

ἐπ. β'

παρ' οἷς ποτε Περσεὺς ἐδαίσατο λαγέτας, 50
 δώματ' ἐσελθών,

κλειτὰς ὄνων ἐκατόμβας ἐπιτόσσαις θεῷ
 ῥέζοντας· ὦν θαλίαις ἔμπεδον

35 εὐφαιμίαις τε μάλιστ' Ἀπόλλων

χαίρει, γελᾷ θ' ὀρώων ὕβριν ὀρθίαν κνωδάλων.

16 πέτραν — Φρικίαν mss (BMGFC): πάτραν — Φρικία (s);
 πάτρων Jurenka.

28 βροτὸν Erasmus Schmid (GFCs): βρότεον mss (B²M)

29 ἰὼν <κεν> εὖροις Hermann (gs): ἰὼν εὐρης DG,
 — εὖροις other old mss, — ἂν εὖροις Moschopolus (BMC).

PYTHIAN ODES X 16-36

Phricias¹ victorious in the race. Even in the days to come may good fortune attend them, so that their noble wealth may flourish; may they win no small share of the pleasant things of Hellas, and suffer no envious reversal at the hands of the gods. He that is free from pain of heart may well be divine; but by poets wise that man is held happy, and is a theme for their song, whosoever, by being victorious with his hands or with the prowess of his feet, gaineth the greatest prizes by courage or by strength, and who, while still living, seeth his youthful son win more than one Pythian crown. The brazen heaven he cannot climb; but, as for all the bright achievements which we mortals attain, he reacheth the utmost limit of that voyage. Neither by ships nor by land canst thou find the wondrous road to the trysting-place of the Hyperboreans.²

Yet among them, in olden days, Perseus, the leader of the people, shared the banquet on entering their homes and finding them sacrificing famous hecatombs of asses in honour of the god. In the banquets and praises of that people Apollo chiefly rejoiceth, and he laugheth as he looketh on the brute beasts in their rampant lewdness.

¹ Probably the name of the horse, called "Bistler" from his long outstanding mane (L. and S.). Cp. Eustathius, *Pref.* p. 56, ὡς ὅτε λέγει (Πίνδαρος) Ἰππον κρατησίποδα τὸν δρόμῳ νικήσαντα (Hermann, *Opusc.* vii 166 n.). One of the scholia, however, makes Phricias the father of Hippocleas. Hence Schröder conjectures ἔθηκε . . . πατέρα κρατησίποδα Φρικίου, "made the father-land of Phricias victorious in the foot-race." The father had already won the foot-race in armour twice at Olympia.

² The northern limit of the world; here mentioned in preference to the other limits, such as the "pillars of Heracles" to the west, and the "Phasis," and "Nile," to the east (*I.* ii 41), because it supplies a convenient transition to the legend of Perseus.

PINDAR

στρ. γ'

Μοῖσα δ' οὐκ ἀποδαμεῖ

τρόποις ἐπὶ σφετέροισι· παντῇ δὲ χοροὶ παρθένων
λυράν τε βοαὶ καναχαί τ' αὐλῶν δονέονται· 60

40 δάφνα τε χρυσέα κόμας ἀναδήσαντες εἰλαπινάζοι-
σιν εὐφρόνως.

νόσοι δ' οὔτε γῆρας οὐλόμενον κέκραται

ἱερᾷ γενεᾷ· πόνων δὲ καὶ μαχᾶν ἄτερ

ἀντ. γ'

οἰκέοισι φυγόντες

ὑπέρδικον Νέμεσιν. θρασεῖα δὲ πνέων καρδίᾳ

45 μόλεν Δανάας ποτὲ παῖς, ἀγείτο δ' Ἀθάνα, 70

ἔς ἀνδρῶν μακάρων ὄμιλον· ἔπεφνέν τε Γοργόνα,
καὶ ποικίλον κᾶρα

δρακόντων φόβαισιν ἤλυθε νασιώταις

λίθινον θάνατον φέρων. ἐμοὶ δὲ θαυμάσαι

ἐπ. γ'

θεῶν τελεσάντων οὐδέν ποτε φαίνεται

50 ἔμμεν ἄπιστον.

κῶπαν σχάσον, ταχὺ δ' ἄγκυραν ἔρεισον χθονὶ 80
πρώραθε, χοιράδος ἄλκαρ πέτρας.

ἐγκωμίων γὰρ ἄωτος ὕμνων

ἐπ' ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον ὥτε μέλισσα θύνει λόγον.

στρ. δ'

55 ἔλπομαι δ' Ἐφυραίων

ὅπ' ἀμφὶ Πηνειὸν γλυκεῖαν προχεόντων ἐμᾶν

τὸν Ἴπποκλέαν ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον σὺν αἰοδαῖς

ἕκατι στεφάνων θαητὸν ἐν ἄλιξι θησέμεν ἐν καὶ
παλαιτέροις, 90

νέαισιν τε παρθένοισι μέλημα. καὶ γὰρ

PYTHIAN ODES X 37-59

Yet, such are their ways that the Muse is not banished, but, on every side, the dances of maidens and the sounds of the lyre and the notes of the flute are ever circling; and, with their hair crowned with golden bay-leaves, they hold glad revelry; and neither sickness nor baneful eld minglcth among that chosen people; but, aloof from toil and conflict, they dwell afar from the wrath of Nemesis. To that host of happy men, went of old the son of Danae, breathing boldness of spirit, with Athêna for his guide. And he slew the Gorgon, and came back with her head that glittered with serpent-locks, to slay the islanders¹ by turning them into stone. But, as for me, in the handiwork of the gods, nothing ever seemeth too incredible for wonder.

Now, stay thine oar, and swiftly let the anchor slip from the prow to grapple with the ground, and guard thy ship against the rocky reef. For the blossom of these hymns of praise fitteth, like a bee, from theme to theme.

But I trust that, while the Ephyreans² pour forth my sweet strain beside the Pêneius, I may, with my strains of minstrelsy, cause Hippocleas to be admired still more among his fellows and his elders, and to be looked upon with a sweet care by the young maidens; for the heart is thrilled with

¹ The inhabitants of Scîphus. Cp *P.* xii 12.

² Inhabitants of Ephyra, afterwards called Crannon, on a tributary of the Pêneius.

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60 ἑτέροις ἑτέρων ἔρως ὑπέκνισε φρένας·
ἀντ. δ'

τῶν δ' ἕκαστος ὁρούει,

τυχὼν κεν ἄρπαλέαν σθέθοι φροντίδα τὰν παρ
ποδός·

τὰ δ' εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἀτέκμαρτον προνοῆσαι.

πέποιθα ξενία προσανέι Θώρακος, ὅσπερ ἐμὰν
ποιπνύων χάριν 100

65 τόδ' ἔξευξεν ἄρμα Πιερίδων τετράορον,
φιλέων φιλέοντ', ἄγων ἄγοντα προφρόνως.

ἐπ. δ'

πειρῶντι δὲ καὶ χρυσὸς ἐν βασίλει πρέπει
καὶ νόος ὀρθός.

ἀδελφεοὺς *ἔτ' ἐπαινέσομεν ἐσλούς, ὅτι

70 ὑψοῦ φέροντι νόμον Θεσσαλῶν

αὔξοντες· ἐν δ' ἀγαθοῖσι κεῖνται

110

πατρώϊαι κεδναὶ πολλῶν κυβερνάσιες.

60 ὑπέκνισε (BMGF) ; ὑπέκνιξε Hermann (C) ; ἐκνιξε old mss (S).
φρένας : ἐλπιδας ? S.

69 ἔτ' Sandys, cp. N. 1v 80, μάτρω μ' ἔτι . . . κελεύεις
στάλαν θέμεν : τ' old mss ; μὲν ἐπ. (iii) ; ἐπὶ τ' αἰν. Bergk ;
τε ποταιν (M) ; τε μέγ' αἰν. (C) ; νυν ἐπ. (F) ; καὶ (S) ; — οἷσι τ'
ἐπαιν. ἐσλοῖς Wilamowitz.

71 κεῖνται most mss (GCS) : κεῖται DG (BMF).

PYTHIAN ODES X 60-72

love for objects varied as men are varied ; but whatever each man striveth for, if he win it, he must hold it as his near and dear delight ; but that which is a year hence hath no sure sign for our foreseeing.

I trust in the kindly hospitality of Thorax¹ who, busying himself for my sake, hath yoked this my four-horsed chariot of the Muses, loving one who loveth him in return, and readily offering hand to hand. But, even as gold showeth its nature, when tried by the touchstone, so is it with an upright mind. We shall further praise his noble brethren, in that they increase and exalt the State of Thessaly ; and it is in the hands of high-born men that there resteth the good piloting of cities, while they pass from sire to son.

¹ The eldest of the Aleuadae, Herodotus, ix 1, 58.

PYTHIAN XI

FOR THRASYDAEUS OF THEBES

INTRODUCTION

THRASYDAEUS of Thebes won the boys' foot-race in 474 B.C. He belonged to a wealthy and illustrious house; his father had won a Pythian victory (43), and another member of the family had won the chariot-race at Olympia (47). The Ode is sung at Thebes during a procession to the temple of the Ismenian Apollo.

The Scholiast states that Thrasydaeus also won the double-stadium-race twenty years later, in 454, and,* as there is no mention of any trainer, Gildersleeve prefers to regard the present Ode as celebrating the later victory.

The poet calls on the Theban heroines to come to the temple of the Ismenian Apollo, there to sing of the Pythian games, in which Thrasydaeus has won a third victory in the land of Pylades, the host of Orestes (1-16).

The myth of Orestes (17-37). The poet admits that he has wandered from his path, and brings the digression to a close (38-40).

His Muse is bound, by the fee she has accepted, to praise Thrasydaeus and his father for their victories

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in the games (41-50). The middle estate is to be preferred to the lot of tyrants (50-54). A victorious athlete, who lives a quiet life, baffles envy, dies happy, and leaves a good name behind him (54-58). Hence the fame of Iolaus, and of Castor and Pollux (59-64).

XI.—ΘΡΑΣΤΔΑΙΩ ΘΗΒΑΙΩ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΣΤΑΔΙΕΙ

στρ. α'

Κάδμον κόραι, Σεμέλα μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδων
ἀγυιάτις,

Ἰνώ τε Λευκοθέα ποντιᾶν ὁμοθάλαμε Νηρηίδων,
ἔτε σὺν Ἡρακλέος ἀριστογόνῳ

ματρὶ παρ Μελίαν χρυσέων ἐς ἄδυτον τριπόδων

5 θησαυρόν, ὃν περιᾶλλ' ἐτίμασε Λοξίας,

ἀντ. α'

Ἰσμήνιον δ' ὀνύμαξεν, ἀλαθέα μαντίων θῶκον, 10

ὦ παῖδες Ἀρμονίας, ἔνθα καὶ νυν ἐπίνομον
ἡρώιδων

στρατὸν ὁμαγερέα καλεῖ συνίμεν,

ὄφρα Θέμιν ἱερὰν Πυθῶνά τε καὶ ὀρθοδίκαν

10 γὰς ὁμφαλὸν κελαδήσεντ' ἄκρα σὺν ἐσπέρα,

ἐπ. α'

ἐπταπύλοισι Θήβαις

χάριν ἀγωνί τε Κίρρας,

20

ἐν τῷ Θρασυδαῖος ἔμνασεν ἐστίαν

τρίτον ἐπὶ στέφανον πατρώαν βαλὼν,

15 ἐν ἀφνεαῖς ἀρούραισι Πυλλάδα

νικῶν ξένου Λάκωνος Ὀρέστα.

στρ. β'

τὸν δὲ φονευομένου πατρὸς Ἀρσινόα Κλυταιμνή-
στρας

8 ὁμαγερέα (M¹S), ὁμηγερέα BE (M²): ὁμαγυρέα (RUF),
δημηγυρέα DG .. 17 Κλυταιμήστρας S

XI.—FOR THRASYDAEUS OF THEBES

WINNER IN THE BOYS' SHORT FOOT-RACE, 474 B.C.

YE daughters of Cadmus, Semelê that dwellest beside the Olympian gods, and Ino Leucothea, that sharest the chamber of the Nereid sea-nymphs, come with the nobly born mother of Heracles to the presence of Melia.¹ Come to the inmost treasure-house of the golden tripods, the treasure-house which Loxias honoured supremely and named the Ismenian shrine, the seat of truthful oracles. Come, ye children of Harmonia, where Loxias biddeth the host of heroines assemble to visit the shrine, that so at nightfall ye may sing the praises of holy Themis and Pytho and the centre of the world that judgeth rightly, in honour of seven-gated Thebes and the contest at Cirrha, in which Thrasydaeus caused his ancestral home to be remembered by flinging over it a third wreath, as victor in the rich fields of Pylades, the friend of Laconian Orestes.

Orestes, in sooth, at the slaying of his father, was received by his nurse Arsinoe from the strong hands of Clytaemnestra and from her direful treachery,

¹ A daughter of Oceanus, who bore to Apollo at Thebes two sons Ismênus and Tênerus, and was therefore honoured in the Theban temple of Apollo Ismênus, south of the Cadmeia, near the river Ismênus, to which the other heroines are invited. Cp. Frag. 29 (5).

PINDAR

χειρῶν ὑπο κρατερᾶν ἐκ δόλου τροφὸς ἄνελε
 δυσπενθέος,
 ὁπότε Δαρδανίδα κόραν Πριάμου
 20 Κασσάνδραν πολιῷ χαλκῷ σὺν Ἀγαμεμνονίᾳ 30
 ψυχᾷ πόρευσ' Ἀχέροντος ἄκτὰν παρ' εὖσκιον
 ἀντ. β'
 νηλῆς γυνά. πότερόν νιν ἄρ' Ἴφιγένει' ἐπ' Εὐρίπῳ
 σφαχθεῖσα τῇλε πάτρας ἔκνισεν βαρυπύλαμον
 ὄρσαι χόλον;
 ἢ ἐτέρῳ λέχει δαμαζομέναν
 25 ἐννυχοὶ πάραγον κοῖται; τὸ δὲ νέαις ἀλόχοις 40
 ἔχθιστον ἀμπλάκιον καλύψαι τ' ἀμάχανον
 ἐπ. β'
 ἄλλοτρίαισι γλώσσαις·
 κακολόγοι δὲ πολῖται.
 ἴσχει τε γὰρ ὄλβος οὐ μείονα φθόνοι·
 30 ὁ δὲ χαμηλὰ πνέων ἄφαντον βρέμει.
 θάνεν μὲν αὐτὸς ἥρως Ἀτρεΐδας
 ἴκων χρόνῳ κλυταῖς ἐν Ἀμύκλαις,
 στρ. γ'
 μάντιν τ' ὄλεσσε κόραν, ἐπεὶ ἀμφ' Ἑλένα
 πυρωθέντων 50
 Τρώων ἔλυσε δόμους ἀβρότατος. ὁ δ' ἄρα
 γέροντα ξένον
 35 Στρόφιον ἐξέκετο, νέα κεφαλά,
 Παρνασοῦ πόδα ναίοντ'· ἀλλὰ χρονίῳ σὺν Ἀρει
 πέφνεν τε ματέρα θῆκ' τ' Λῆγισθον ἐν φοναῖς.
 ἀντ. γ'
 ἢ ῥ', ὦ φίλοι, κατ' ἀμευσσιπύρους τριόδους
 ἐδινήθην,

21 πόρευσ' Vatican mss (BMGFU) : πόρευ' F' (s).

23 ἔκνισεν Byzantine mss (BMGFU), ἔκνισεν old mss· ἐκνιξεν s.

PYTHIAN ODES XI 18-38

what time that ruthless woman with gray blade of bronze, sped Cassandra, the Dardan daughter of Priam, together with the soul of Agamemnon, to the shadowy shore of Acheron. Was it haply the slaughter of Iphigeneia at the Euripus, far from her fatherland, that goaded her to the arousal of heavy-handed wrath? or was it that nightly couchings led her astray, when seduced by her union to another lord?—a sin for newly wedded wives, most hateful and impossible to dissemble by reason of alien tongues; and even fellow-townsmen are apt to speak evil. For prosperity is envied to its full heighth, while the man of humble aspirations murmureth unobserved.

The heroic son of Atreus, on his return after long absence, was himself slain in famous Amyclae,¹ and he caused the destruction of the prophetic maiden, when he bereft of luxury the halls of the Trojans, who were visited by fire for the sake of Helen; while Orestes, the young child, safely reached Strophius, the aged friend of the house, who dwelt at the foot of Parnassus—Orestes, who, with the tardy help of Arcs, slew his mother, and laid Aegisthus low in gore.

Verily, my friends, have I been in a whirl of confusion at the point where one road changeth into two,

¹ Pindar, who in l. 16 describes Orestes as a Lacomian, here agrees with Stésichorus in placing Agamemnon's palace at Amyclae, near Sparta, where the traveller, Pausanias, saw the monument of Agamemnon and the statue of Cassandra (iii 19, 5). Homer and Aeschylus placed the palace at Mycænae.

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ὀρθὰν κέλευθον ἰὼν τὸ πρίν· ἥ μὲ τις ἄνεμος ἔξω
πλόου 60

40 ἔβαλεν, ὥς ὄτ' ἄκατον εἰναλίαν;
Μοῖσα, τὸ δὲ τεόν, εἰ μισθοῖο συνέθευ παρέχειν
φωνὰν ὑπάργυρον, ἄλλοτ' ἄλλα ταρασσέμεν

ἐπ. γ'
ἥ πατρὶ Πυθονίκῳ
τό γέ νυν ἡ Θρασυδαίῳ·

45 τῶν εὐφροσύνα τε καὶ δόξ' ἐπιφλέγει.
τὰ μὲν <έν> ἄρμασι καλλίνικοι πάλαι, 70
'Ολυμπία ἀγώνων πολυφάτων
ἔσχον θοὰν ἀκτῖνα σὺν ἵπποις·

στρ. δ'
Πυθοῖ τε γυμνὸν ἐπὶ στάδιον καταβάντες ἤλεγεξαν
50 Ἑλλανίδα στρατιὰν ὠκύτατι. θεόθεν ἐραίμαν
καλῶν,

δυνατὰ μαιόμενος ἐν ἀλικία.
τῶν γὰρ ἅμ πόλιν εὐρίσκων τὰ μέσα μακροτέρῳ
ὄλβῳ τεθαλότα, μέμφομ' αἶσαν τυραννίδων· 80

ἀντ. δ'
ξυναῖσι δ' ἀμφ' ἀρεταῖς τέταμαι. φθονεροὶ
δ' ἀμύνονται

55 αἶται, εἴ τις ἄκρον ἐλὼν ἀσυχᾶ τε νεμόμενος αἰνὰν
ῥυβριν

41 τὸ δὲ τεόν Moschopolus (BGFCS): τὸ δ' ἐτεόν old mss (M, Wilamowitz). μισθοῖο (Christ) συνέθευ (GFCS), παρέχειν: μισθῷ συνέθευ παρέχειν old mss; μισθῷ συνετίθεν παρέχειν B; μισθῷ παρεχέμεν συνέθευ M.

46 <έν> Triclinius (edd.).

47 Ὀλυμπία Pauw (M¹ FCS): Ὀλυμπία τ' mss (M²); Ὀλυμπίαν (BG); Ὀλυμπίας Erasmus Schmid.

52 ἅμ Hermann (BGC), ἀν Moschopolus: ἀνὰ BDE (MFS).

54 ξυναῖσι δ' Vatican mss (BMGFCS): ξυναῖσι Ambrosian mss, —σιν Moschopolus (s).

PYTHIAN ODES XI 39-55

although, aforetime, I was keeping to the right track ; or, haply, some breeze hath cast me out of my course, as though it had caught a skiff upon the sea. But, as thou, my Muse, didst bind thyself to lend thy tongue for fee of silver, thou must needs suffer it to flit, now one way, now another,—now to the father, who was victor at Pytho, now to his son, Thrasydaeus. For their glory and their good cheer shineth as one, with lustre new. Some prizes did they win of old, as famous victors in the chariot-race, when, from the noble contests at Olympia, they gat them glory for speed with their horses ; and again, at Pytho, when they went down into the lists of the stripped runners, they put to shame the Hellenic host by reason of their swiftness of foot. May the gods inspire my love for things fair, while, in the bloom of my life, I am eager only for that which is within my power. For of all the orders in the State, I find that the middle rank flourisheth with a more enduring prosperity, and I condemn the lot of tyrannies. I am eager for those virtues that serve the folk, but envious mischief-makers are warded off, if anyone, who hath won the highest place and

54 f. ἀμύνονται ἄται, εἴ τις Hermann (GC) : ἀμύνονται ἄτα, εἴ τις mss ; — ἄτα (scholium), εἴ τις (M) ; — ἄτα· τίς (S) ; — τῶν εἴ τις Thiersch (B), — τῶνδ' εἴ τις Maur. Schmidt.

PINDAR

ἀπέφυγεν· μέλανος ἂν ἐσχατίαν
 καλλίονα θανάτου <στείχοι>, γλυκυτάτῃ γενεᾷ
 εὐώνυμον κτεάνων κρατίσταν χάριν πορών. 90
 ἐπ. δ'

ἃ τε τὸν Ἴφικλείδαν
 60 διαφέρει Ἰόλαον
 ὕμνητὸν ἔοντα, καὶ Κάστορος βίαν,
 σέ τε, ἄναξ Πολύδευκες, υἱοὶ θεῶν,
 τὸ μὲν παρ' ἅμαρ ἔδραισι Θεράπνας,
 τὸ δ' οἰκέοντας ἔνδον Ὀλύμπου.

56 f. μέλανος ἂν ἐσχατίαν — θανάτου <στείχοι> Wilamowitz
 (s): μέλανος δ' ἂν. . mss; μέλανος ἂν Erasmus Schmid;
 μέλαια δ' (Hermann) ἂν' ἐσχ. — θανάτον σχήσει B, — ἔσχεν F;
 μέλανος ἂν ἐσχ — θάνατον τοῦτον M¹; μέλονος ἂν' ἐσχ. — θανάτου
 ταύταν M²; μέλανος ὁ δ' ἐσχ. — θανάτου τέτμεν G; μέλανα δ' ἂν'
 ἐσχ. κάλλιπεν θανατοῖ' αἴσαν C.

PYTHIAN ODES XI 56-64

dwelleth in peace, avoideth fell insolence. Such a man would march to the utmost verge of dark death,—death that is all the fairer because he hath left to his dearest offspring the grace of a good name, the best of all treasures.

Such is the grace that spreadeth abroad the fame of Iolaus, son of Iphiclês, who is hymned in story, aye and of the mighty Castor, and of thee, king Polydeucês, ye sons of the gods—ye that dwell, for one day, in the homes of Therapnê, and, for the other, within the halls of Olympus.

PYTHIAN XII

FOR MIDAS OF ACRAGAS

INTRODUCTION

MIDAS of Acragas won the prize for flute-playing in the 24th and 25th Pythiads, that is, in 490 and 486 B.C. It is probably the earlier success (that of 490) which is here celebrated; otherwise, that earlier success would naturally have been mentioned in any commemoration of the later victory. Xenocrates of Acragas was successful in the chariot-race at the same Pythian festival (*Pyth.* vi). Midas was the master of the Athenian Lamprocles, who, in his turn, instructed Sophocles and Damon.

The αὐλὸς resembled a modern clarionet, and was played with a metal mouth-piece. The Scholiast states that Midas had the misfortune to break his mouth-piece, but continued playing, to the delight of the audience, and won the prize. Possibly this is the point of the reference to "unexpected success" in the last sentence of the Ode.

Acragas is summoned to welcome Midas on his return from a victory in the art invented by Athēna

INTRODUCTION

to imitate the wail of the Gorgons on the occasion when Medusa was slain by Perseus (1-11).

The rest of the myth of Perseus (12-27)

There is no happiness without toil, but a god can bring toil to an end, and either grant an unexpected success, or withhold it (28-32).

XII.—ΜΙΔΑ ΛΑΚΡΑΓΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

ΑΥΛΗΤῆ

στρ. α'

Αἰτέω σε, φιλόγλαε, καλλίστα βροτεᾶν πολίων,
 Φερσεφόνας ἔδος, ἃ τ' ὄχθαις ἔπι μηλοβότου
 ναίεις Ἀκράγαντος εὐδματον κολώναν, ὧ ἄνα,
 ἵλαος ἀθανάτων ἀνδρῶν τε σὺν εὐμενίᾳ
 5 δέξαι στεφάνωμα τόδ' ἐκ Πυθῶνος εὐδόξῳ Μίδᾳ, 10
 αὐτόν τέ νιν Ἑλλάδα νικάσαντα τέχνα, τάν ποτε
 Παλλὰς ἐφεῦρε θρασειᾶν Γοργόνων
 οὐλίον θρήνον διαπλέξαις Ἀθίνα·

στρ. β'

τὸν παρθενίοις ὑπὸ τ' ἀπλάτοις ὀφίων κεφαλαῖς
 10 αἶε λειβόμενον δυσπενθέι σὺν καμάτῳ,
 Περσεὺς ὁπότε τρίτον ἄνυσσεν κασιγνητᾶν
 μέρος, 20
 εἰναλία τε Σερίφῳ λαοῖσί τε μοῖραν ἄγων.
 ἦτοι τό τε θεσπέσιον Φόρκοιο μαύρωσεν γένος,
 λυγρόν τ' ἔρανον Πολυδέκτα θῆκε ματρός τ'
 ἔμπεδον

12 τε Σερίφῳ λαοῖσί τε BM² ; τε Σερίφῳ τοῖσί τε Hermann¹²
 (G) ; ἔ Σερίφῳ λαοῖσί τε : Σερίφῳ λαοῖσί τε MSS (F² CS).

XII.—FOR MIDAS OF ACRAGAS

WINNER IN THE FLUTE-PLAYING MATCH, 4th B.C.

LOVER of splendour, fairest of mortal cities, home of Persephonê! thou that inhabitest the hill of noble dwellings above the banks, where feed the sheep beside the stream of Acragas! I beseech thee, O queen, along with the kindly favour of gods and men, graciously to welcome, at the hands of renowned Midas, this coronal from Pytho. I beseech thee also to welcome himself, as champion over all Hellas in that art, which Pallas Athênê invented when she wove into music the dismal death-dirge of the Gorgons bold,—the dirge, that Perseus heard, while it was poured forth, amid direful woe, from beneath those maidens' awful serpent-heads, what time he did to death the third of those sisters three,¹ on the day when he brought doom on sea-girt Serîphus and its people. Verily, he reft of eye-sight the wondrous brood of Phorcus,² and made Polydectês bitterly rue his levying of gifts,³ and the mother's⁴

¹ *i.e.* the Gorgons.

² The three Phorcides, who guarded the Gorgons, had only one eye among them. This eye was stolen by Perseus.

³ "Polydectês, pretending that he was about to marry Hippodameia, called together the chiefs of his island (Serîphus) in order to receive from them the marriage gifts, *ἔδνα*, here called *ἔρανος*. Perseus offered him any gift he chose, even the head of Medusa, and Polydectês eagerly accepted his offer. Consequently, the head of Medusa which turned Polydectês into stone is here called a *λυγρὸς ἔρανος*" (Donaldson).

⁴ Danae's.

PINDAR

15 δουλосύναν τό τ' ἀναγκαῖον λέχος,
εὐπαράου κρᾶτα συλίσαις Μεδοίσας

στρ. γ'

νῖος Δανάας· τὸν ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ φαμεν αὐτορύτου 30
ἔμμεναι. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ τούτων φίλον ἄνδρα
πόνων

ἐρρύσατο, παρθένος αὐλῶν τεῦχε πάμφωνον
μέλος,

20 ὄφρα τὸν Εὐρυύλας ἐκ καρπαλιμᾶν γενύων
χριμφθέντα σὺν ἔντεσι μιμήσαιτ' ἐρικλάγκταν
γόον.

εὖρεν θεός· ἀλλὰ νιν εὐροῖς' ἀνδράσι θνατοῖς
ἔχειν, 40

ὠνόμασεν κεφαλᾶν πολλᾶν νόμον,
εὐκλεῖα λαοσσόων μναστῆρ' ἀγώνων,

στρ. δ'

25 λεπτοῦ διανισσόμενον χαλκοῦ θαμὰ καὶ δονάκων,
τοὶ παρὰ καλλιχόρῳ ναίοισι πόλει Χαρίτων.

Καφισίδος ἐν τεμένει, πιστοὶ χορευτᾶν μάρτυρες.
εἰ δέ τις ὄλβος ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, ἄνευ καμάτου 50
οὐ φαίνεται· ἐκ δὲ τελευτάσει νιν ἦτοι σήμερον

30 δαίμων—τὸ δὲ μόρσιμον οὐ παρφυκτόν,—ἀλλ'
ἔσται χρόνος

οὗτος, ὃ καί τιν' ἀελπτία βαλὼν

ἔμπαλιν γνώμας τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' οὐπω.

26 πόλει V (BMGF); πόλι Bergk (s): πόλιν BI (c).

30 τὸ δὲ Triclinius and scholium, Hermann (MCS): τό γε mss (BGF).

31 ἀελπτία (BGF), ἀελπτία DV: ἀελπία BPQ, ἀελπία (M), ἀελπία conjectured by M (s).

long slavery and enforced wedlock, when the head of the fair-faced Medusa was carried off by that son of Danaë, by him who, we aver, was begotten of a shower of gold. But, when the maiden goddess had released her liegeman from these labours, she essayed to invent the many-voiced music of flutes, that so, by aid of music, she might imitate the cry exceeding shrill that burst from the ravening jaws of Euryalê.¹

'Twas the goddess that found it: but, when she had found it for the use of mortal men, she called it the "many-headed tune,"² that glorious incentive to contests, where the folk foregather,—that tune, which swelleth forth from the thin plate of brass, and from the reeds which grow beside the fair city of the Graces, in the holy ground of the nymph of Cêphisus, to be the true witnesses to the dancers.

But, if there be any bliss among mortal men, it doth not reveal itself without toil; yet a god may bring that bliss to an end, verily, even to-day. That which is fated cannot be fled; but a time shall come which, smiting with a stroke that is unforeseen, shall grant one boon beyond all hope, but shall withhold another.

¹ The name of one of the Gorgons.

² So called because it imitates the hisses of the many serpents entwined in the Gorgons' hair. Plutarch, *De musica*, c. 7, ascribes this tune either to the Phrygian Olympus, or to his pupil Cratês. Schroder suggests that, though this tune may refer to the serpent-headed Gorgons, it probably characterised the variety of rhythm and content of the "tune of Athênê," which was a counterpart of the famous Pythian tune (*Hermes*, xxxix).

THE NEMEAN ODES

NEMEAN I

FOR CHROMIUS OF AETNA

INTRODUCTION

CHROMIUS, who claimed to be one of the Heraclidae, was originally a citizen of Gela. He distinguished himself under three Sicilian princes. Under Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela (488–491), he fought bravely in the battle on the Helôrus in 492 (*Nemean* ix 40), when Gela defeated Syracuse. Under Hippocrates' successor, Gelon (491–478), he married Gelon's sister, and, on Gelon's death in 478, became guardian of that ruler's son. Under Gelon's brother, Hieron, in 477 he was sent from Syracuse to save Locri from the hostile designs of Anaxilas of Rhegium, and, in 476, he was appointed governor of the newly founded city of Aetna and guardian to Hieron's son, Deinomenes, king of the new city. Of the four principal MSS, in which this Ode is preserved, two (*B* and *D*) have no superscription; the other two (*U* and *V*) have the superscription *Χρομίῳ Αἰτναίῳ*.

The date of the victory of Chromius in the chariot-race in the Nemean games is uncertain. It has been ascribed to the following years in which Nemean games were held :— 481 (Gaspar), 477 (L. Schmidt),

INTRODUCTION

476 (Schröder), 473 (Boeckh, Christ, Fennell, and Bury), and 471 (Bergk). If the victory was won in the Nemean games of 477, the celebration of the victory may have been deferred to 476, when Pindar was in Sicily. The most natural interpretations of lines 19-22, *ἔσταν δ' ἐπ' αὐλείαις θύραις ἀνδρὸς φιλοξείνου κτλ*, is that Pindar was present. The date of the Ode is therefore probably 476.

The Ode starts forth from Ortygia in Syracuse to laud Zeus the lord of Aetna, and to celebrate the victory won at Nemea by the chariot of Chromius (1-7). The foundation of the Ode is thus laid in heaven, and in the merits of the victor, and the Muse rejoices in celebrating victories won in the Greek games (8-12).

The praises of Sicily; its fertility, its famous cities, its glory in war, its success in the Olympic games (13-18). The hospitality of Chromius, whose merits must be set against the calumnies of his enemies (19-25). His gifts of strength and wisdom (25-30). Wealth must not be hoarded, but used for one's own enjoyment and for the benefit of friends (31f). Life is short and full of trouble (32f).

The myth of the infant Heracles, with the prophecy of his future labours, and of his final happiness (35-72).

NEMEONIKAI

I.—ΧΡΟΜΙΩ ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩ

ΙΠΠΟΙΣ

στρ. α'

Ἄμπνευμα σεμνὸν Ἀλφειοῦ,
κλεινᾶν Συρακοσσᾶν θάλος Ὀρτυγία,
δέμνιον Ἀρτέμιδος,
Δάλου κασιγνήτα, σέθεν ἄδυεπής

5 ὕμνος ὀρμᾶται θέμεν

αἶνον ἀελλοπόδων μέγαν ἵππων, Ζηνὸς Αἰτναίου
χάριν·

ἄρμα δ' ὀτρύνει Χρομίου Νεμέα θ' ἔργμασιν
νικαφόροις ἐγκώμιον ζεῦξαι μέλος. 10

ἀντ. α'

ἀρχαὶ δὲ βέβληνται θεῶν
κείνου σὺν ἀνδρὸς δαιμονίαις ἀρεταῖς.

10 ἔστι δ' ἐν εὐτυχίᾳ

πανδοξίας ἄκρον· μεγάλων δ' ἀέθλων
Μοῖσα μεμνᾶσθαι φιλεῖ.

σπεῖρέ νυν ἀγλαίαν τινὰ νύσῳ, τὰν Ὀλύμπου
δεσπότης

7 θ' ἔργμασιν mss (BMFCBu): τ' ἔργμασιν s.

THE NEMEAN ODES

I.—FOR CHRŌMIUS OF AETNA

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE, 476 (?) B C

HALLOWED spot, where Alpheus breathed again,¹ Ortygia, scion of famous Syracuse,² resting-place of Artemis, sister of Delos³! From thee the sweet-voiced song speedeth forth to sound the mighty praise of storm-footed steeds, by grace of Zeus, the lord of Aetna. 'Tis the chariot of Chromius and Nemca that impel me to harness a song of praise for deeds of victory.

The foundations of our song have now been laid in the names of the gods, and in our hero's god-like merits; but in success is the crown of perfect glory; and mighty contests the Muse delighteth to remember.

Sow then some seed of fame athwart the isle, that

¹ The Arcadian river Alpheus was said to have been enamoured of the nymph Arethusa, and to have followed her beneath the sea from Arcadia to Sicily, where she reappeared in the form of a fountain in Syracuse. Cp. Virgil, *Aen.* iii 695 f. and Milton's *Arcades*, 30 f.

² The island of Ortygia (with its fountain of Arethusa) was an important part of Syracuse. It was the site of the first settlement, and a bridge connected it with the later settlement on the mainland.

³ Artemis was worshipped in Ortygia, because Arethusa was one of her nymphs. Ortygia, as well as Delos, was a haunt of Artemis; hence Ortygia is here called a "Sister of Delos."

PINDAR

Ζεὺς ἔδωκεν Φερσεφόνα, κατένευσέν τέ οἱ χαίταις,
ἀριστεύοισαν εὐκάρπου χθονὸς 20

ἐπ. α'

15 Σικελίαν πίειραν ὀρθώσκειν κορυφαῖς πολίων
ἀφνεαῖς.

ὥπασε δὲ Κρονίων πολέμου μναστῆρά οἱ χαλκευ-
τέος

λαὸν ἴππαιχμον θαμὰ δὴ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάδων φύλ-
λοις ἐλαιᾶν χρυσέοις

μιχθέντα. πολλῶν ἐπέβαν καιρὸν οὐ ψεύδει
βαλῶν.

στρ. β'

ἔσταν δ' ἐπ' αὐλείαις θύραις

20 ἀνδρὸς φιλοξείνου καλὰ μελπόμενος, 30
ἐνθα μοι ἁρμόδιον

δεῖπνον κεκόσμηται, θαμὰ δ' ἄλλοδαπῶν

οὐκ ἀπείρατοι δόμοι

ἐντί· λέλογχε δὲ μεμφομένοις ἐσλοὺς ὕδωρ καπνῷ
φέρειν

25 ἀντίον. τέχναι δ' ἐτέρων ἕτεραι· χρὴ δ' ἐν εὐθείαις
ὁδοῖς στείχοντα μάρνασθαι φύᾱ.

ἀντ. β'

πράσσει γὰρ ἔργῳ μὲν σθένος,

βουλαῖσι δὲ φρήν, ἐσσόμενον προιδεῖν 40
συγγενὲς οἷς ἔπεται.

Ἀγησιδάμου παῖ, σέο δ' ἁμφὶ τρόπῳ

30 τῶν τε καὶ τῶν χρήσιες.

οὐκ ἔραμαι πολὺν ἐν μεγάρῳ πλοῦτον κατακρύ-
ψαις ἔχειν,

24 λέλογχε mss (edd.): λέλογχα Gildersleeve, A.J.P. xxx (1909) 233.

NEMEAN ODES I 14-31

Zeus, the lord of Olympus, gave to Persephonê, and shook his locks in token unto her that, as queen of the teeming earth, the fertile land of Sicily would be raised to renown by the wealth of her glorious cities; and the son of Cronus granted that the host of armed horsemen, that awaketh the memory of bronze-clad war, would full oft be wedded with the golden leaves of Olympia's olive.

Lo! I have lighted on a varied theme, without flinging one false word. Sweet are the strains that I sing as I stand at the portals of the court of a hospitable hero, where a befitting banquet hath been prepared for me, and where the halls are oft familiar with strangers from afar. His lot it is to have true friends to ply against his slanderers, like water against smoke. Various men excel, indeed, in various ways; but it is meet that a man should walk in straight paths, and strive according to his powers of Nature; for might of limb maketh itself manifest by action, and might of mind by counsel, for those who are attended by the inborn skill of foreseeing the future. But, within the compass of thy character, O son of Agesidâmus, thou hast the use of both these boons alike.

I love not to keep much wealth buried in my hall, but of my abundance to do good to myself

PINDAR

ἀλλ' ἐόντων εὖ τε παθεῖν καὶ ἀκοῦσαι φίλοις
ἐξαρκέων. κοιναὶ γὰρ ἔρχοντ' ἐλπίδες

ἐπ. β'

πολυπόνων ἀνδρῶν. ἐγὼ δ' Ἡρακλέος ἀντέχομαι
προφρόνως, 50

ἐν κορυφαῖς ἀρετᾶν μεγάλαις ἀρχαῖον ὀτρύνων
λόγον,

35 ὥς, ἐπεὶ σπλάγχνων ὑπο ματέρος αὐτίκα θαητὰν
ἐς αἴγλαν παῖς Διὸς

ὠδῖνα φεύγων διδύμῳ σὺν κασιγνήτῳ μόλεν,

στρ. γ'

ὥς οὐ λαθὼν χρυσόθρονον

Ἥραν κροκωτὸν σπύργανον ἐγκατέβα·

ἀλλὰ θεῶν βασιλέα

40 σπερχθεῖσα θυμῷ πέμπει δράκοντας ἄφαρ. 60

τοὶ μὲν οἰχθεῖσάν πυλᾶν

ἐς θαλάμου μυχὸν εὐρὺν ἔβαν, τέκνοισιν ὠκείας
γνάθους

ἀμφελίξασθαι μεμαῶτες· ὁ δ' ὀρθὸν μὲν ἀντεινευ
κάρα, πειρᾶτο δὲ πρῶτον μάχας,

ἀντ. γ'

δισσαῖσι δοιοὺς ἀυχένων

45 μάρψαις ἀφύκτοις χερσὶν ἑαῖς ὄφιας·

ἀγχομένοις δὲ χρόνος

ψυχᾶς ἀπέπνευσεν μελέων ἀφάτων. 70

ἐκ δ' ἄρ' ἄτλατον βέλος

πλᾶξε γυναῖκας, ὅσαι τύχον Ἀλκμήνας ἀρήγοι-
σαι λέχει·

50 καὶ γὰρ αὐτά, ποσσὶν ἀπεπλος ὀρούσαισ' ἀπὸ
στρωμνᾶς, ὅμως ἄμυνεν ὕβριν κνωδάλων.

39 βασιλέα Heyne, Bergk (CUBS): βασιλεία mss; βασιλέα (BMF).

NEMEAN ODES I 32-50

and to win a good name by bestowing it on my friends; for the hopes and fears of toiling men come unto all alike.

But, as for me, my heart cleaveth fast unto the theme of Heracles, while, amid the greatest and loftiest deeds of prowess, I wake the memory of that olden story, which telleth how, at the time when the son of Zeus, with his twin-brother, suddenly came from his mother's birth-pangs with the light of day;—how, I say, when he was laid in his saffron swathing-bands, he escaped not the ken of Hêra on her golden throne. Stung with wrath, that queen of the gods sent anon two serpents.

Soon as the doors were opened, they crept on to the spacious inner-chamber, yearning to coil their darting jaws around the babes. Yet he lifted up his head, and made his first essay of battle, by seizing the twain serpents by their necks in his twain irresistible hands, and, while they were being strangled, the lapse of time breathed forth their souls from out their monstrous limbs. Meanwhile, a pang intolerable pierced the hearts of the women, who at the time were rendering help by the bedside of Alcmena; for even she herself leapt with all speed to her feet, and, unrobed as she was, she yet essayed to stay the rude onslaught of the monsters.

PINDAR

ἐπ. γ'

ταχὺ δὲ Καδμείων ἱγοὶ χαλκείοις ἀθρόοι σὺν
ὅπλοις ἔδραμον·

ἐν χερὶ δ' Ἀμφιτρύων κολεοῦ γυμνὸν τινάσσω
<φάσανον> 80

ἵκετ', ὀξείαις ἀνίαισι τυπείς. τὸ γὰρ οἰκεῖον πιέζει
πάνθ' ὁμῶς·

εὐθὺς δ' ἀπήμων καρδία κᾶδος ἀμφ' ἀλλότριον.

στρ. δ'

55 ἔστα δὲ θάμβει δυσφύρῳ

τερπνῶ τε μιχθείς. εἶδε γὰρ ἐκνόμιον

λήμᾰ τε καὶ δύναμιν

υἱοῦ· παλίγγλωσσον δέ οἱ ἀθάνατοι

ἀγγέλων ῥῆσιν θέσαν.

60 γείτονα δ' ἐκκάλεσεν Διὸς ὑψίστου προφάταν
ἔξοχον, 90

ὀρθόμαντιν Τειρεσίαν· ὁ δέ οἱ φράζε καὶ παντὶ
στρατῶ, ποίαις ὁμιλήσει τύχαις,

ἀντ. δ'

ὅσσοις μὲν ἐν χέρσῳ κτανῶν,

ὅσσοις δὲ πόντῳ θήρας αἰδροδίκας·

καὶ τινα σὺν πλαγίῳ

65 ἀνδρῶν κόρῳ στείχοντα τὸν ἐχθρότατον

φᾶσέ νιν δώσειν μόρῳ.

καὶ γὰρ ὅταν θεοὶ ἐν πεδίῳ Φλέγρας Γηγάντεσσιν
μάχων 100

ἀντιάζωσιν, βελέων ὑπὸ ῥιπαῖσι κείνου φαιδίμαν
γαίᾳ πεφύρσεσθαι κόμαν

52 <φάσανον> Moschopoulos (edd.).

66 μόρῳ B²F; τῷ ἐχθροτάτῳ—μόρῳ C; φᾶσ' αἰστώσειν
μόρῳ S¹: μόρον mss (MS³); φᾶσέ νιν πώσειν μόρον Bury.

NEMEAN ODES I 51-68

Then swiftly the chiefs of the Cadmeans hastened in a throng with their brazen armour; and Amphitryon, brandishing in his hand a sword bared from the scabbard, came smitten with keen throes of anguish. For each alike is distressed by his own trouble, whereas, for a stranger's sorrow, the heart is at once consoled. And there he stood, possessed with rapture overpowering and delightful; for he saw the strange spirit and power of his son, since the immortals had turned to falsehood for him the story of the messengers. And he called forth one that dwelt nigh to him, even that chosen prophet of Zeus supreme, the truthful seer, Teiresias. And the prophet told him and all the host, what fortunes the boy was destined to encounter,—how many lawless monsters he would slay on the dry land and how many upon the sea; and he said that there was one most hateful, one who walked in the crooked path of envy, whom he would do to death.¹ He said, moreover, that when the gods shall meet the giants² in battle on the plain of Phlegra, their foes shall soon find their bright tresses befouled with dust beneath that

¹ The giant Antaeus. Cp. *I.* iii 70.

² Alcioneus, and the other giants, slain by Heracles in the Phlegraean plain, in Campania. Cp. *I.* vi 32.

PINDAR

ἐπ. δ'

ἔνεπεν· αὐτὸν μὰν ἐν εἰράνῃ καμάτων μεγάλων
<ἐν> σχερῶ

70 ἀσυχίαν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον ποινὰν λαχόντ' ἐξαί-
ρετον

ὀλβίοις ἐν δώμασι, δεξάμενον θαλερὰν Ἥβαν
ἄκοιτιν καὶ γάμον

δαίσαντα, πὰρ Δὶ Κρονίδα σεμνὸν αἰνήσειν
δόμον. 110

69 <ἐν> Hermann (edd.).

72 δόμον Vatican recension (v), σεμνὸς mainly an epithet of
holy persons and places: γάμον Ambrosian recension; νόμον
scholium (MCS); λέχος F; σταθμόν Bury.

NEMEAN ODES I 69-72

hero's rushing arrows, but he himself, at rest from mighty labours, shall have allotted to him, as his choicest prize, peace that would endure for ever in the homes of bliss, where, on receiving Hêbê as his blushing bride, and celebrating the marriage feast, he shall glorify his hallowed home in the presence of Zeus the son of Cronus.

NEMEAN II

FOR TÎMODÊMUS OF ACHARNAE

INTRODUCTION

TÎMODÊMUS, son of Timonous, belonged to the deme Acharnae (16) and the family of the Tîmodêmidæ. He was probably brought up in Salamis (13). He was victorious in the pancratium (a combination of boxing and wrestling, first introduced in the 33rd Olympiad, 648 B.C.)

As Salamis is mentioned in this Ode only in connexion with Ajax, and without any mention of the naval battle of 480, it may be assumed that the Ode is earlier than the date of that battle. It may possibly belong to the Nemean year 485 (suggested by Schroder) or 487 (preferred by Gaspar). In the latter case the victor's hopes of future successes may have been fulfilled at the Isthmian games of April, and the Pythian of August 486, and the Olympian of August 484. These dates are not already filled up with the names of any other pancratiasts.

As the rhapsodes begin by invoking Zeus, so Tîmodêmus has begun his career with a victory in the Nemean grove of Zeus (1-5). He may hope to continue to follow the example of his family by victories

INTRODUCTION

at the Isthmian and Pythian games (6-10). It is meet that the constellation of Orion should rise not far from that of the Pleiades¹ (10-12). Salamis can rear fighting men, whether it be the warrior Ajax, or the pancratiast, Timodêmus (13-15). Acharnae is famous of old, and the victor's family has been successful in the Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean games, and in the Athenian festival of the Olympian Zeus (16-24). Let the citizens, in their triumphal chorus, worship the god, and honour the victor (24f).

¹ Explained by Bury as a reference to the *seven* Nemean victories of his family. See also note on l. 11.

II.—FOR TIMODĒMUS OF ACHARNAE

WINNER IN THE PANCRATIUM, 485(?) B.C.

EVEN as the sons of Homer, those singers of deftly woven lays, begin most often with Zeus for their prelude; even so hath our hero laid a first foundation for a tale of achievements in the sacred games by receiving a crown in the storied grove of Nemean Zeus. But if fate, which guideth him aright in his ancestral path, hath indeed given him as a glory to great Athens, it needs must be that the son of Timonous should full often, in the days to come, cull the flower most fair of the Isthmian games and be victorious in the Pythian contests. And meet it is that Orion should not move far behind the (seven) mountain Pleiads.¹ And, verily, Salamis might well be able to rear a warrior:—in Troy did Hector hear of² Aias, while thou, O Timodēmus, art exalted by thy enduring courage in the pancratium. But Acharnae

¹ In mythology, the hunter Orion pursued the Pleiades for five years through the woods of Boeotia; and, when they were placed among the stars, the constellation of Orion was immediately to the south of that of Taurus, which included the seven Pleiades. The Pleiades rise about the middle of May, and Orion, a week later. Pindar implies that the seven Nemean victories of the sons of Timonous will soon be succeeded by a great Pythian victory on the part of Timodēmus.

² (1) "learned by experience" the might of Aias, or, more probably, (2) "heard from" Aias the renown of Salamis (cp. *Il.* vii 198), *Class. Rev.* vi 3

PINDAR

στρ. δ'

Ἀχάρναι δὲ παλαίφατοι
εὐάνορες· ὅσσα δ' ἄμφ' ἀέθλοις,
Τιμοδημίδαι ἐξοχώτατοι προλέγονται.

παρὰ μὲν ὑψιμέδοντι Παρνασῶ τέσσαρας ἐξ
ἀέθλων νίκας ἐκόμιξαν· 30

20 ἀλλὰ Κορινθίων ὑπὸ φωτῶν

στρ. ε'

ἐν ἐσλοῦ Πέλοπος πτυχαῖς
ὀκτὼ στεφάνοις ἔμιχθεν ἤδη·

ἐπτὰ δ' ἐν Νεμέᾳ—τὰ δ' οἴκοι μάσσον' ἀριθμοῦ—
Διὸς ἀγῶνι. τόν, ὦ πολῖται, κωμάξατε Τιμοδήμῳ
σὺν εὐκλείῃ νόστῳ·

25 ἀδυμελεῖ δ' ἐξάρχετε φωνᾷ.

40

NEMEAN ODES II 16-25

even of old is famous for heroes ; and, for all that toucheth contests, the sons of Tîmodêmus are proclaimed preeminent. By the lofty throne of Parnassus, they bore away four victories from the games, while by the Corinthians they have ere now been wedded with eight garlands in the glades of mighty Pelops,¹ and with seven at Nemea in the contest of Zeus ; while the prizes they have won at home are beyond all counting. Praise him, O ye citizens, with the song of triumph, at the bidding of Tîmodêmus, when he cometh home again with glory, and begin the song with sweetly-sounding strains.

¹ At the Isthmian games.

NEMEAN III

FOR ARISTOCLEIDES OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE third Nemean celebrates a victory in the pancratium won by Aristocleides of Aegina, where he appears to have belonged to a guild of festal envoys sent from time to time from Aegina to Delphi. Some years had passed since the victory had been won, and the victor was now, apparently, advanced in age (73-76). The close resemblance between the passages on the "Pillars of Heracles" (21) and on the "Eagle and the daws," (80-82), and those in the Third Olympian (43 f) and the Second (54 f) respectively, have led to the present poem being ascribed to the same general time as the Olympian odes of 476, and, in particular, to the Nemean year of 475. Aegina was then enjoying the tranquillity which followed the battles of Salamis and Plataea. The Ode was sung in the Hall¹ of the festal envoys (70), on an anniversary of the victory (2).

¹ The Alexandrian critic, Aristarchus, supposed that it was sung on the site of the Nemean victory, and that the Asópus of l. 4 was "near Phlius and Nemea"; but Nemea is separated from the valley of the Asópus, which flows from Phlius to Sicyon (*N.* ix 9), by a mountain 3000 feet high. Another Alexandrian critic, Didymus, suggested that there may have been a stream of that name in Aegina, but the largest stream in that island is dry for the greater part of the year, and it falls into the sea on a side of the island far distant from the town of Aegina. See further in note on l. 4.

INTRODUCTION

The Muse is bidden to come to Aegina, where the chorus is waiting to perform the Ode which is the victor's highest ambition (1-8).

She is also bidden to sing of the Nemean Zeus, and of Aegina, the island of the Myrmidons (9-14), on which no discredit has been brought by the victor (14-18), who, by his surpassing valour in the pancratium, has reached the Pillars of Heracles (19-26).

From this digression the poet returns to tell of the race of Aeacus (28) and the myth of Peleus (31-39), and illustrates the doctrine of the importance of innate merit by the legend of the youth of Achilles (40-64).

Thereupon he invokes Zeus, whose Nemean festival is the theme of the Ode (15 f). The victor has added glory to Aegina and to the guild of the festal envoys (87-90). Trial gives proof of merit in all the four stages of life, and the victor has all the virtues appropriate to each (70-76).

The poet, in sending his Ode, adds that, late though it be, the eagle can swoop from afar on his enemy (80-82). By the blessing of Clio, Aristocleides has won glory from Nemea and Epidaurus and Megara (83 f).

III.—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΙΔΗ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΑΣΤΗ

στρ. α'

ᾠ πότνια Μοῖσα, μᾶτερ ἀμετέρα, λίσσομαι,
τὰν πολυξέναν ἐν ἱερομηνίᾳ Νεμεάδι
ἵκεο Δωρίδα νᾶσον Αἴγιναν· ὕδατι γὰρ
μένοντ' ἐπ' Ἀσωπίῳ μελιγαρύων τέκτονες

5 κώμων νεανίαι, σέθεν ὅπα μαίόμενοι.

διψῇ δὲ πρᾶγος ἄλλο μὲν ἄλλου·

10

ἄεθλονικία δὲ μάλιστ' ἀοιδὰν φιλεῖ,

στεφάνων ἀρετᾶν τε δεξιωτάταν ὀπαδόν·

ἄντ. α'

τὰς ἀφθονίαν ὀπαζε μῆτις ἀμᾶς ἄπο·

10 ἄρχε δ' οὐρανοῦ πολυνεφέλα κρέοντι, θύγατερ,

δόκιμον ὕμνον· ἐγὼ δὲ κείνων τέ νιν ὀάροις

λύρα τε κοινάσομαι. χαρίεντα δ' ἔξει πόνον

20

χώρας ἄγαλμα, Μυρμιδόνες ἵνα πρότεροι

ῥέκησαν, ὧν παλαίφατον ἀγορὰν

15 οὐκ ἐλεγχέεσσιν Ἀριστοκλείδας τεὰν

ἐμίανε κατ' αἶσαν ἐν περισθενεῖ μαλαχθεῖς

ἐπ. α'

παγκρατίου στόλῳ· καματωδέων δὲ πλαγᾶν

9 ἀμᾶς V (BMFBn) : ἀμᾶς B (CS)

10 οὐρανοῦ (BFCBn) : οὐρανῷ mss (M). πολυνεφέλα mss (BFCBn) : —λα Aldus (MS). οὐρανοῦ πολυνεφέλα (BFCBn), οὐρανοῦ πολυνεφέλα (S), οὐράνῳ πολυνεφέλα (M).

III.—FOR ARISTOCLEIDES OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE PANCRACTIUM, 475 (?) B.C.

O QUEENLY Muse, our mother! come, I beseech thee, on the festal day of Nemea, to the hospitable isle of the Dorian Aegina. For, lo! beside the Asôpian water,¹ youthful craftsmen of honey-sweet triumph-songs are waiting, longing for thy voice. Various deeds thirst for various rewards; but victory in the games loveth beyond all things the meed of song, the fittest accompaniment of crowns and of valiant exploits. Grant thou thereof no grudging share, the fruit of mine own fancy; and, in honour of the ruler of the cloud-wrapt heaven, do thou, his daughter, begin a hymn approved of all, while I shall blend it with the lays of those singers, and with the lyre. It will be a gladsome toil to glorify the land, where dwelt the Myrmidons of old, the ancient fame of whose meeting for the games Aristocleides, thanks to thy favour, did not sully with dishonour by proving himself too weak amid the host that strove in the pancratium; but, in the deep

¹ Among the daughters of the Boeotian river-god Asôpus, were the Asôpides, Thêbê and Aegina (*I.* viii 19). The latter was wedded to Zeus in the island, which derived from her its new name of Aegina. Asôpis, the synonym for the nymph, might easily be used as a name for the island. "Asôpian water" may therefore mean "the water of Aegina," i.e. the water of the sea off the town of Aegina, where the youths were waiting to sing this Ode. Miss Hutchinson, in the *Ridgeway Essays*, p. 222, similarly makes it "the sea around Aegina." See also p. 332 *supra*.

PINDAR

ἄκος ὑγιερὸν ἐν βαθυπεδίῳ Νεμέᾳ τὸ καλλί-
νικον φέρει. 30
εἰ δ' ἐὼν καλὸς ἔρδων τ' εἰκότα μορφᾷ
20 ἀνορέαις ὑπερτάταις ἐπέβα παῖς Ἀριστοφάνεος·
οὐκέτι πρόσω
ἀβάταν ἄλα κίονων ὑπὲρ Ἡρακλέος περᾶν εὐ-
μαρές,

στρ. β'
ἥρως θεὸς ἄς ἔθηκε ναυτιλίας ἐσχάτας
μάρτυρας κλυτάς· δάμασε δὲ θήρας ἐν πελά-
γεσιν 40

ὑπερόχος, διὰ τ' ἐξερεύνασε τεναγέων
25 ρόας, ὅπα πόμπιμον κατέβαινε νόστου τέλος,
καὶ γὰν φράδασσε. θυμέ, τίνα πρὸς ἄλλοδαπὰν
ἄκραν ἐμόν πλόον παραμείβει;
Αἰακῶ σε φαρὶ γένει τε Μοῖσαν φέρειν,
ἔπεται δὲ λόγῳ δίκας ἄωτος, “ ἐσλὸς αἰνεῖν.” 50

ἀντ. β'
30 οὐδ' ἄλλοτρίων ἔρωτες ἀνδρὶ φέρειν κρέσσονες·
οἴκοθεν μάτευε. ποτίφορον δὲ κόσμον ἔλαβες
γλυκύ τι γαρυμέν. παλαιαῖσι δ' ἐν ἀρεταῖς
γέγαθε Πηλεὺς ἀναξ ὑπέραλλον αἰχμὰν ταμών·
ὃς καὶ Ἴωλκὸν εἴλε μόνος ἀνευ στρατιᾶς,
35 καὶ ποντίαν Θέτιν κατέμαρψεν 60

18 ἐν βαθυπεδίῳ BD (MFCB^uS): ἐν βαθυπέδῳ XZ¹, ἐν γε
βαθυπέδῳ Moschopoulos, Hermann, v, Bergk.

20 Ἀριστοφάνεος (MFS): —φάνεος V (BCB^u); —φάνους
Vatican recension.

22 ἥρῳ θεὸς Postgate.
24 ὑπερόχος (Doric acc.) old mss (BF): —χους Moschopoulos
(MCB^uS).

29 ἐσλὸς (Doric acc.) D (BMFCB^u): ἐσλὸν B (S).

31 ἔλαβες mss (BMFCB^u): ἔλαχες scholium, Bergk (S).

32 γαρυμέν παλαιαῖσιν ἐν ἀρεταῖς. Donaldson.

34 καὶ Ἴωλκὸν mss (BMF): καὶ Φιωλκὸν (CB^u); κῖαολκὸν (S).

NEMEAN ODES III 18-35

plain of Nemea, he carrieth off his victory as a healing remedy for all those weary blows. But, if the son of Aristophanes, being fair to look upon, and doing deeds that befit the fairness of his form, embarked on the highest achievements of manly prowess, no further is it easy for him to sail across the trackless sea beyond the pillars of Heracles, which that hero and god set up as far-famed witnesses of the furthest limit of voyaging. He quelled the monstrous beasts amid the seas, and tracked to the very end the streams of the shallows, there where he reached the bourne that sped him home again; and he made known the limits of the land.

To what foreign foreland, O my fancy, art thou turning aside the course of thy voyage? I bid thee summon the Muse in honour of Aeacus, but the flower of justice still attendeth the precept, "praise the noble." Nor should any man prefer to foster passionate longings for what belongeth to others. Search at home, and thou hast won a fitting theme for praise, to prompt sweet melody. For, among older examples of valour is king Pélus, who rejoiced in having cloven a matchless spear,¹—who, alone, without a host, overcame Iolcus, and after many a struggle seized as a captive the sea-nymph Thetis.²

¹ Cut by Pélus on Mount Pélion, *Il.* xvi 143.

² Cp. note on *N.* iv 67.

PINDAR

- ἐγκουητί. Λαομέδοντα δ' εὐρυσθενῆς
 Τελαμῶν Ἰόλα παραστάτας ἐὼν ἔπερσεν·
 ἐπ. β'
 καὶ ποτε χαλκότοξον Ἀμαζόνων μετ' ἄλκῃν
 ἔπετό οἱ· οὐδέ νῦν ποτε φόβος ἀνδροδάμας ἔπαν-
 σεν ἀκμᾶν φρενῶν.
 40 συγγενεῖ δέ τις εὐδοξία μέγα βρίθει· 70
 ὃς δὲ διδάκτ' ἔχει, ψεφηνὸς ἀνὴρ ἄλλοτ' ἄλλα
 πνέων οὐ ποτ' ἀτρεκεῖ
 κατέβα ποδί, μυριάν δ' ἀρετᾶν ἀτελεῖ νόφ γεύεται.
 στρ. γ'
 ξανθὸς δ' Ἀχιλεὺς τὰ μὲν μένων Φιλύρας ἐν
 δόμοις
 παῖς ἐὼν ἄθυρε μεγάλα ἔργα, χερσὶ θαμινὰ
 45 βραχυσίδαρὸν ἄκοντα πάλλων, ἴσα τ' ἀνέμοις 80
 μάχα λεόντεσσιν ἀγροτέροις ἔπρασσεν φόνον,
 κάπρους τ' ἔναιρε, σώματα δὲ παρὰ Κρονίδαν
 Κένταυρον ἀσθμαίνοντα κόμιζεν,
 ἐξέτης τὸ πρῶτον, ὅλον δ' ἔπειτ' ἂν χρόνον·
 50 τὸν ἐθάμβεον Ἀρτεμὶς τε καὶ θρασεῖ Ἀθάνα,
 ἀντ. γ'
 κτείνοντ' ἐλάφους ἄνευ κυνῶν δολίῳ θ' ἐρκέων·
 ποσσὶ γὰρ κράτεσκε. λεγόμενον δὲ τοῦτο προ-
 τέρων 90
 ἔπος ἔχω· βαθυμήτα Χείρων τράφε λιθίνῳ
 Ἰάσον' ἐνδον τέγει, καὶ ἔπειτεν Ἀσκληπίον,
 55 τὸν φαρμάκων δίδαξε μαλακόχειρα νόμον·

41 ψεφηνὸς mss, and lemma of scholia in *BV* (BMFBu)·
 ψεφηνὸς (CS).

50 ἐθάμβεον Moschopoulos (MFCBuS) : ἐθάμβεον *BV*; ἐθάμβεον
 Triclinius (B). 53 Χίρων s.

NEMEAN ODES III 36-55

And Laomedon was laid low by Telamon, whose might is famed afar as comrade of Iolaus, whom erst he followed, to fight the mighty Amazons with their brazen bows ; nor did fear, that quelleth men, ever subdue that heroic soul. 'Tis by means of inborn valour that a man hath mighty power, but he who hath learnt all his lore, dwelleth in darkness, breathing changeful purposes, never entering the lists with a firm step, but essaying countless forms of prowess with ineffectual spirit. Whereas Achilles of the golden hair, while lingering in the home of Philyra,¹ and while yet a child, disported himself in mighty deeds, full often brandishing in his hands a javelin with its tiny blade ; and fleet as the wind, he was wont to deal slaughter in fight with savage lions, and he would slay wild boars and carry their panting bodies to the Centaur, son of Cronus, at six years of age at first, but afterwards for all his time : while Artemis and bold Athênê gazed at him with wonder, as he slew stags without help of hounds or of crafty nets, for he excelled in fleetness of foot. Oft told by men of yore is the tale I have to tell :— The sage Cheiron, dwelling under a rocky roof, nurtured the youth of Jason, and after him that of Asclépius, whom he taught the gentle-handed lore of simples. In due time he won in wedlock for

¹ The mother of the Centaur Cheiron.

PINDAR

νυμφευσε δ' αὔτις ἀγλαόκαρπον
 Νηρέος θύγατρα, γόνον τέ οἱ φέρτατον
 ἀτίταλλεν, <έν> ἀρμένοισι πᾶσι θυμὸν αὔξων· 100

ἐπ. γ'
 ὄφρα θαλασσίαις ἀνέμων ῥιπαῖσι πεμφθεὶς
 60 ὑπὸ Τρωϊαν, δορίκτυπον ἀλαλὰν Λυκίων τε προσ-
 μένοι καὶ Φρυγῶν
 Δαρδάνων τε, καὶ ἐγχεσφόροις ἐπιμίξαις
 Αἰθιόπεσσι χεῖρας, ἐν φρασὶ πάξαιθ', ὅπως σφίσι
 μὴ κοίρανος ὀπίσω
 πάλιν οἴκαδ' ἀνεψιὸς ζαμενῆς Ἑλένοιο Μέμνων
 μόλοι. 110

στρ. δ'
 τηλαυγὲς ἄραρε φέγγος Αἰακιδᾶν αὐτόθεν·
 65 Ζεῦ, τεὸν γὰρ αἷμα, σέο δ' ἀγών, τὸν ὕμνος
 ἔβαλεν
 ὅπῃ νέων ἐπιχώριον χάρμα κελαδέων.
 βοᾷ δὲ νικαφόρῳ σὺν Ἀριστοκλείδᾳ πρέπει,
 ὃς τάνδε νᾶσον εὐκλείῃ προσέθηκε λόγῳ 120
 καὶ σεμνὸν ἀγλααῖσι μερίμναις

70 Πυθίου Θεάριον. ἐν δὲ πείρᾳ τέλος
 διαφαίνεται, ὧν τις ἐξοχώτερος γέννηται,
 ἀντ. δ'

ἐν παισὶ νέοισι παῖς, ἐν ἀνδράσιν ἀνὴρ, τρίτον
 ἐν παλαιτέροισι, μέρος ἕκαστον οἶον ἔχομεν
 βρότεον ἔθνος. ἐλᾷ δὲ καὶ τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς 130

56 ἀγλαόκολπον Vatican recension (CS): ἀγλαόκαρπον Am-
 brosian recension (B²M); v.l. ἀγλαόκρανον (B¹FBu).

58 <έν> Erasmus Schmid (edd.). πᾶσι Mingarelli (s),
 cp. Theognis 275, 695; Hesiod, Scutum Herculis 84, Theo-
 goνία, 639: πάντα mss (BMFCBu).

73 ἐν παλαιτέροισι, μέρος (CBuS): ἐν παλ. μέρος Erasmus
 Schmid, Hermann (BMF).

NEMEAN ODES III 56-74

Pêleus the bright-bosomed daughter of Nêreus, and fondly fostered for her their matchless offspring,¹ bracing his spirit with all things fitting, that so, when sped on his way to the walls of Troy by the blasts that breathe athwart the sea, he might withstand the clashing onset and the war-shout of the Lycians, and the Phrygians and Dardanians, and, after closing in conflict with the Ethiopians that wield the spear, might set it in his soul that their Prince should not return to his home, even Memnon the inspired kinsman of Helenus. Hence it was that the far-shining splendour of the Aeacidae hath been made immortal; for they are thy blood, O Zeus, and thine is the contest on which my song hath lighted, a song that chanteth with the voice of youths the glory of the land.

That burst of song doth well beseem the triumph of Aristocleides, who linked this isle with glorious praise, and the holy Theoric temple² of the Pythian god with bright ambitions. For it is trial that maketh manifest the prime of those virtues, in which any one shall have proved himself preeminent, whether as a boy among boys, a man among men, or, thirdly, as an elder among elders, according to the several portions of life which we, the race of men, possess.³ But mortal life will bring as many as four

¹ Achilles.

² The Hall of the Guild of the Theori, or sacred envoys sent from time to time from Aegina to the festivals at Delphi.

³ "Each division [of the games] answering to a division of man's life" is the suggestion made by Dr. Rouse, in *Proc. Camb. Philol. Soc.* 30 April, 1891.

PINDAR

75 <ό> θνατὸς αἰών, φρονεῖν δ' ἐνέπει τὸ παρκεί-
μενον.

τῶν οὐκ ἄπεστι. χαῖρε, φίλος. ἐγὼ τόδε τοι
πέμπω μεμιγμένον μέλι λευκῷ
σὺν γάλακτι, κιρναμένα δ' ἔερσ' ἀμφέπει,
πόμ' αἰοίδιμον Αἰολῆσιν ἐν πνοαῖσιν αὐλῶν,

ἐπ. δ'

80 ὁψέ περ. ἔστι δ' αἰετὸς ὠκύς ἐν ποτανοῖς, 140
ὃς ἔλαβεν αἰψα, τηλόθε μεταμαιόμενος, δαφοινὸν
ἄγραν ποσίν·

κραγέται δὲ κολοιοὶ ταπεινὰ νέμονται.

τίν γε μέν, εὐθρόνου Κλεοῦς ἐθελοίσας, ἀεθλο-
φόρου λήματος ἔνεκεν

Νεμέας Ἐπιδανρόθεν τ' ἄπο καὶ Μεγάρων δέ-
δορκεν φάος.

75 <δ> Triclinius (edl.) θνατὸς B, Aristarchus (MFBuS):
μακρὸς DV (BC).

76 ἄπεστι mss (BMFBu) · ἄπεσσι Bergk (CS).

NEMEAN ODES III 75-84

virtues, and it prompteth us to be prudent as regards the present; and of these virtues thou hast a goodly share.

Farewell, my friend! Lo! I am sending thee this honey-sweet strain, mingled with white milk and the foam of its mingling mantleth around it,—a draught of minstrelsy accompanied by the breathing of Aeolian flutes, late though it be. Swift among birds is the eagle, who, swooping down from afar, suddenly seizeth with his talons his blood-stained quarry; meanwhile the chattering daws have a low range of flight.¹ Verily on thyself, by grace of Clio on her beauteous throne, and in virtue of thy athlete-spirit, from Nemea and Epidaurus and Megara light hath looked forth.

¹ Cp O. II 96 f.

NEMEAN IV

FOR TÎMASARCHUS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE fourth Nemean celebrates the victory of Tîmasarchus of Aegina in the boys' wrestling-match. The victor's father, now no longer living, was a skilful musician (13 f); his maternal grandfather was a poet (89); and his maternal uncle, Callicles, had been a victor in the Isthmian games (80, 88). The victor himself had been trained by Melêsius of Athens (also mentioned in *O.* 8 and *N.* 6), and had already been successful at Athens and Thebes. Pindar describes the victor's Athenian successes as won λιπαρῶν . . . ἀπ' Ἀθανᾶν, an epithet connecting this Ode with the dithyramb of March 474, in which Athens is invoked as ὦ τὰ λιπαρὰ ἰ . . . Ἀθῆναι (Frag. 76). The present poem is assigned to 473.

Feasting and song are the best remedies for toil (1-8). Such is the prelude of an Ode in honour of the Nemean Zeus, and the merits of the victor, and of his native island, Aegina (9-13). Had his father been living, he would have celebrated with music his son's victories at Nemea, and at Athens and Thebes (13-24).

INTRODUCTION

Exploits of the Aeginetan hero, Telamon, as comrade of the Theban hero, Heracles (25-30). Exploits great as these involve suffering (30-32). The poet pauses and bids the victor strive boldly against calumny (33-43).

Praise of the race of Aeacus (44-68). The poet pauses again (69-72).

Praise of the victor and his family, and of his trainer, Melésias (73-96).

IV.—ΤΙΜΑΣΑΡΧΩ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤῃ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤῃ

στρ. α'

Ἄριστος εὐφροσύνα πόνων κεκριμένων
 ἰατρός· αἱ δὲ σοφαὶ
 Μοισᾶν θύγατρες ἀοιδαὶ θέλξαν νιν ἀπτόμεναι.
 οὐδὲ θερμὸν ὕδωρ τόσον γε μαλθακὰ τέγγει
 5 γυνῖα, τόσσον εὐλογία φόρμιγγι συνάρορος.
 ῥῆμα δ' ἐργμάτων χρονιώτερον βιοτεύει,
 ὃ τι κε σὺν Χαρίτων τύχα
 γλῶσσα φρενὸς ἐξέλοι βαθείας.

10

στρ. β'

τό μοι θέμεν Κρονίδα τε Διὶ καὶ Νεμέῃ
 10 Τιμασάρχου τε πάλα
 ὕμνου προκώμιον εἴη· δέξαιτο δ' Αἰακιδᾶν
 ἡϋπυργον ἔδος, δίκῃ ξεναρκέι κοινὸν
 φέγγος. εἰ δ' ἔτι ζαμενεῖ Τιμόκριτος ἀλίφ
 σὸς πατὴρ ἐθάλπετο, ποικίλον κιθαρίζων
 15 θαμά κε, τῷδε μέλει κλιθείς,
 υἱὸν κελάδησε καλλίνικον

20

στρ. γ'

Κλεωναίου τ' ἀπ' ἀγῶνος ὄρμον στεφάνων
 πέμψαντα καὶ λιπαρᾶν
 εὐωνύμων ἀπ' Ἀθανᾶν, Θήβαις τ' ἐν ἑπτα-
 πύλοις,

30

6, 84 ἐργμάτων BV (BMFBu): ἐργ (CS).

16 υἱὸν Bergk ²(BuS); γόνον F: ὕμνον mss and scholia (BMC).

IV.—FOR TIMASARCHUS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE BOYS' WRESTLING-MATCH, 473 (?) B.C.

WHEN toilsome contests have been decided, the best of healers is good cheer; and songs, that are the sage daughters of the Muses, are wont to soothe the victor¹ by their touch. Nor doth warm water soothe the limbs in such welcome wise as praise that is linked with the lyre. Longer than deeds liveth the word, whatsoever it be that the tongue, by the favour of the Graces, draweth forth from the depth of the mind.

Such a word may it be mine to set forth, in honour of Zeus, the son of Cronus, in honour also of Nemea and the wrestling-match of Timasarchus, as a triumphant prelude to my song. And may it be welcomed by the seat of the Aeacidae with its goodly towers, that beacon-light which shineth for all, that bulwark of justice to the stranger. But if thy father, Timocritus, had been basking to-day in the light of the sun, full oft would he have touched the cithern's varied strings, and, bending the while over this strain, would have celebrated his triumphant son, in that he had brought home a wreath of crowns from the games of Cleônae,² and from the gleaming city of far-famed Athens, and also because, at

¹ Bury prefers: "can charm her forth" (making *νιν* refer to *εἰρησύναν*). Headlam, *Class. Rev.* xix 148, makes *νιν* refer to *πόνοισ*.

² See note on *N.* x 42.

PINDAR

20 οὔνεκ' Ἀμφιτρύωνος ἀγλαὸν παρὰ τύμβον
Καδμεῖοί νιν οὐκ ἀέκοντες ἀνθεσι μίγνυνον,
Αἰγίνας ἕκατι. φίλοισι γὰρ φίλος ἐλθὼν
ξένιον ἄστνυ κατέδραμεν
Ἡρακλῆος ὀλβίαν πρὸς αὐλάν.

στρ. δ'

25 σὺν ᾧ ποτε Τρώϊαν κραταιὸς Τελαμὼν 40
πόρθησε καὶ Μέρωπας
καὶ τὸν μέγαν πολεμιστὰν ἔκπαγλον Ἀλκονοῆ,
οὐ τετραορίας γε πρὶν δυνάδεκα πέτρῳ
ἥρωάς τ' ἐπεμβεβαῶτας ἵπποδάμους ἔλεν
30 δις τόσους. ἀπειρομάχας ἑὼν κε φανείη 50
λόγον ὃ μὴ συνιείς· ἐπεὶ
“ ῥέζοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν ἔοικεν.”

στρ. ε'

τὰ μακρὰ δ' ἐξενέπειν ἐρύκει με τεθμὸς
ᾧραί τ' ἐπειγόμεναι·
35 ἴνυγι δ' ἔλκομαι ἦτορ νουμηνία θιγέμεν.
ἔμπα, καίπερ ἔχει βαθεῖα ποντιαὶς ἄλμα
μέσσον, ἀντίτειν' ἐπιβουλία· σφόδρα δόξομεν 60
δαΐων ὑπέρτεροι ἐν φάει καταβαίνειν·
φθονερά δ' ἄλλος ἀνὴρ βλέπων
40 γνῶμαν κενεὰν σκότῳ κυλίνδει

στρ. στ'

χαμαὶ πετοῖσαν· ἐμοὶ δ' ὅποιαν ἀρετὰν
ἔδωκε πότμος ἄναξ,
εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι χρόνος ἔρπων πεπρωμέναν τελέσει. 70
ἐξύφαινε, γλυκεῖα, καὶ τόδ' αὐτίκα, φόρμιγξ,
45 Λυδία σὺν ἀρμονία μέλος πεφιλημένον

23 κατέδραμεν Triclinius (BFC); κατέδρακεν BD and scholium (MBuS).

41 χαμαὶ πετοῖσαν D² (CBuS); χαμαιπετοῖσαν BV (BMF).

NEMEAN ODES IV. 20-45

seven-gated Thebes, beside Amphitryon's glorious tomb, the Cadmeans gladly crowned him with flowers, for the love of Aegina. For, coming as a friend to friends, he found his haven in a hospitable town, at the wealthy hall of Heracles, with whom in olden times the stalwart Telamon destroyed Troy and the Meropes and the great and terrible warrior, Alcyoneus, though not before that giant had, by the hurling of a rock, subdued twelve chariots and twice twelve heroic horsemen, who rode therein. Unversed in battles would he plainly be who knoweth not the proverb that in truth 'tis fitting that whoso doeth aught should suffer also.¹ But from telling all the story, I am stayed by the law of my song and by the onward pressing hours, for I am drawn by a magic spell that resteth on my heart,² prompting me to touch on the new-moon's festival. What though the deep brine of the sea holdeth thee round the waist, yet stand thou thy ground against the dark design. We shall yet be seen to come forth in the light of day far stronger than our foes, while another, with envious glance, broodeth in darkness over some fruitless purpose that falleth to the ground. But, whatsoever excellence Lord Destiny assigned me, well I know that the lapse of time will bring it to its appointed perfection.

Weave out, weave out forthwith, sweet lyre, the web of lovely song with Lydian harmony, in honour

¹ A primitive principle of justice, ascribed to Rhadamanthys in Aristotle's *Ethics*, v 5, 3, τὸ ῥαδμανθυνος δίκαιον· εἴ κε πάθοι τὰ κ' ἔρεξε, δίκη κ' ἰθεὶα γένοιτο. Cp. Aesch. *Choeph.* 314, δρᾶσαντι παθεῖν, τριγέρων μῦθος τὰδε φωνεῖ.

² See note on P. iv 214.

PINDAR

Οἰνῶνα τε καὶ Κύπρῳ, ἔνθα Τεῦκρος ἀπάρχει
ὁ Τελαμωνιάδας· ἀτὰρ
Αἴας Σαλαμῖν' ἔχει πατρώαν·

στρ. ζ'

ἐν δ' Εὐξείνῳ πελάγει φαεινὸν Ἀχιλεὺς 80

50 νᾶσον· Θέτις δὲ κρατεῖ

Φθία· Νεοπτόλεμος δ' Ἀπείρῳ διαπρυσία,
βουβόται τόθι πρῶνες ἔξοχοι κατάκεινται
Δωδῶναθεν ἀρχόμενοι πρὸς Ἴόνιον πόρον.

Παλίου δὲ παρ ποδὶ λατρείαν Ἰαωλκὸν

55 πολεμία χερὶ προσταπῶν 90

Πηλεὺς παρέδωκεν Αἰμόνεσσιν.

στρ. η'

δάμαρτος Ἴππολύτας Ἀκαστος δολίαις

τέχναισι χρησάμενος

τᾷ Δαιδάλῳ τε μαχαίρα φύτενέ οἱ θάνατον

60 ἐκ λόχου, Πελίῳ παῖς· ἄλλακε δὲ Χείρων, 100

καὶ τὸ μῶρσιμον Διόθεν πεπρωμένον ἔκφερον·

πῦρ δὲ παγκρατὲς θρασυμαχάνων τε λεόντων

ὄνυχας ὀξυτάτους ἀκμὰν

τε δεινοτάτων σχάσαις ὀδόντων

στρ. θ'

65 ἔγαμεν ὑψιθρόνων μίαν Νηρείδων,

54 λατρείαν mss (BMFC) : λατρίαν Erasmus Schmid, Heyne (BuS).

Ἰαωλκὸν Vatican recension (BMFBu) : Ἰαολκὸν Γ' (CS).

55 προσταπῶν mss (BMFCBu) : προτραπῶν Heyne, Bergk (s).

56 Αἰμόνεσσιν. S : Αἰμόνεσσι, B ; —ιν, MFCBu

57 Ἀκαστος S : Ἀκάστου mss (BMFCBu).

58 χρησάμενος S : χρησάμενος. BMFCBu

59 Δαιδάλῳ τε S : Δαιδάλου δὲ mss (CBu) ; δαιδάλῳ δὲ Didymus Hermann (BMF).

64 τε mss (BMFCBu)· καὶ Ahlwardt (s) ; τ' ἢ Bergk¹ ; τ' ἀλγεινοτάτων Boehmer.

of Oenônê¹ and of Cyprus, where Teucer, son of Telamon, reigneth afar, while Aias still holdeth the Salamis of his fathers, and Achilles dwelleth in that gleaming isle in the Euxine sea,² and Thetis ruleth in Phthia, and Neoptolemus over the broad spaces of Epîrus, where oxen feed on jutting forelands that slope gently down from Dodona to the Ionian sea. But, beside the foot of Pêlion, having turned Ioleus to subjection with hostile hand, Pêleus gave it over to the Haemonians. Acastus, the son of Pelias, with the aid of the treacherous wiles of Hippolytê, and with the sword of Daedalus, was craftily plotting the death of Pêleus, but Cheiron rescued him and carried out the destiny which had been fated by Zeus.³ So Pêleus, having escaped the violence of fire, and the keen claws of bold lions, and the edge of their terrible teeth, wedded one of the enthroned Nereids,⁴ and beheld the circle of fair seats, whereon

¹ Aegina

² Leucê, or White Island, at the mouth of the Ister.

³ During the funeral games held by Acastus at Ioleus in memory of his father Pelias, Hippolytê, the wife of Acastus, fell in love with Pêleus. When Pêleus refused to listen to her, she accused him to her husband. Soon afterwards, while Acastus and Pêleus were hunting on mount Pêlion, Acastus plotted the death of Pêleus by stealing the sword forged for him by Daedalus, and suborning the Centaurs to lie in wait for the hero, while he was searching for his sword. Pêleus, however, was protected by Cheiron, and, on his return to Ioleus, slew Acastus and Hippolytê.

⁴ "Thetis changed herself into various forms to escape from the embraces of Pêleus, but the counsels of Cheiron enabled the hero to overcome the fire, the lion, the dragon and other shapes which she assumed" (Bury). This subject was represented, by primitive art, on the Chest of Cypselus (Pausanias, v 18, 5), also on a vase in the Berlin Museum (reproduced in Miss Harrison's *Greek Vase Paintings*, No. xxiii).

PINDAR

εἶδεν δ' εὐκυκλον ἔδραν,
 τὰς οὐρανοῦ βασιλῆες πόντου τ' ἐφεζόμενοι
 δῶρα καὶ κράτος ἐξέφαναν ἐγγενὲς αὐτῷ. 110
 Γαδεῖρων τὸ πρὸς ζόφον οὐ περατόν· ἀπότερπε
 70 αὐτὶς Εὐρώπαν ποτὶ χέρσον ἔντεα ναός·
 ἄπορα γὰρ λόγον Αἰακοῦ
 παίδων τὸν ἅπαντά μοι διελθεῖν.

στρ. ι'

Θεανδρίδαισι δ' ἀεξιγυίων ἀέθλων
 κάρυξ ἑτοῖμος ἔβαν 120
 75 Οὐλυμπία τε καὶ Ἴσθμοῖ Νεμέα τε συνθέμενος,
 ἔνθα πείραν ἔχοντες οἴκαδε κλυτοκάρπων
 οὐ νέοντ' ἄνευ στεφάνων, πάτραι ἴν' ἀκούομεν,
 Τιμάσαρχε, τεὰν ἐπινικίοισιν αἰοιδαῖς
 πρόπολον ἔμμεναι. εἰ δέ τοι
 80 μάτρῳ μ' ἔτι Καλλικλεῖ κελεύεις 130

στρ. ια'

στάλαν θέμεν Παρίου λίθου λευκοτέραν·
 ὁ χρυσὸς ἐψόμενος
 αὐγὰς ἔδειξεν ἀπάσας, ὕμνος δὲ τῶν ἀγαθῶν
 ἐργμάτων βασιλεῦσιν ἰσοδαίμονα τεύχει
 85 φῶτα· κείνος ἀμφ' Ἀχέροντι ναιετάων ἐμὰν
 γλῶσσαν εὐρέτω κελαδῆτιν, Ὀρσοτριάνα 140
 ἴν' ἐν ἀγῶνι βαρυκτύπου
 θάλησε Κορινθίοις σελίνοις·

στρ. ιβ'

τὸν Εὐφάνης ἐθέλων γεραίος προπάτωρ
 90 σὸς αἰσέν ποτε, παῖ.

68 ἐγγενὲς scholia, Ritterhausen (CBus): ἐς γένος Ursinus (BMF); ἐς γενεὰς mss.

90 σὸς αἰσέν ποτε Hermann (BS), — τότε (C): ὁ σὸς αἰσεται mss; αἰσεται, παῖ, ὁ σὸς M; ὁ σὸς <διδάσκειτο> παῖν; αἰσεται φθιμένοις? Bury.

NEMEAN ODES IV 66-90

the lords of heaven and sea were seated, when they declared gifts of sovereignty for himself and his children after him. Beyond Gadeira toward the gloom we must not pass; turn back the sails of thy ship once more to the mainland of Europe, for it were impossible for me to tell in all its fulness the story of the sons of Aeacus.

'Tis in honour of the Theandridae that I have come, in obedience to my plighted word, as a ready herald of their stalwart contests at Olympia, and at the Isthmus and at Nemea, where, whenever they make trial of their skill, it is not without the fruit of glorious garlands that they return to that home, where we hear, Tinasarchus, that thy clan is a minister unto songs of victory. But if, in sooth, thou wouldest have me also build, in honour of Callicles, thine eme,¹ a monument whiter than the Parian stone,—for even as gold, when refined, is made to show all radiance, so doth song in honour of brave deeds make a man the peer of kings—may he, who now dwelleth beside the stream of Acheron, find an ear for my voice that ringeth loudly here on earth, where, in the contest of the loudly roaring wielder of the trident, he burst into bloom with the Corinthian (*i.e.* Isthmian) crown of wild celery. He, in his day, was gladly sung by Euphanes, the aged grandsire of thee, victorious boy! Each victor hath

¹ Used for "uncle" by Chaucer and Spenser (*Faery Queen*, ii 10, 47), and long retained in this sense in Staffordshire. It corresponds to the German *Oheim*.

PINDAR

ἄλλοισι δ' ἄλικες ἄλλοι· τὰ δ' αὐτὸς ἄν τις ἴδῃ,
 ἔλπεταί τις ἕκαστος ἐξοχώτατα φάσθαι. 150
 οἶον αἰνέων κε Μελησίαν ἔριδα στρέφοι,
 ῥήματα πλέκων, ἀπάλαιστος ἐν λόγῳ ἔλκειν,
 95 μαλακὰ μὲν φρονέων ἐσλοῖς,
 τραχὺς δὲ παλιγκότοις ἔφεδρος.

91 ἄν τις ἴδῃ, supported by schol. ἄπερ αὐτὸς εἶδε, and
 ἄπερ ἄν τις τύχῃ θεώμενος, (BMC): ἄν τις τύχῃ mss; <ᾧ κε>
 τύχῃ F; ἄν τις ἴσῃ Bury; ἀντιτύχῃ Mingarelli (s).

NEMEAN ODES IV 91-96

his poet in his day, but every bard aspireth to sing best of all, whatever his own eyes have seen. Thus, were he to sound the praises of Melêsius, he would grapple indeed in the strife, bending the words beneath his grasp, not budging an inch as he wrestleth in speech,—a gentle antagonist towards a noble adversary, but stern indeed when he waiteth to fight a froward foe.¹

¹ The language, in which Euphanes is described as praising the trainer, is borrowed from the wrestling-school.

NEMEAN V

FOR PYTHEAS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

PYTHEAS, the son of Lampon, of Aegina, was victor in the boys' pancratium at the Nemean games.

He was trained by Menander, and the poet adds that a trainer of athletes was bound to come from Athens (48 f). This complimentary reference to Athens makes it probable that the Ode was composed before open hostilities had broken out between Aegina and Athens in 488. The victory of Pytheas has accordingly been assigned to the Nemean games of July 489 (so Gaspar, and Schroder), or of 485 or 483 (Wilamowitz). The same victory was celebrated in the 13th Ode of Bacchylides. Phylacidas, the younger brother of Lampon, afterwards obtained two victories in the pancratium, probably in April 484 and 480. The former is commemorated in the sixth Isthmian, and the latter in the fifth.

The poet bids his song set sail in every craft from Aegina, to spread the news of the victory of Pytheas (1-6), which had done honour to the Aeacidæ and to Aegina (7 f), the island for whose future glory the sons of Aeacus (Telamon and Pêleus, and their

INTRODUCTION

half-brother Phôcus) prayed not in vain to Zeus (9-13). Telamon and Pêleus left Aegina for a reason which the poet declines to tell; silence is often the best policy (14-18).

Praises of the Aeacidae (19-21), for whom the Muses sang at the marriage of Pêleus and Thetis (19-37).

The Isthmian victory of Euthymenês (37-42), the maternal uncle of Pytheas, who has followed in his steps (43). Praise of the trainer, Melêsius of Athens (48 f). Prizes for boxing and for the pancratium, won at Epidaurus by the victor's maternal grandfather, Themistius (50-54).

V.—ΠΤΘΕΑ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΑΓΕΝΕΙΩ ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΑΣΤΗ

στρ. α'

Οὐκ ἀνδριαντοποιός εἰμ', ὥστ' ἐλινύσοντα ἐργάζε-
σθαι ἀγάλματ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς βαθμίδος
έσταότ'. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πάσας ὀλκάδος ἔν τ' ἀκάτῳ,
γλυκεῖ' ἀοιδά,
στεῖχ' ἀπ' Αἰγίνας, διαγγέλλοισ', ὅτι
Λάμπωνος υἱὸς Πυθέας εὐρυσθενῆς
5 νίκη Νεμείοις παγκρατίου στέφανον,
οὐπω γένυσι φαίνων τέρειναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθας
ὀπώραν, 10

ἀντ. α'

ἐκ δὲ Κρόνου καὶ Ζηνὸς ἥρωας αἰχματὰς φυτευ-
θέντας καὶ ἀπὸ χρυσεῶν Νηρηίδων
Αἰακίδας ἐγέραιρεν ματρόπολιν τε, φίλαν ξένων
ἄρουραν·

τάν ποτ' εὐανδρόν τε καὶ ναυσικλυτὰν
10 θέσσαντο παρ βωμόν πατέρος Ἑλλανίου
στάντες, πίτναν τ' εἰς αἰθέρα χεῖρας ἀμᾶ 20
'Ενδαΐδος ἀρίγνωτες υἱοὶ καὶ βία Φώκου κρέοντος,
ἐπ. α'

ὁ τὰς θεοῦ, ὃν Ψαμάθεια τίκτ' ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι πόντου.
αἰδέομαι μέγα εἰπεῖν ἐν δίκᾳ τε μὴ κεκινδυνευ-
μένον,

1 ἐλινύσοντα mss (MFCB^{us}): ἐλινύσοντά μ' Brubach 1542 (B).

8 ἐγέραιρεν mss and scholia (MFS): ἐγέραρεν Calliergus (ECB^u).

V.—FOR PYTHEAS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE BOYS' PANCRATIUM, 485 (?) B.C

No sculptor am I, that I should carve statues doomed to linger only on the pedestal where they stand. No! I would bid my sweet song speed from Aegina, in every argosy, and in every skiff, spreading abroad the tidings that the stalwart Pytheas, son of Lampon, hath won the crown for the pancratium at the Nemean games, or ever he showed on his cheeks the hue of summer, the soft harbinger of youthful bloom. And he hath brought honour to the Acacidæ, those heroic spearmen descended from Cronus and Zeus, and from the golden Nereids; honour also to the mother city, the friendly home of strangers, which the famous sons of Endais,¹ and the mighty prince Phœcus,² son of the goddess Psamatheia, whom she bare by the beach of the sea, prayed might some day be rich in heroes and famed for ships, as they stood beside the altar of Father Zeus Hellênus,³ and together stretched their hands toward the sky. Reverence restraineth me from telling of a mighty deed, a

¹ Daughter of Cheiron, wife of Acæus, and mother of Telamon and Pélæus.

² The son of Acæus, by the Nereid Psamatheia, who was murdered by his half-brothers, Telamon and Pélæus.

³ The ancestral divinity of the Myrmidons, who, on migrating to Aegina, built a temple in his honour on the highest point of the island.

PINDAR

15 πῶς δὴ λίπον εὐκλέα νῆσον, καὶ τίς ἄνδρας
 ἀλκίμους
 δαίμων ἀπ' Οἰνῶνας ἔλασεν. στάσομαι· οὐ τοι
 ἅπαντα κερδίων 30
 φαίνοισα πρόσωπον ἀλάθει' ἀτρεκῆς·
 καὶ τὸ σιγᾶν πολλάκις ἐστὶ σοφώτατον ἀνθρώπῳ
 νοῆσαι.

στρ. β'
 εἰ δ' ὄλβον ἢ χειρῶν βίαν ἢ σιδαρίταν ἐπαινεῖσαι
 πόλεμον δεδόκηται, μακρά μοι
 20 αὐτόθεν ἄλμαθ' ὑποσκάπτει τις· ἔχω γονάτων
 ἐλαφρὸν ὄρμάν·
 καὶ πέραν πόντοιο πάλλοντ' αἰετοί. 40
 πρόφρων δὲ καὶ κείνοις ἄειδ' ἐν Παλίῳ
 Μοισᾶν ὁ κάλλιστος χορός, ἐν δὲ μέσαις
 φόρμιγγ' Ἀπόλλων ἐπτάγλωσσον χρυσέῳ πλύ-
 κτρῳ διώκων

ἀντ. β'
 25 ἀγείτο παντοίων νόμων· αἱ δὲ πρῶτιστον μὲν
 ὕμνησαν Διὸς ἀρχόμεναι σεμνὰν Θέτιν
 Πηλέα θ', ὥς τέ νιν ἀβρὰ Κρηθεῖς Ἴππολύτα
 δόλῳ πεδᾶσαι
 ἤθελε ξυνᾶνα Μαγνήτων σκοπὸν 50
 πείσαισ' ἀκοίταν ποικίλοις βουλευμασιν,
 ψεύσταν δὲ ποιητὸν συνέπαξε λόγον,
 30 ὥς ἄρα νυμφείας ἐπεῖρα κείνος ἐν λέκτροις
 Ἀκάστου

ἐπ. β'
 εὐνᾶς. τὸ δ' ἐναντίον ἔσκεν· πολλὰ γάρ νιν παντὶ
 θυμῷ

19 μακρά μοι mss (MFCB^uS) : μακρὰ δὴ Thiersch, B².

deed hazarded in no righteous wise,¹—how at last they left the famous island, and what was the doom that drave the bold heroes from Oenônê. I will halt: it is not every truth that is the better for showing its face undisguised; and full oft is silence the wisest thing for a man to heed. But, if any one be resolved on praising riches, or might of hands, or mail-clad war, I would that some one might delve me the ground for long leaps from this point.² I have a light some spring in my knees; the eagle swoopeth e'en beyond the sea.

Yea, for the sons of Aeacus themselves, the glad-some song was sung on Pélion by the fairest choir of the Muses, while, in their midst, Apollo, sweeping with golden quill the seven-fold notes of the lyre, led the varied strains. And the Muses, after a prelude to Zeus, first of all sang of holy Thetis and of Péleus, telling how Hippolytê, the dainty daughter of Crêtheus, would fain have caught Péleus by guile, having by crafty counsels persuaded her husband, the lord of the Magnêtes, to be partner in her plot. And so she forged a lying tale of her own invention, pretending he had attempted her honour in the bed of Acastus, when the very contrary was the truth indeed; for many a time had she with all her heart

¹ The murder of their half-brother.

² "The Greeks jumped into a pit (σκάμμα), the ground of which had been carefully dug up and levelled" . . . The ground was thus made soft, "so as to take the impress of the jumper's feet" (E. Norman Gardiner, *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, p. 297, and *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xiv (1904) 70 f.).

PINDAR

παρφαμένα λιτάνευεν· τοῦ δὲ ὄργανον κνίζον
αἰπεινοὶ λόγοι·

εὐθύς δ' ἀπανάνατο νύμφαν, ξεινίου πατρὸς
χόλον 60

δείσαις· ὁ δ' ἐφράσθη κατένευσέν τέ οἱ ὀρσινεφῆς
ἐξ οὐρανοῦ

35 Ζεὺς ἀθανάτων βασιλεύς, ὥστ' ἐν τάχει
ποντίαν χρυσαλακάτων τινὰ Νηρείδων πράξειν
ἄκοιτιν,

στρ. γ'

γαμβρὸν Ποσειδάωνα πείσαις, ὃς Αἰγᾶθεν ποτὶ
κλειτὰν θαμὰ νίσσεται Ἴσθμόν Δωρίαν·

ἔνθα μιν εὐφρονες ἱλαὶ σὺν καλάμοιο βοᾷ θεὸν
δέκονται, 70

καὶ σθένει γυίων ἐρίζοντι θρασεῖ.

40 πότμος δὲ κρίνει συγγενῆς ἔργων περὶ
πάντων. τὸ δ' Αἰγίναθε δῖς, Εὐθύμενες,
Νίκας ἐν ἀγκώνεσσι πίτνων ποικίλων ἔψαυσας
ὕμνων.

ἀντ. γ'

ἤτοι μεταίξαντα καὶ νῦν τεὸς μάτρως ἀγαίλλει
κείνου ὁμόσπορον ἔθνος, Πυθέα. 80

ἀ Νεμέα μὲν ἄραρεν μείς τ' ἐπιχώριος, ὃν φίλας
Ἀπόλλων·

45 ἄλικας δ' ἐλθόντας οἴκοι τ' ἐκράτεις
Νίσουν τ' ἐν εὐαγκεῖ λόφῳ. χαίρω δ', ὅτι
ἐσλοῖσι μάρναται πέρι πάσα πόλις.

32 τοῦ δὲ BD (MBus): τοῦ μὲν (B); τοῖο δ' Hermann; τοῦ
δ' ἄρ' Rauchenstein (FC).

41 Αἰγίναθε δῖς Ed. Schwartz, Wilamowitz (s³): Αἰγίνα θεᾶς
mss; Αἰγίνα θεοῦ Erasmus Schmid (BMF); Αἰγίναθεν ἄπ' (U);
Αἰγᾶθεν ποτὶ Bury.

43-5 Πυθέα. — τ' ἐκράτεις Kayser (s): Πυθέας. — τε κρατεῖ or

besought him with beguiling words.¹ But her bold language stung him to wrath, and at once he spurned her embraces in reverent awe of the anger of Father Zeus, who defendeth the rights of hospitality; and Zeus, the king of the immortals, who marshalleth the clouds of heaven, marked the deed, and decreed that ere long he should win for his wife a sea-nymph from among the Nereids with their golden distaffs, after gaining the consent of their kinsman, Poseidon, who oft cometh from Aegina to the famous Dorian Isthmus, where the joyous bands welcome the god with the music of the flute, and wrestle with all the hardy prowess of their limbs.

It is the natal star that ruleth over every deed; and thou, Euthymenes from Aegina, twice falling in the lap of victory, didst win thee a varied strain of song. Verily even now, O Pythcas, thine eme doth glorify that hero's kindred clan, by following in his steps. Nemea is linked with thee,² and Aegina's festal month beloved of Apollo, and thou wast victorious over thy comrades who entered the lists, both at home and in the fair dells of the hill of Nîsus.³ I rejoice that all the State striveth for glory.

¹ Cp. N. iv 57-65.

² ἄραρεν, perfect of ἀραρίσκω, "ever clave to him" (Tyrrell in *Proc. Camb. Philol. Soc.* 25 Feb. 1886). ³ Megara

κράτει mss; μετ' αἰξαντα — Πυθέας — ἐκράτει M. Πυθέα, - τ' ἐκράτει B; μάτρω σ' — ἔρνος, Πυθέα — ἐκράτει F; μάτρως σ' — καὶ σου ὁμόσπορον ἔθνος, Πυθέα. — ἐκράτεις U; Ἰσθμοῦ τ' αἰζας ἄντα. καὶ νῦν τεὸς μάτρως ἀγάλλει — Πυθέα - ἐκράτει Bury; μεταίξας τε (= σε, Euthymenes) — Πυθέας. — ἐκράτει Wilamowitz.

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ἴσθι, γλυκεῖάν τοι Μενάνδρου σὺν τύχᾳ μόχθων
ἀμοιβὰν

ἐπ. γ'
ἐπαύρεο· χρὴ δ' ἀπ' Ἀθανᾶν τέκτον' ἀθληταῖσιν
ἔμμεν. 90

50 εἰ δὲ Θεμίστιον ἵκεις, ὥστ' ἀείδειν, μηκέτι ῥίγει·
δίδοι

φωνάν, ἀνὰ δ' ἰστία τείνον πρὸς ζυγὸν καρχασίου,
πύκταν τέ νιν καὶ παγκρατίῳ φθέγγξαι ἐλεῖν
Ἐπιδαύρῳ διπλόαν

νικῶντ' ἀρετάν, προθύροισιν δ' Αἰακοῦ
ἀνθέων ποιᾶντα φέρε στεφανώματα σὺν ξανθαῖς
Χάρισσιν.

52 παγκρατίῳ B (MCB^{as}) : παγκρατίου D, Triclinius (BF).

54 ἀνθέων Hermann (edl.) : ἄνθεα mss. ποιᾶντα B.
φέρει Wilamowitz (S¹) : φέρειν mss (BMF^{CB})

NEMEAN ODES V 48-54

Bear in mind that, by the good fortune of Menander, thou didst win a sweet requital for thy toils. Meet it is that a fashioner of athletes should come from Athens ; but, if thou art come to sing the praises of Themistius, away with cold reserve. Lift up thy voice, and hoist the sails to the top-most yard ; proclaim him as a boxer, and tell that he hath won a double victory in the pancratium by his conquest in Epidaurus ; and bring to the portals of Aeacus grassy garlands of flowers in the company of the fair-haired Graces.

NEMEAN VI

FOR ALCIMIDAS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE sixth Nemean celebrates the victory of Alcimidas of Aegina in the boys' wrestling-match. The victor belongs to the clan of the Bassidae, which traces its descent from the Heracleidae. In athletic contests the victor's family had been successful in alternate generations. His father Theon, had won no athletic distinctions, while his grandfather, Praxidamas (17 f), besides winning several prizes in the Nemean and Isthmian games, was the first Aeginetan to have been victorious at Olympia (in 544 B.C., his statue in cypress-wood having been, according to Pausanias, vi 18, 5, the oldest Olympian statue of any victorious athlete). Again, his great-grandfather, Sôcleidês, had been undistinguished (24), but the three younger brothers of Sôcleidês had, by their successes, brought fame to their father, Hâgêsîmachus (25 f). Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian victories had been won by earlier members of the clan (39 ff, 44 ff); at Olympia, Alcimidas, and another member of the family, had been disappointed, owing to the accident of the lot (67-73). The trainer, Melêsias of Athens, was the

INTRODUCTION

same as in *N.* 4 (473) and *O.* 8 (460). An intervening date (463) is accordingly assigned by Schroder, while Gaspar places it as late as 447, after the Boeotian victory over the Athenians at Coronea. It contains one or two passages recalling Odes that are distinctly late:—that on the fields which lie fallow in alternate years (8-11, cp. *N.* xi 37-43), and that on the feebleness and transitoriness of man contrasted with the power and the eternity of God (1-4, cp. *P.* viii 95-97, and *N.* xi 15 f).

Men and gods have a common origin, but diverse powers; yet men are partly like to the gods, although they cannot foresee the future (1-7). This is exemplified by the victor's family, who have been successful in alternate generations (8-11). Prizes won by the victor and his ancestors, who have been eminent in boxing (11-27). The poet's praise shall hit the mark, and the Muse shall glorify the victor (27-30). Men of past ages have won fame in song and story, and of such fame this clan has had no lack (30-46).

Praise of the Acacidæ, and of Achilles in particular (47-56).

The present, however, has its peculiar interest (57-59), and the poet gladly bears the double burden of praising the clan and the victor for having won the twenty-fifth victory for the clan (59-63). At Olympia, the lot deprived them of two victories (63-65). Praise of the trainer, Melœsias (66-69).

VI.—ΑΛΚΙΜΙΔΗ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΗ

στρ. α'

Ἐν ἀνδρῶν, ἐν θεῶν γένος· ἐκ μιᾶς δὲ πνέομεν
ματρὸς ἀμφοτέροι· διείργει δὲ πᾶσα κεκριμένα
δύναμις, ὥς τὸ μὲν οὐδέν, ὁ δὲ χάλκεος ἀσφαλὲς
αἰὲν ἔδος
μένει οὐρανός. ἀλλὰ τι προσφέρομεν ἔμπαν ἧ
μέγαν

5 νόον ἥτοι φύσιν ἀθανάτοις,
καίπερ ἐφαμερίαν οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲ μετὰ νύκτας
ἄμμε πότμος
οἶαν τιν' ἔγραψε δραμεῖν ποτὶ στάθμαν. 10

ἀντ. α'

τεκμαίρει καὶ νυν Ἀλκιμίδας τὸ συγγενὲς ἰδεῖν
ἄγχι καρποφόροις ἀρούραισιν, αἵτ' ἀμειβόμεναι
10 τόκα μὲν ὧν βίον ἀνδράσιν ἐπηετανὸν πεδίον
ἔδοσαν,
τόκα δ' αὐτ' ἀναπανσάμεναι σθένος ἔμαρψαν.
ἦλθέ τοι 20

Νεμέας ἐξ ἐρατῶν ἀέθλων
παῖς ἐναγώνιος, ὃς ταύταν μεθέπων Διόθεν αἶσαν
νῦν πέφανται
οὐκ ἄμμορος ἀμφὶ πάλα κυναγέτας,

6 νύκτας mss (BMFCBn) : νύκτα Hartung, Wilamowitz (s).

7 οἶαν τιν' Hermann (BMFC) : ἄν τιν' mss, ἔντιν' Thielmius (s) ;
ἀναξ τίν' Bury δραμέμεν s¹.

VI.—FOR ALCIMIDAS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE BOYS' WRESTLING-MATCH, 468 (?) B.C.

ONE is the race of men, one is the race of gods,
and from one mother¹ do we both derive our breath;
yet a power that is wholly sundered parteth us, in
that the one is naught, while for the other the
brazen heaven endureth as an abode unshaken for
evermore. Albeit, we mortals have some likeness,
either in might of mind or at least in our nature, to
the immortals, although we know not by what course,
whether by day, no nor yet in the night watches,
fate hath ordained that we should run.

Even now doth Alcimidas prove to all eyes that the
inborn valour of his race resembleth the corn-bearing
fields, which in changing seasons, at one while, give to
man abundant sustenance from the plains, and, at
another while, gather strength by repose. Lo! from
the lovely games of Nemea hath now returned that
athlete boy, who, following this heaven-sent destiny,
hath now shone forth no luckless hunter in the
wrestling ring, by planting his step in the foot-prints

¹ Gaia, or Earth, who, by her son Uranus, became the
mother of Cronos, father of Zeus, father of Hephaestus, who
made Pandóra, by whose union with Prometheus, son of
Iâpetus, son of Gaia, the human race came into being.

ἐπ. α'

15 ἵχνεσιν ἐν Πραξιδάμαντος ἐὼν πόδα νέμων
πατροπάτορος ὀμαιμίου.
κείνος γὰρ Ὀλυμπιονίκος ἐὼν Αἰακίδαις 30
ἔρνεα πρῶτος <ἐνείκεν> ἀπ' Ἀλφεοῦ,
καὶ πεντάκις Ἴσθμοῖ στεφανωσάμενος,

20 Νεμέα δὲ τρίς,
ἔπαυσε λάθαν
Σωκλείδα, ὃς ὑπέρτατος
Ἀγησιμάχῳ νίεων γένετο.

στρ. β'

ἐπεὶ οἱ τρεῖς ἀεθλοφόροι πρὸς ἄκρον ἀρετᾶς
25 ἦλθον, οἵτε πόνων ἐγεύσαντο. σὺν θεοῦ δὲ τύχᾳ 40
ἕτερον οὐ τινα οἶκον ἀπεφάνατο πυγμαχία
<πλεόνων>

ταμίαν στεφάνων μυχῶ Ἑλλάδος ἀπάσας.
ἔλπομαι

μέγα εἰπὼν σκοποῦ ἅντα τυχεῖν
ὥτ' ἀπὸ τόξου ἰείς· εὐθὺν' ἐπὶ τοῦτον, ἄγε, Μοῖσα,
οὖρον ἐπέων

30 εὐκλέα. παροιχομένων γὰρ ἀνέρων 50

ἀντ. β'

ᾠοῖδαι καὶ λόγοι τὰ καλὰ σφιν ἔργ' ἐκόμισαν,
Βασιίδαυσιν ἅ τ' οὐ σπανίζει· παλαίφατος γενεά,
ἴδια ναυστολέοντες ἐπικώμια, Πιερίδων ὑρόταις

16 ὀμαιμίοις s.

18 <ἐνείκεν> Bergk (cs); <ἐλαίας> B; <ἐπεὶ δρᾶπεν> M;
<ἐπάρκεσ'> F; <ἐτοσσεν> Bury.

20 τρίς mss (BMFCBn): τρεῖς Hermann (MS), sc. νίκας cp. O.
vii 82.

22 Σωκλείδα old mss (BMFC), — δὲ Triclinius (Bu): Σωκλείδα
s¹, Σωίκελῖδα Wackernagel (s⁴).

23 νίεων Triclinius (BMFCBn): νίεων old mss; ὑέων
W. Schulze (s).

NEMEAN ODES VI 15-33

of his own true grandsire, Praxidamas. For he, as an Olympian victor, was the first to bring sprays from the Alpheus to the sons of Aeacus and by winning the garland five times at Isthmus, and thrice at Nemea, put an end to the obscurity of Socleides, who was the eldest born of the sons of Hâgêsîmachus; since, to his joy, the very crown of prowess was attained by those athletes who made trial of the toil; and, by favour of heaven, no other house hath the contest in wrestling proclaimed the possessor of more garlands in the very heart of all Hellas.

Now that I have uttered this mighty vaunt, I trust I have hit the mark, as though I were shooting with the bow. Come, O my Muse, waft to this victor a glorious breeze of song. For, when heroes have passed away, lays and legends treasure for them their noble deeds, and in these the house of Bassus is not wanting. A clan of ancient fame, laden with a goodly cargo of their own renown, they are well

26 <πλεόνων> scholia, Erasmus Schmid (edd.)

28 σκοποῦ ἅντα τυχεῖν Mingarelli (edl): ἅντα σκοποῦ τυχεῖν D (τετυχεῖν B); *nl* in scholium ἂν τετυχεῖν or ἅντα τυχεῖν.

29 ἄγε, Μοῖσα, οὔρον ἐπέων εὐκλέα mss (BMS³), — εὐκλεία (v). ἐπέων, ὦ Μοῖσ', ἄγ', οὔρον εὐκλεία (BMC¹). εὐκλέα παροιχ mss · εὐκλέ· ἀποιχ. Erasmus Schmid, Schneidewin (s¹).

31 αἰδαὶ καὶ λόγιοι (BMS): αἰδοὶ καὶ λόγιοι mss and scholia (M¹), — λόγιοι (BMS¹); αἰδαὶ καὶ λόγιοι (v).

PINDAR

δυνατοὶ παρέχειν πολὺν ὕμνον ἀγερῶχων ἐργμάτων

35 ἔνεκεν. καὶ γὰρ ἐν ἀγαθέᾳ
χεῖρας ἱμάντι δεθεὶς Πυθῶνι κράτησεν ἀπὸ ταύτας
αἶμα πάτρας 60

χρυσалаκάτου ποτὲ Καλλίας ἀδὼν
ἐπ. β'

ἔρνεσι Λατοῦς, παρὰ Κασταλία τε Χαρίτων
ἐσπέριος ὁμάδῳ φλέγεν·

40 πόντου τε γέφυρ' ἀκάμαντος ἐν ἀμφικτιόνων
ταυροφόνῳ τριετηρίδι Κρεοντίδαν
τίμασε Ποσειδάνιον ἂν τέμενος· 70

βοτάνα τέ νιν
πόθ' ἄ λέοντος

45 νικάσαντ' ἤρεφε δασκίοις
Φλιούντος ὑπ' ὠγυγίοις ὄρεσιν.

στρ. γ'

πλατεῖαι πάντοθεν λογίοισιν ἐντὶ πρόσοδοι
νᾶσον εὐκλέα τάνδε κοσμεῖν· ἐπεὶ σφιν Αἰακίδαι
ἔπορον ἔξοχον αἶσαν ἀρετὰς ἀποδεικνύμενοι με-
γάλας· 80

50 πέταται δ' ἐπὶ τε χθόνα καὶ διὰ θαλάσσας
τηλόθεν

ὄνυμ' αὐτῶν· καὶ ἐς Αἰθίοπας

Μέμνονος οὐκ ἀπονοστάσαντος ἐπᾶλτο· βαρὺ δέ
σφιν νεῖκος Ἀχιλεὺς

*ἔμβαλε χαμαὶ καταβὰς ἀφ' ἀρμάτων,

34 ἐργμ. most mss (BMFBu) : ἐργμ. V (CS).

38 Κασταλία paraphrase (BMFCBu), —λία Vatican recension :
—λίαν V (s).

45 ἤρεφε δασκίοις Hermann (CBuS), ἔρεψε δασκίοις old mss,
ἔχε δ. (M) : ἔρεψ' ἀσκίοις Triclinius, ἔρεφ' ἀσκίοις Erasmus
Schmid (BF).

NEMEAN ODES VI 34-53

fitted by their gallant deeds to provide a rich theme of song to those who till the Muses' field. For, likewise in hallowed Pytho, a scion of this clan, with his hands bound with the cestus, was victorious, even Callias, who erstwhile found favour with the children of Lêtô with the golden distaff; and, beside Castalia he was glorified at eventide by the loud chorus of the Graces; and the unwearied bridge of the sea¹ paid honour to Creontidas in the biennial festivals, when bulls are slain in the sacred precinct of Poseidon; and the lion's herb of Nemea² crowned him once on a time, when he was victor beneath the shady primeval mountains of Phlius.

To those who are skilled in ancient story, broad on every side are the avenues that lie open for glorifying this famous island, since the race of Aeacus bestowed on them that dwell therein a distinguished destiny, by setting forth an ensample of great virtues; and their name hath winged its way afar, over the land and across the sea. Even to the Ethiopians hath it sped its flight when Memnon returned not to his home³; for Achilles flung on them a heavy

¹ The Isthmus of Corinth, with the Isthmian games.

² The wild celery from the haunts of the Nemean lion.

³ Memnon, son of Tithônus and Eôs, king of the Ethiopians, came to the aid of Priam, but was slain by Achilles. Cp. *P.* vi 32, *N.* iii 63, *I.* v 41, viii 58.

53 *ἔμβαλε* Sandys: *ἔμπεσε* mss (s³). . *καβὰς D*, *κῆμβας B*. *βαρὺν δὲ σφι <δείξε> νεῖκος χαμαὶ καταβὰς Ἀχ* Disson (v²); — *νεῖκος ἔμπας καβὰς Ἀχ*. *<ἐπέδειξ> M*; — *ν. Ἀχ. ἔμπαίε χ. καταβὰς F*; — *ν. ἔπλεν Ἀχ. χ. κ. S¹*; — *ν. Ἀχ. φᾶνε χαμῶζε καβὰς Bury*; *βαρὺν δ' ἔμπεσε σφι νεῖκος χ. κ. Ἀχ.* Kayser (v).

PINDAR

ἀντ. γ'

φαεννῶς νιὸν εὐτ' ἐνάριξεν Ἴλῶος ἀκμῇ
55 ἔγχεος ζακότοιο. καὶ ταύταν μὲν πάλαιότεροι 90
ὁδὸν ἀμαξιτὸν εὖρον· ἔπομαι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων
μελέταν·

τὸ δὲ πὰρ ποδὶ ναὸς ἐλίσσόμενον αἰεὶ κυμάτων
λέγεται παντὶ μάλιστα δονεῖν
θυμόν. ἐκόντι δ' ἐγὼ νώτῳ μεθέπων δίδυμον
ἄχθος ἄγγελος ἔβαν,

60 πέμπτον ἐπὶ εἴκοσι τοῦτο γαρύων 100

ἐπ. γ'

εὐχος ἀγώνων ἄπο, τοὺς ἐνέποισιν ἱερούς,
'Αλκιμίδα, τέ γ' ἐπαρκέσαι
κλειτᾶ γενεᾷ· δύο μὲν Κρονίου πὰρ τεμένει,
παῖ, σέ τ' ἐνόσφισε καὶ Πουλυτιμίδα

65 κλᾶρος προπετῆς ἄνθε' Ὀλυμπιάδος.

δελφίνι κεν

τάχος δι' ἄλλας

ἴσον εἵποimi Μελησίαν,

110

χειρῶν τε καὶ ἰσχύος ἀνίοχον.

55 ταύταν mss and scholia (BMFBu) : ταῦτα Pauw, Hermann (CS).

59 ἔβαν mss (FBuS¹) : βᾶν Hermann (BMCs¹)

60 πέμπτον mss (FBuS³) ; — γ' Hermann (BMC) ; — τ' (S¹).

62 Ἀλκιμίδᾳ, τέ (= σέ) γ' ἐπαρκέσαι P. Maas (S²) : Ἀλκιμίδας
τό γ' ἐλίπκεσε mss (C, —ν Bu) ; Ἀλκιμίδα τό γ' ἐπάρκεσεν (M) ;
'Αλκιμίδ', ὃ τοι ἐπάρκεσεν (F) ; Ἀλκιμίδα ἐπαρκέσαι (S¹) :
'Αλκιμίδα δ γ' ἐπάρκεσεν κλειτὰ γενεὰ Erasmus Schinid (B).

66 κεν Triclinius (BMFCBu) ; κε old mss : καὶ S

NEMEAN ODES VI 54-69

conflict, when he stepped down to the ground from his chariot, what time he slew the son of the gleaming Dawn with the edge of his wrathful sword.

This was the theme, which the bards of old found for their beaten path, and I myself am following in their steps, while I meditate my theme; yet it is ever the wave that is rolling nearest to the vessel,¹ which causeth most concern to the mind of every mariner. But I, who am bearing on my willing shoulders a double burden, have come as a messenger to proclaim that thou, Alcimidas, hast won for thy famous family this five and twentieth triumph, from the games which men call holy. Two crowns indeed of the Olympic contest beside the sacred precinct of the hill of Cronus were robbed from thee, the youthful victor, and from Polytimidas, by a lot at random drawn.² Of Melêsius, as a trainer deft in strength of hands, I would say that in speed he is a match for the dolphin that darteth through the brine.

¹ τὸ πᾶρ ποδός, in *P* iii 60 and x 62, and τὸ πρὸ ποδός, in *I*. viii 13, mean "that which is before one's foot," "that which is present" or "near"; cp. *N*. ix 38 παρποδίου, "imminent." (Similarly, Mezger, and Dr. Rouse and Dr. Postgate, in *Proc. Camb. Philol. Soc.* 30 April, 1891). The scholiast, however, makes ποὺς the rudder, and this is approved by Bury, cp. *Od.* x 32, αἰὲ γὰρ πόδα νηὸς ἐνώμων Servius, followed by Fennell and others, makes it the "main sheet"; and Dissen, "the keel of the vessel."

² Or "a lot prematurely drawn," implying that they presented themselves to draw lots when they were too young

NEMEAN VII

FOR SÔGENÊS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE seventh Nemean celebrates the victory of Sôgenês of Aegina in the boy's pentathlon. The Scholiast states, in one MS (*B*), that the victory was won in the 14th Nemead ($\iota\delta'$), and, in the other (*D*), in the 24th ($\kappa\delta'$), corresponding respectively to 517 and 527 B.C., both of which dates are earlier than that of Pindar's birth (522 or 518). The Ode has been placed by Gaspar in 493, by Wilamowitz and Schröder in 485, and by Hermann in 461.

The Scholium on line 64 (94) states that, in this Ode, the poet wished to apologize to the Aeginetans for the way in which he had referred to the death of Neoptolemus, as the Aeginetans had found fault with Pindar for stating, in a paean written for the Delphians, that Neoptolemus had died, while disputing with the attendant for certain sacrificial dues, ἀμφιπόλοισι μαρνάμενον μυρίαν περὶ τιμάν (corrected by Boeckh into μοιριᾶν περὶ τιμᾶν). This view of the object of part of the Ode was adopted by Boeckh, and also by Rauchenstein, Dissen, and Hartung, but not by Hermann (*Opusc.* iii 22 f). However, the statement of the Scholiast was proved to be correct, when part of Pindar's Delphic paean

INTRODUCTION

was discovered in Egypt, and published in 1908, including the words ἀμφιπόλοισ δὲ [μ]<οι>ρ[ιᾶν] περὶ τιμᾶν [δηρι]αζόμενον, or, more probably, κυριᾶν περὶ τιμᾶν. Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus papyri* (1900), pp. 47, 98. See *Paean* vi 118.

The poet invokes the goddess of birth, who destines man to divers careers, and has given strength in the pentathlon to Sôgenês (1-8), who dwells in the city of the Acacidæ (9 f).

Victory is a welcome theme to poets, who (like men who are weather-wise) know that a wind is coming on the third day (*i.e.* know that the truth will be duly honoured in the future¹), and do not suffer loss, owing to eagerness for gain (17 f). Rich and poor alike go to the grave (19 f). Homer, by the magic of his song, has given Odysseus more credit than he deserved; most men are blind, for, had they seen the truth, Odysseus would not have won the prize of valour, and Ajax would not have slain himself (20-30). Death comes upon all; but honour, fostered of Heaven, survives for the heroes who have passed to their graves at Delphi (30-32). Among them was Neoptolemus, who was slain in a contest for the flesh of sacrifice, but, by his death, fulfilled the doom that, for the future, one of the Acacidæ should preside over the sacred rites at Delphi. It is enough to say that infallible is the witness, who thus presides over the Pythian games (35-49).

Aegina has many glories, but the poet must not dwell on them unduly (50-53). All men are not perfectly happy, but the victor's father has a fair

¹ Wilamowitz, *Berlin Akad.* 1908, 334.

INTRODUCTION

share of happiness, in that he has courage and good sense (51-60). The poet repels the charge of having calumniated Neoptolemus (61-69).

Praise of the victor (70-79). Honour due to Zeus (80-84), the father of Aeacus, who was the comrade of Heracles (84-86). A good neighbour is a great blessing, and the victor has a temple of Heracles on either side of his home (87-94). The poet prays to Heracles on behalf of the victor and his father (94-101), and says, for the second time, that he has not calumniated Neoptolemus (102-4). To say the same thing, for the third or fourth time, is folly (105-6).

VII.—ΣΩΓΕΝΕΙ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΕΝΤΑΘΛΩ

τρ. α'

Ἐλείθνια, πάρεδρε Μοιρᾶν βαθυφρόνων,
παῖ μεγαλοσθενέος, ἄκουσον, Ἥρας, γενέτειρα
τέκνων· ἄνευ σέθεν

οὐ φάος, οὐ μέλαιναν δρακέντες εὐφρόναν
τεῶν ἀδελφεᾶν ἐλάχομεν ἀγλαόγυιον Ἥβαν.
ἀναπνέομεν δ' οὐχ ἅπαντες ἐπὶ ἴσα·
εἵργει δὲ πότμῳ ζυγένθ' ἕτερον ἕτερα. σὺν δὲ τὴν
καὶ παῖς ὁ Θεαρίωνος ἀρετᾷ κριθεῖς 10
εὐδοξος αἰίδεται Σωγένης μετὰ πενταέθλοις.

ντ. α'

πόλιν γὰρ φιλόμολπον οἰκεῖ δορικτύπων
Αἰακιδᾶν· μάλα δ' ἐθέλονται σύμπειρον ἀγωνία
θυμὸν ἀμφέπειν.

εἰ δὲ τύχη τις ἔρδων, μελίφρον' αἰτίαν
ῥοαῖσι Μοισᾶν ἐνέβαλε· ταὶ μεγάλαι γὰρ ἀλκαὶ
σκότον πολὺν ὕμνων ἔχοντι δεόμεναι·
ἔργοις δὲ καλοῖς ἔσοπτρον ἴσαμεν ἐνὶ σὺν τρόπῳ, 20
εἰ Μναμοσύνας ἑκατι λιπαράμπυκος
εὐρηται ἄποινα μόχθων κλυταῖς ἐπέων ἀοιδαῖς.

9 δορικτύπων Ambrosian recension (MFCuS): δορύκτυπον D,
δορυκτύπων (B).

12 ἐνέβαλε· ταὶ Hermann (FCuS¹): ἔβαλε ταὶ old mss
(ἐνέβαλε scholia); ἐνέβαλεν αἱ (BM); ἐνέβαλε· καὶ Wilamowitz
(S³).

16 εὐρηται Hermann (edd.), — τις mss.

VII.—FOR SÔGENÊS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE BOYS' PENTATHLUM, 485 (?) B.C.

Goddess of birth, that art enthroned beside the brooding Destinies ! Listen, thou daughter of mighty Hêra, thou that createst offspring. Without thine aid we see not the light, no nor the dark gloom, ere we attain unto thy sister, Hêbê with the glowing limbs. Yet it is not for equal aims that all of us draw our breath, for various indeed are the fates that severally fetter mortals in the chain of destiny.

But it is by thy favour alone that Sôgenês, the son of Thearion, is sung to-day as one who, for his prowess, is deemed glorious among pentathletes.¹ For he dwelleth in a city that loveth music, a city of the race of Acacus with their clashing spears ; and verily eager are they to cherish a spirit familiar with contests. But, if a man prospereth in his doings, he supplieth a sweet source for the Muses' rills ; for mighty deeds of prowess are wrapt in darkness deep, if destitute of song ; but for noble deeds, we can hold up a mirror, in one way only— if, by grace of Memory with the gleaming crown, one findeth a meed in sounding streams of song. But mariners

¹ On the *pentathlon*, cp. Introduction to *O.* xiii.

ἐπ. α'

σοφοὶ δὲ μέλλοντα τριταῖον ἄνεμον
 ἔμαθον, οὐδ' ὑπὸ κέρδει βλάβειν·
 ἀφνεὸς πενιχρὸς τε θανάτου πέρας
 20 ἅμα νέονται. ἐγὼ δὲ πλέον' ἔλπομαι
 λόγον Ὀδυσσέος ἢ πάθαν διὰ τὸν ἄδυεπῇ γενέσθ'
 "Ομηρον· 30

στρ. β'

ἐπεὶ ψεύδεσιν οἱ ποτανᾶ <τε> μαχανᾶ
 σεμνὸν ἔπεστί τι· σοφία δὲ κλέπτει παράγοισα
 μύθοις· τυφλὸν δ' ἔχει
 ἦτορ ὄμιλος ἀνδρῶν ὁ πλεῖστος. εἰ γὰρ ἦν
 25 ἐ τὰν ἀλάθειαν ιδέμεν, οὐ κεν ὄπλων χολωθεῖς
 ὁ καρτερὸς Αἴας ἔπαξε διὰ φρενῶν
 λευρὸν ξίφος· ὃν κράτιστον Ἀχιλεὸς ἄτερ μάχα 40
 ξανθῷ Μενέλα δάμαρτα κομίσαι θοαῖς
 ἐν ναυσὶ πόρευσαν εὐθυπνόου Ζεφύροιο πομπαὶ

ἀντ. β'

30 πρὸς Ἴλου πόλιν. ἀλλὰ κοινὸν γὰρ ἔρχεται
 κῦμ' Αἶδα, πέσε δ' ἀδόκητον ἐν καὶ δοκέοντα·
 τιμὰ δὲ γίνεται

ὦν θεὸς ἄβρὸν αὔξει λόγον τεθνακότων
 βοαθῶν, τοὶ παρὰ μέγαν ὀμφαλὸν εὐρυκόλπου

18 ὑπὸ κέρδει βλάβειν Boeckh (edd.): — βάλον mss; ἀπὸ
 κέρδει βόλον Donaldson.

19 f. θανάτου πέρας ἅμα Wieseler (MFCS): θανάτου παρὰ σῆμα
 mss (retained by Wilamowitz); θάνατον πάρα θαμὰ Hermann
 (B²); θανάτου πάρος ἅμα Bury.

21 πάθαν BD (MFBS): πάθεν Trichinius (BC).

22 <τε> Hermann (BMFCS): <'μφι> Bury.

25 ἐ τὰν Boeckh (MFCS): ἐάν (ἐάν) niss; ἐτὰν Bergk (Bu),
 cp. I. ii 10.

32 αὔξη scholium (Wilamowitz).

33 βοαθῶν BD (MFBS): βοαθῶν Hermann (B); βίη θάνεν
 ται — μολῶν C

wise knew well of a blast that is bound to blow on the third day after, nor do they suffer loss through greed of gain. The rich man and the poor alike wend their way together to the bourn of death.

But I deem that Odysseus hath won fame far beyond all his sufferings, thanks to the sweet lays of Homer. For on Homer's fictions and on his winged skill, there resteth a solemn spell; and the poet's lore beguileth us, leading us astray with legends; but the mass of mortal men have a heart that is blind indeed.¹ For, had they only been able to see the truth, never would stalwart Aias, in wrath for the armour, have planted the smooth sword-blade in his breast;—Aias, the bravest, save Achilles, in the battle; Aias, whom the breath of the unswerving Zephyr wafted in swift ships to the city of Ilus, to bring back his wife for the golden-haired Menelaus.

But the billow of Hades rolleth over all alike; that billow breaketh on the dimly known and on the famous; but honour groweth for those, whose fame a god causeth to wax fairer, even the departed champions, who came to the mighty centre of

¹ The story of Odysseus is cited as a proof of the power of poetry. Homer had deceived his readers by making Odysseus more famous than he really deserved. Had the Greeks before Troy known his true character, they would never have awarded him the prize for valour, and thus led to the suicide of Ajax.

PINDAR

μόλον χθονός· ἐν Πυθίοισι δὲ δαπέδοις 50
 35 κεῖται, Πριάμου πόλιν Νεοπτόλεμος ἐπεὶ πράθην,
 τᾶ καὶ Δαναοὶ πόνησαν· ὁ δ' ἀποπλέων
 Σκύρου μὲν ἄμαρτε, πλαγχθέντες δ' εἰς Ἑφύραν
 ἵκοντο·

ἐπ. β'

Μολοσσία δ' ἐμβασίλευεν ὀλίγον
 χρόνον· ἀτὰρ γένος αἰεὶ φέρειν
 40 τοῦτό οἱ γέρας. ὥχετο δὲ πρὸς θεόν,
 κτέαν' ἄγων Τρώϊαθεν ἀκροθινίων· 60
 ἵνα κρεῶν νιν ὑπὲρ μάχας ἔλασεν ἀντιτυχόντ'
 ἀνὴρ μαχαίρα.

στρ. γ'

βάρυνθεν δὲ περισσὰ Δελφοὶ ξεναγέται.
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μόρσιμον ἀπέδωκεν· ἐχρήν δέ τιν' ἔνδον
 ἄλσει παλαιτάτῳ
 45 Αἰακιδᾶν κρεόντων τὸ λοιπὸν ἔμμεναι
 θεοῦ παρ' εὐτειχέα δόμον, ἡρωίαις δὲ πομπαῖς
 θεμίσκοπον οἰκεῖν ἑόντα πολυθύτοις
 εὐώνυμον ἐς δίκαν. τρία ἔπεα διαρκέσει· 70
 οὐ ψεῦδεις ὁ μάρτυς ἔργμασιν ἐπιστατεῖ.
 50 Αἴγινα, τεῶν Διὸς τ' ἐκγόνων θρασύ μοι τόδ'
 εἰπεῖν

ἀντ. γ'

φαειναῖς ἀρεταῖς ὁδὸν κυρίαν λόγων
 οἴκοθεν· ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἀνάπαυσις ἐν παντὶ γλυκεῖα
 ἔργῳ· κόρον δ' ἔχει
 καὶ μέλι καὶ τὰ τέρπν' ἄνθε' Ἀφροδίσια.

41 κτέαν' ἄγων B (BMFCBn): κτέατ' ἀνάγων D; κτέατ' ἄγων s.

47 πολυθύτοις. B (MS).

48 δίκαν D, Hermann (BFCBn).

49 μάρτυς. Mezger, Bury. ἔργ D (BMFCBn): ἔργ. B (CS).

49 f. ἐπιστατεῖ, — ἐκγόνων. Hermann (Mezger, s).

NEMEAN ODES VII 34-53

Earth's broad bosom. So in the Pythian soil low lieth the hero Neoptolemus, who erstwhile sacked the city of Priam, where the Danaï themselves were sore distressed. But while he was returning over the sea, he failed of Scyros, and, after wandering from their course, they came to Ephyra¹ And, for a brief while, he ruled in Molossia, and, in his honour, this dignity was borne by his race for ever. Now the hero himself had gone to consult the God, bearing with him precious things from the choicest of the spoil of Troy; and there, while entangled in strife concerning the flesh of his victim, a man smote him with the sword; and grieved, beyond measure, were the hospitable men of Delphi. But he only fulfilled his fate, for it was doomed that one of the royal race of Aeacus should, for all time to come, dwell in the heart of that primeval grove, beside the fair walls of the God's own temple, and, dwelling there, should preside over the processions of heroes, which are honoured by many sacrifices, for enforcement of auspicious guest-right.² Three words will suffice; no false loon is the witness that presideth over doughty deeds

Aegina, I have this bold specch to utter concerning the race that sprang from thyself and Zeus, that, by their brilliant deeds of prowess, they have won from their home a path of glory that is all their own. But enough, for in every manner of work, sweet is repose; even honey may cloy, and the gladsome flowers of Aphrodîté's garden. By

¹ The capital of Thesprôtia (the old Molossia) in Epirus, afterwards called Cichyrus.

² Neoptolemus was to preside at the festival, and enforce the laws of hospitality. So Bury, following Hermann.

PINDAR

- φυῆ δ' ἕκαστος διαφέρομεν βιοτὰν λαχόντες, 80
 55 ὁ μὲν τά, τὰ δ' ἄλλοι· τυχεῖν δ' ἔν' ἀδύνατον
 εὐδαιμονίαν ἅπασαν ἀνελόμενον· οὐκ ἔχω
 εἰπεῖν, τίνι τοῦτο Μοῖρα τέλος ἔμπεδον
 ὥρεξε. Θεαρίων, τὴν δ' εἰκότα καιρὸν ὄλβου
 ἐπ. γ'
 δίδωσι, τόλμαν τε καλῶν ἀρομένῳ
 60 σύνεσιν οὐκ ἀποβλάπτει φρενῶν.
 ξεῖνός εἰμι· σκοτεινὸν ἀπέχων ψόγον, 90
 ὕδατος ὥτε ροὰς φίλον ἐς ἄνδρ' ἄγων
 κλέος ἐτήτυμον αἰνέσω· ποτίφορος δ' ἀγαθοῖσι
 μισθὸς οὗτος.
 στρ. δ'
 ἐὼν δ' ἐγγὺς Ἀχαιὸς οὐ μέμψεταιί μ' ἀνὴρ
 65 Ἰονίας ὑπὲρ ἁλὸς οἰκέων· προξενία πέποιθ'· ἐν τε
 δαμόταις
 ὁμῶς δέρκομαι λαμπρόν, οὐχ ὑπερβαλὼν,
 βίαια πάντα· ἐκ ποδὸς ἐρύσαις, ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς εὐφρων
 ποτὶ χρόνος ἔρποι. μαθὼν δέ τις ἀνερεῖ, 100
 εἰ παρ μέλος ἔρχομαι ψόγιον ὄραρον ἐννέπων.
 70 Εὐξενίδα πάτραθε Σώγερες, ἀπομνύω
 μὴ τέρμα προβάς ἄκουθ' ὥτε χαλκοπάραιον ὄρσαι
 ἀντ. δ'
 θοὰν γλῶσσαν, ὅς ἐξέπεμψεν παλαισμάτων

59 f. ἀρομένῳ σύνεσιν Hermann (BMFBUS). ἀραμένῳ σύνεσις BD;
 ἀρομένῳ σύνεσις (C).

68 ἀνερεῖ Gildersleeve (BUS²): ἀν ἐρεῖ mss (BMFUS¹).

¹ Ephrya, the capital of Thesprōtia, stood upon a cliff, a short distance inland; but Pindar may be referring to the mountainous region stretching down from Dodona to the sea, described, in *N* iv 51–53, as the kingdom of Neoptolemus. “Achaean” here means “Molossian”; the Achaeans of

our several natures do we differ, for we have received for our allotted life boons that vary from each other; but for any one man to win the prize of happiness complete is impossible. I cannot say to whom Fate hath proffered this crowning boon as a sure possession. But to thee, Thearion, she giveth a fitting season of success, and, whereas thou didst aforetime show a daring spirit for noble deeds, she now suffereth not the wisdom of thy mind to be impaired. Guest-friend am I; averting the dark shadow of blame, and bringing true glory, like streams of water, to the hero that I love, I shall sing his praise; and meet for the good is this reward. But if, of the Achacans, any one be near, who dwelleth above the Ionian sea,¹ he will not blame me. I rely on my being their representative²; and, among my fellow-townsmen too, bright is the glance of mine eye, for I have not overshot the mark, but have thrust all violence away from my steps; and may the rest of my life draw nigh with kindly purpose. But whoso truly knoweth me will proclaim, whether I go on my way breathing the whisper of blame, that jars on the music of life. Sôgenês, of Euxenid clan, I swear that I overstepped not the line, when I shot forth my swift tongue, like that bronze-tipped spear, which releaseth the neck and thews from the sweat of the wrestling-

Thessaly, who served under Neoptolemus, followed him to Molossia, on his return from Troy

² Pindar appears to have represented the Epeirotes at Thebes, as their *proxenus* or Theban consul. He appeals to this as proof of his standing well with the descendants of Neoptolemus, whose memory he has been accused of traducing.

PINDAR

αὐχένα καὶ σθένος ἀδίαντον, αἶθωνι πρὶν ἀλίῳ
γυῖον ἐμπεσεῖν.

εἰ πόνος ἦν, τὸ τερπνὸν πλεόν πεδέρχεται.

75 ἔα με· νικῶντί γε χάριν, εἴ τι πέραν ἀερθεῖς 110
ἀνέκραγον, οὐ τραχύς εἰμι καταθέμεν.

εἴρειν στεφάνους ἐλαφρόν· ἀναβάλεο· Μοῖσά τοι
κολλᾷ χρυσὸν ἔν τε λευκὸν ἐλέφανθ' ἁμᾶ
καὶ λείριον ἄνθεμον ποντίας ὑφέλοισ' ἑέρσας.

ἐπ. δ'

80 Διὸς δὲ μεμναμένος ἀμφὶ Νεμέᾳ
πολύφατον θρόον ὕμνων δόνει
ἡσυχᾶ. βασιλῆα δὲ θεῶν πρέπει 120
δάπεδον ἂν τόδε γαρυέμεν ἀμέρα
ὅπῃ· λέγοντι γὰρ Λίακὺν νιν ὑπὸ ματρδύκοις
γοναῖς φυτεῦσαι,

στρ. ε'

85 ἔᾱ μὲν πολίαρχον εὐωνύμῳ πάτρα,
Ἡράκλεες, σέο δὲ προπρεῶν' ἔμεν ξεῖνον ἀδελφεόν
τ'. εἰ δὲ γεύεται
ἀνδρὸς ἀνὴρ τι, φαῖμέν κε γείτον' ἔμμεναι
νόῳ φιλάσαντ' ἀτενεί γείτονι χάρμα πάντων 130

74 πεδέρχομαι Wilamowitz.

83 ἀμέρα Hermann (BMFCB^{ns}¹): θαμερᾶ B; θεμερᾶ D,
Wilamowitz (s^d), cp. Aesch. P. V. 134 θεμέρωπις Αἰδώς

85 ἔᾱ Hermann (BCS). ἐμᾶ mss (MF), Wilamowitz; τεᾶ
Pauw; ἐτᾶ Bury,

86 προπρεῶνα (mss) ἔμεν Jurenka: προπρεῶνα μὲν mss
* (BMFCB^u); προπράον' ἔμεν (s).

¹ ἀδίαντον, "unwet," from δαίνω. Wilamowitz, however, makes it "unbuffeted," "unbruised," from αἰνεῖν· κατακύπτοντα πίττειν.

² These words prove that Sôgenês actually went through the toil of competing in the wrestling, which was the last event in the pentathlon.

NEMEAN ODES VII 73-88

match,¹ ere the limb falleth under the burning sun. If toil there was, greater is the delight that followeth.² Forgive me ; even if, in undue elation, I uttered a loud scream, yet, to please the victor, I am not too rude to retract it.³

The weaving of wreaths is an easy task. Strike up the prelude !⁴ Lo ! the Muse is welding gold and ivory white in one, with the lily⁵ she hath stolen from beneath the ocean's dew.

But, in remembrance of Zeus, swell, softly swell, for Nemea a far-famed strain of song. For, on this spot, it is meet indeed to chant with gentle voice the king of the gods, for they tell that here by a mortal mother he begat Acacus to be a ruler of cities for his own illustrious land, and to be a kindly friend and brother to thee, O Heracles. But, if a man hath any fruition of his fellow, we should say that a neighbour is to his neighbour a priceless joy, if he

¹ Here, as often, Pindar uses metaphors suggested by the particular athletic contest which he is commemorating. The general sense is : "I have not overstepped the line, in darting out my remark about Neoptolemus. I have not broken the rules of the game, and thus forfeited admission to further competition. Like yourself, Sôgenês, I have borne all the burden and pain of the final contest. You and I have had to fight and to endure ; but now, after success, the pleasure that follows is greater than the pain. If I used language that was too strong, then, to please the victor, I would gladly withdraw it." The poet is ready to retract any remark about Neoptolemus that had given offence to the Aeginetans. (Wilamowitz, *Pindar's siebentes nemeisches Gedicht*, Berlin Academy, 1908, esp. p. 339 f, summarised by Gildersleeve in *A.J.P.* xxxi 150). For other views see Fennell's and Bury's notes.

⁴ Here the poet appears to make a fresh start, by calling for a new prelude. The Scholiast has ἀνακρούου. The phrase is also interpreted "wait a while." ⁵ Coral.

PINDAR

- ἐπάξιον· εἰ δ' αὐτὸ καὶ θεὸς ἀνέχοι,
 90 ἐν τίν κ' ἐθέλοι, Γίγαντας δὲ ἐδάμασας, εὐτυχῶς
 ναίειν πατρὶ Σωγένης ἀταλὸν ἀμφέπων
 θυμὸν προγόνων εὐκτῆμονα ζαθέαν ἀγυιάν.
 ἀντ. ε'
 ἐπεὶ τετραόροισιν ὄθ' ἁρμάτων ζυγοῖς
 ἐν τεμένεσσι δόμον ἔχει τεοῖς, ἀμφοτέρας ἰὼν
 χειρός. ὦ μάκαρ,
 95 τίν δ' ἐπέοικεν Ἥρας πόσιν τε πειθέμεν 140
 κόραν τε γλαυκώπιδα· δύνασαι δὲ βροτοῖσιν
 ἄλκῃ
 ἁμαχανίᾳν δυσβάτων θαμὰ διδόμεν.
 εἰ γάρ σφισιν ἐμπεδοσθενέα βίοτον ἁρμόσαις
 ἤβα λιπαρῷ τε γήρῃ διαπλέκοις
 100 εὐδαίμον' ἐόντα, παίδων δὲ παῖδες ἔχοιεν αἰεὶ
 ἐπ. ε'
 γέρας τό περ νῦν καὶ ἄρειον ὀπιθεν.
 τὸ δ' ἐμὸν οὐ ποτε φάσει κέαρ 150
 ἀτρόποισι Νεοπτόλεμον ἐλκύσαι
 ἔπεσι· ταῦτά δὲ τρεῖς τετράκι τ' ἀμπολεῖν
 105 ἀπορία τελέθει, τέκνοισιν ἄτε μαψυλάκας, “Διὸς
 Κόρινθος.”

NEMEAN ODES VII 89-105

loved him with steadfast heart¹; but if a god also should uphold this truth, 'tis by thy favour, O thou who didst quell the Giants² that, Sôgenês, fostering a spirit of devotion to his sire, would fain dwell happily beside the rich and hallowed road, where once his fathers dwelt; for he hath his house in the precincts of thy temples, which face him, like the yoke-arms of a four-horsed chariot, on either hand as he goeth forth. And thee, O blessed Heracles, it beseemeth to persuade the consort of Hêra and the grey-eyed maiden³; for full often canst thou grant to mortals relief from distress inexplicable. Oh that, having harnessed their youth and happy eld to a life of steadfast strength, thou mightest weave it to its close in happiness, and that children's children may have for ever the boon that is now present, and a nobler boon hereafter. But my heart will not confess that I have, with words offensive, dragged in the dirt the name of Neoptolemus. Howsoever, to traverse the same ground thrice and four times is poverty of thought, like that of one who vainly babbles to babes of "Corinth, the city of Zeus."⁴

¹ Bury.

² Heracles

³ Athênê

⁴ The Scholiast states that, when the Megarians revolted from Corinth, the Corinthians sent envoys to Megara protesting that "Corinth, the city of Zeus" (ὁ Διὸς Κόρινθος) would not tolerate this presumption (and probably harped upon this phrase). In a subsequent engagement the Megarians made a battle-cry of not sparing "Corinth, the city of Zeus" (τὸν Διὸς Κόρινθον). *μαψυλάκας* is best taken as a gentive singular feminine, "like that of a vain babblers."

NEMEAN VIII

FOR DEINIAS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE eighth Nemean celebrates a victory in the foot-race (the double stadium of more than 100 yards), won by the youthful athlete, Deinias, son of Megas, of Aegina. His father, who had been similarly successful in the Nemean games, was no longer living. The Ode has been assigned by Mezger and Gaspar to 451 B.C. The myth of the quarrel between Ajax and Odysseus for the armour of Achilles has been regarded by Mezger (followed by Bury and Gaspar) as a reference to the fact that, when, in 491, the envoys of Darius demanded earth and water in token of submission, Aegina had consented, and had therefore been accused by Athens of treachery to the cause of Hellenic freedom (Herodotus vi, 49, 50). Hence it has been supposed that Aegina and Athens are referred to, under the guise of Ajax and Odysseus respectively. But Ajax was a favourite hero at Athens, and the mention of the myth of Ajax and Odysseus, without any reference to unfair voting (as in *N.* vii 23 f), has suggested to Dr. Fennell that the date (463?) was shortly before that of *N.* vii (461?).

INTRODUCTION

The date 459 has been suggested or approved by Schroder and others.

The goddess of Youth is sometimes kind, sometimes cruel (1-3). We must be content to aim only at noble desires (4 f). Such desires were fulfilled by the union between Zeus and Aegina, which led to the birth of Acacus, who was courted by the heroes of Athens and Sparta (6-12).

The poet dedicates to Zeus and Aegina an ode in honour of the victories won in the Nemean stadium by Deinis and his father, Megas (13-16). Prosperity granted by the aid of a god is apt to be more abiding (17); such was the prosperity of Cinyras of Cyprus (18).

The poet pauses, like a runner on the point of starting. Anything novel is perilous; the noble are attacked by envy, as Ajax was attacked in his claim to the armour of Achilles (19-32). Calumny and cunning detraction have existed of old (32-34). Such a temper is disowned by the poet, who hopes that, to the end of his days, he may be praised by his fellow-citizens for being plain and straightforward, whether in praise or in blame (35-39). Success is enhanced by song (40-42). The poet cannot restore to life the victor's father, but he can raise a monument of song in honour of the victories won by the father and the son, and thus assuage pain (44-50). The antidote of song is even older than the strife between Adrastus and Thebes (50)--that is, older even than the foundation of the Nemean games.

VIII.—ΔΕΙΝΙΑ ΛΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΔΙΑΤΛΟΔΡΟΜΩ

στρ. α'

Ωρα πότνια, κύρυξ Ἀφροδίτας ἀμβροσιᾶν φιλο-
τάτων,

ἄτε παρθενηίοις παίδων τ' ἐφίζοισα γλεφάροις,
τὸν μὲν ἀμέροις ἀνάγκας χερσὶ βαστάξεις, ἕτερον
δ' ἐτέραις.

ἀγαπατὰ δὲ καιροῦ μὴ πλαναθέντα πρὸς ἔργον
ἕκαστον

5 τῶν ἀρειόνων ἐρώτων ἐπικρατεῖν δύνασθαι.

ἀντ. α'

οἶοι καὶ Διὸς Λιγίνας τε λέκτρον ποιμένες ἀμφε-
πόλησαν 10

Κυπρίας δώρων ἔβλασθεν δ' υἱὸς Οἰνῶνας βασι-
λεὺς

χειρὶ καὶ βουλαῖς ἄριστος. πολλὰ νιν πολλοὶ
λιτάνευον ἰδεῖν.

ἀβοατὶ γὰρ ἡρώων ἄωτοι περιναϊεταόντων

10 ἥθελον κείνου γε πείθεσθ' ἀναξίαις ἐκόντες,

ἐπ. α'

οἷ τε κρανααῖς ἐν Ἀθάναισιν ἄρμοζον στρατόν, 20
οἷ τ' ἀνὰ Σπάρταν Πελοπηιάδαι.

ἰκέτας Αἰακοῦ σεμνῶν γονάτων πόλιός θ' ὑπὲρ
φίλας

ἀστῶν θ' ὑπὲρ τῶνδ' ἄπτομαι φέρων

2 γλεφάροις edd. : βλ. mss.

VIII.—FOR DEINIAS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE DOUBLE FOOT-RACE, 459 (?) B.C.

QUEEN of youthful prime, harbinger of the divine desires of Aphrodîtê, thou that, resting on the eyes of maidens and of boys, bearest one in the hands of gentle destiny, but handlest another far otherwise. 'Tis sweet for one who hath not swerved from due measure in aught that he doeth, to be able to win the nobler prizes of love.

Such loves were the ministers of Cypria's boons, who hovered round the couch of Zeus and of Aegina, when there sprang from that union a son, who, as Oenônê's king, was foremost in might and in counsel. Many a time did many a man pray they might behold him; for the flower of the heroes that dwelt around him longed with gladness to submit to his rule of their own free will, both those who marshalled the host in craggy Athens, and the descendants of Pelops in Sparta.

Even as a suppliant, do I stretch my hands to the hallowed knees of Aeacus, offering him on behalf of

PINDAR

15 Λυδίαν μίτραν καναχηδὰ πεποικιλμέναν,
Δείνιος δισσῶν σταδίων καὶ πατρός Μέγα Νε-
μαίου ἄγαλμα.
σὺν θεῷ γάρ τοι φυτευθεὶς ὄλβος ἀνθρώποισι
παρμονώτερος·

στρ. β'
ὅσπερ καὶ Κινύραν ἔβρισε πλούτῳ ποντία ἔν ποτε
Κύπρῳ. 30

ἴσταμαι δὴ ποσσὶ κούφοις, ἀμπνέων τε πρὶν τι
φάμεν.
20 πολλὰ γὰρ πολλᾷ λέλεκται· νεαρά δ' ἐξευρόντα
δόμην βασάνῳ
ἐς ἔλεγχον, ἅπας κίνδυνος· ὅψοι δὲ λόγοι φθονε-
ροῖσιν·

ἄπτεται δ' ἐσλῶν αἰεί, χειρόνεσσι δ' οὐκ ἐρίζει.
ἀντ. β'

κείνος καὶ Τελαμῶνος δάψεν υἱὸν φασγάνῳ ἀμ-
φικυλίσαις. 40
ἦ τιν' ἄγλωσσον μέν, ἦτορ δ' ἄλκιμον, ἧλάθα
κατέχει

25 ἐν λυγρῷ νείκει· μέγιστον δ' αἰόλῳ ψεύδει γέρας
ἀντέταται.
κρυφίαισι γὰρ ἐν ψάφοις Ὀδυσσῇ Δαναοὶ θερά-
πυσαν·

χρυσέων δ' Αἴας στερηθεὶς ὅπλων φόνῳ πάλαισεν.
ἐπ. β'

ἦ μὰν ἀνόμοιά γε δάοισιν ἐν θερμῷ χροὶ
ἔλκεα ῥῆξαν πελεμιζόμενοι 50
30 ὑπ' ἀλεξιμβρότῳ λόγχῃ, τὰ μὲν ἀμφ' Ἀχιλεῖ
νεοκτόνῳ,

16 Δείνιος, ἥτοι τοῦ Δεινίου Schol.

25 ψεύδι Wilamowitz.

29 πελεμιζόμενοι Wakefield (MFCBBS) : πολ. mss (B).

NEMEAN ODES VIII 15-30

his dear city and of these his citizens a Lydian fillet decked with song, a thing of grace from Nemea, in honour of the double victory won in the foot-race by Deinias and his father Megas. For, as ye know, prosperity is all the more abiding if it be planted with the blessing of a god, even such prosperity as in olden days loaded Cinyras with wealth in sea-girt Cyprus.¹

Lo! I am standing on feet lightly poised, taking breath before I speak. For many a tale hath been told in many a way; but for any one to coin new fancies, and submit them to the touchstone for assay, is perilous indeed. Tales are a dainty morsel to the envious, and envy ever fasteneth on the noble and striveth not with the mean. Envy it was that devoured the son of Telamon when his flesh closed upon his sword. Verily, in him, one without gift of speech, though bold of heart, is overwhelmed in oblivion amid grievous strife, while the greatest prize hath been held forth to cunning falsehood. For the Danai, by their secret votes, unfairly favoured Odysseus; and Aias, reft of the golden armour, wrestled with death. In very sooth unequal were the wounds which they tore in the warm flesh of the foe with their succouring spears, when sorely prest, at one time over the corse of Achilles newly slain,

¹ Cinyras, son of Apollo, and king of Cyprus, was priest of the Paphian Aphrodîtê. Cp. *P.* ii 15.

PINDAR

ἄλλων τε μόχθων ἐν πολυφθόροις
 ἡμέραις. ἐχθρὰ δ' ἄρα πάρφασις ἦν καὶ πάλαι,
 αἰμύλων μύθων ὁμόφοιτος, δολοφραδῆς, κακοποιὸν
 ὄνειδος·

ἂ τὸ μὲν λαμπρὸν βιάται, τῶν δ' ἀφάντων κῦδος
 ἀντείνει σαθρόν.

στρ. γ'

35 εἴη μή ποτέ μοι τοιοῦτον ἦθος, Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἀλλὰ
 κελεύθοις 60

ἀπλόαις ζωᾷς ἐφαπτοίμαν, θανὼν ὥς παισὶ κλέυς
 μὴ τὸ δύσφαμον προσάψω. χρυσὸν εὖχονται,
 πεδίον δ' ἕτεροι

ἀπέραντον· ἐγὼ δ' ἀστοῖς ἰδὼν καὶ χθονὶ γυῖα
 καλύψαιμ',

αἰνέων αἰνητά, μομφὰν δ' ἐπισπείρων ἀλιτροῖς.

ἀντ. γ'

40 αὔξεται δ' ἀρετά, χλωραῖς ἑέρσαις ὥς ὅτε δένδρεον
 ἄσσει,

<ἐν> σοφοῖς ἀνδρῶν ἀερθεῖσ' ἐν δικαίοις τε πρὸς
 ὑγρὸν 70

αἰθέρα. χρεῖται δὲ παντοῖαι φίλων ἀνδρῶν· τὰ μὲν
 ἀμφὶ πόνοις

ὑπερώτατα· μαστεύει δὲ καὶ τέρψις ἐν ὄμμασι
 θέσθαι

πιστόν. ὦ Μέγα, τὸ δ' αὖτις τεὰν ψυχὰν κομίζαι

ἐπ. γ'

45 οὐ μοι δυνατόν· κενεᾶν δ' ἐλπίδων χαῖνον τέλος·

38 καλύψαιμ' mss (BM¹FCB¹¹); καλύψαιν Bergk² (M²);
 καλύψαι Wackernagel (S).

41 <ἐν> Boeckh (edd.).

44 πιστόν paraphrase (MCS): πιστά B (F), πιστά Foi (δ miss)
 Bury; πίσταν D, πίστιν Triclinius (E).

NEMEAN ODES VIII 31-45

and also on days of carnage spent on other toils. Thus, even in days of old, there was malignant misrepresentation, walking in the ways of crafty language, imagining deceit, mischief-making calumny. She doeth violence to the illustrious, and for the obscure raseth on high a glory that is rottenness. O father Zeus, may I never have such a spirit as this. May I tread the straightest path of life, that, when I die, I may leave my children a name that hath no ill-repute. Gold men pray for, or for illimitable land; but I only pray that I may find favour with my people, while I ever praise that which merits praise, and cast blame on the doers of wrong, until at last my limbs are covered by the sod. The fame of glorious deeds doth grow, even as when a tree shooteth forth beneath refreshing dews; even so is fame borne aloft to the liquid air among men who love the song and who love the right. Varied indeed are the uses of friends; the help that is given in the time of distress standeth highest, yet joy is also eager to set before men's eyes a pledge of friendship.

To call thy soul, O Megas, to life again is, for me, impossible; of futile hopes the end is vain; but

PINDAR

σεῦ δὲ πάτρα Χαριίδαις τ' ἔλαφρόν
ὑπερεῖσαι λίθον Μοισαῖον ἔκατι ποδῶν εὐωνύ-
μων 80

δὺς δὴ δυοῖν. χαίρω δὲ πρόσφορον
ἐν μὲν ἔργῳ κόμπον ἰεῖς, ἐπαιδαῖς δ' ἀνὴρ
50 νώδυνον καὶ τις κάματον θῆκεν. ἦν γε μὰν ἐπι-
κώμιος ὕμνος
δὴ πάλαι καὶ πρὶν γενέσθαι τὰν Ἀδράστου ταν τε
Καδμείων ἔριν.

46 τ' ἔλαφρόν conjectured by Bergk, Cookesley, and present editor, cp. *N.* vii 77, εἶρειν στεφάνους ἔλαφρόν: τε λαῦρον *B*; τελαβρον *D*, τε λάβρον (BMGFCS), cp. Schol. λάβρον δὲ τὸν λίθον τῶν Μουσῶν ἀλληγορικῶς τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων εὐτονον στήλην φησί. Elsewhere, the penultimate of ἔλαφρός, and also of λάβρος, is long in Pindar; but the former is short in Aesch. *P. V.* 125, and the latter in Eur. *Or.* 697, *H. F.* 861

NEMEAN ODES VIII 46-51

it is easy to uprear a Muses' monument of song
for thy clan and for the Chariadae, in honour of
those twice twain feet of happy omen. I rejoice
in sounding forth the exultant praise that becometh
such an exploit; and ere now hath one made toil
painless by the spell of song. Verily, there was
indeed a song of triumph, even in the olden time,
even before the strife between Adrastus and the race
of Cadmus.

NEMEAN IX

FOR CHROMIUS OF AETNA

INTRODUCTION

THE last three of the "Nemean" Odes have no connection with the Nemean festival. The Nemean Odes were placed by the Alexandrian critics at the end of the epinician Odes, and at the end of the Nemean Odes were added (by way of Appendix) the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Odes, which are connected, not with Nemea, but with Sicyon, Argos, and Tenedos.

This ninth Ode celebrates a victory won, in the chariot-race, at Sicyon, by Chromius, the brother-in-law of Hieron. The prize consists of silver cups (51). The Ode was performed at the city of Aetna, founded in 476 by Hieron, who placed it under the rule of Chromius, whose victory at Nemea itself had already been celebrated by Pindar in the first Nemean, assigned to 476. The present Ode has been assigned by Gaspar to 476, shortly after the first and second Olympic Odes, all three Odes belonging to the time of Pindar's stay in Sicily. It has also been conjecturally assigned by Schroder and others to a slightly later date, 474.

The Muses are summoned from Sicyon to the newly-founded city of Aetna, there to celebrate the

ΙΧ.—ΧΡΟΜΙΩ ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Κωμάσομεν παρ' Ἀπόλλωνος Σικυώνοθε, Μοῖσαι,
τὰν νεοκτίσταν ἐς Αἴτναν, ἔνθ' ἀναπεπταμέναι
ξείνων νενίκανται θύραι,
ὄλβιον ἐς Χρομίου δῶμ'. ἀλλ' ἐπέων γλυκὺν
ὕμνον πρᾶσσετε.

τὸ κρατήσιππον γὰρ ἐς ἄρμ' ἀναβαίνων ματέρι
καὶ διδύμοις παίδεσσιν αὐδὰν μανύει 10

5 Πυθῶνος αἰπεινᾶς ὁμοκλάρους ἐπόπταις.

στρ. β'

ἔστι δέ τις λόγος ἀνθρώπων, τετελεσμένον ἐσλὸν
μὴ χαμαὶ σιγᾷ καλύψαι· θεσπεσία δ' ἐπέων καύ-
χαις ἀοιδὰ πρόσφορος.

ἀλλ' ἀνὰ μὲν βρομίαν φόρμιγγ', ἀνὰ δ' αὐλὸν ἐπ'
αὐτὰν ὄρσομεν

ἱππίων ἄθλων κορυφάν, ἅτε Φοῖβη θῆκεν Ἀδρα-
στος ἐπ' Ἀσωποῦ ρέεθροις· ὧν ἐγὼ 20

10 μνασθεὶς ἐπασκῆσω κλυταῖς ἥρωα τιμαῖς,

στρ. γ'

ὃς τότε μὲν βασιλεύων κείθι νέαισί θ' ἑορταῖς
ἰσχύος τ' ἀνδρῶν ἀμίλλαις ἄρμασί τε γλαφυροῖς
ἄμφαινε κυδαίνων πόλιν.

3 πρᾶσσετε B (BMCS) : πρᾶσσεται D in erasure (FH).

7 καύχαις Benedictus (BFBu) : καύχας mss (MS) ; καυχᾶσ-
Schneidewin (c).

IX.—FOR CHROMIUS OF AETNA

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE, 474 (?) B.C.

YE Muses, we shall revel forth from Apollo's
fane at Sicyon unto the newly-founded Aetna,
where doors flung open wide are too narrow for
all the guests, even unto the rich palace of
Chromius; but do ye make a sweet strain of verse.¹
For, mounting his chariot of victorious steeds, he
proclaimeth a song in honour of the Mother (Lêtô)
and of her twin offspring (Apollo and Artemis),
who hold united sway over lofty Pytho.

Now there is a saying among men, that it is
not meet that a deed nobly done should be buried
silently in the ground, and a lay divine of verse is
well fitted for loud acclaim. But we shall wake
the pealing lyre, shall wake the flute, in honour of
the most exalted of all contests with the steed,—
contests which Adrastus at the streams of Asôpus²
founded in honour of Phoebus; and when I make
mention thereof, I shall deck with loudly-sounding
words of praise the hero who, erst, when he was
monarch there, exalted and glorified his city with fresh
festivals and contests that prove men's strength,
and with chariots of cunning work. For, of old

¹ *πράσσειν*, written in an erasure in *D*, is preferred by Fennell and Bury:—"but he (Chromius) exacts the debt of a sweet strain of verse."

² A river rising near Phlûs, and flowing past Sicyon.

PINDAR

φεῦγε γὰρ Ἀμφιαρῇ ποτε θρασυμήδεα καὶ δεινὰν
 στάσιν 30
 πατρώων οἰκῶν ἀπό τ' Ἀργεος· ἀρχοὶ δ' οὐκ ἔτ'
 ἔσαν Ταλαοῦ παῖδες, βιασθέντες λύα.
 15 κρέσσων δὲ καππαύει δίκαν τὰν πρόσθεν ἀνὴρ.
 στρ. δ'
 ἀνδροδάμαντ' Ἐριφύλαν, ὄρκιον ὥς ὅτε πιστόν,
 δόντες Οἰκλείδα γυναιῖκα, ξανθοκομᾶν Δαναῶν
 ἔσσαν μέγιστοι καὶ ποτε 40
 ἐσ<λὸν ἐς> ἑπταπύλους Θήβας ἄγαγον στρατὸν
 ἀνδρῶν αἰσιᾶν
 οὐ κατ' ὀρνίχων ὁδόν· οὐδὲ Κρονίων ἀστεροπὰν
 ἐλελίξαις οἴκοθεν μαργουμένους
 20 στείχειν ἐπώτρυν', ἀλλὰ φείσασθαι κελεύθου.
 στρ. ε'
 φαινομένην δ' ἄρ' ἐς ἄταν σπεύδεν ὄμιλος ἰκέ-
 σθαι 50
 χαλκείοις ὅπλοισιν ἰππείοις τε σὺν ἔντεσιν· Ἴσμη-
 νοῦ δ' ἐπ' ὄχθαισι γλυκὺν †
 νόστον ἐρεισάμενοι λευκανθέα σώματ' ἐπίαναν
 καπνόν·
 ἐπτὰ γὰρ daίσαντο πυραὶ νεογυῖους φῶτας· ὁ δ'
 Ἀμφιάρη σχίσσεν κεραυνῷ παμβία
 25 Ζεὺς τὰν βαθύστερνον χθόνα, κρύψεν δ' ἄμ'
 ἵπποις, 60

14 πατρώων old miss, πατρώων (edd.); πατέρων Triclinius; πατρίων Erasmus Schmid (s).

17 f. καὶ ποτε | ἐσ<λὸν ἐς> Boehmer, approved in Bury's *Isthmians* (1892) p. xiii: <δὴ τόθεν> | Boeckh (MF), <λαγέται> | (v); - - (s) | καὶ ποτ' ἐς.

23 ἐρεισάμενοι B (MFBMS), ἀμερσαμένοι? s; ἐρυσάμενοι D and Triclinius; ἐρυσσάμενοι Hermann (W).

σώματ' ἐπίαναν Hermann (WFBM): σώμασιν ἐπίαναν BD; σώμασ' ἐπίαναν Triclinius; σώμασι πίααν Bergk (MCS).

NEMEAN ODES IX 13-25

time, Adrastus had fled from his ancestral home, even from Argos, before the bold-hearted Amphiarus and the dread sedition. Thus the sons of Talaus were no longer rulers, as they had been over-powered by civil strife, but, when a stronger man cometh, he doeth away with existing right.¹

The man-quelling Eriphylê had been given as wife to Amphiarus, the son of Oicles, as a sure pledge, by the sons of Talaus, and they then became the most mighty among the golden-haired Danaï; and, once on a day, they led to seven-gated Thebes a brave host of men on a march attended by no happy omens; for the son of Cronus, by whirling his levin-bolt, urged them in their frenzy not to go forth from their home, but to abstain from the journey. And so that company was hastening to plunge into manifest doom, and, on the banks of Ismênus, when they had laid down their longings for a happy return to their home, as blanched corpses they fed fat the smoke¹; for seven funeral piles feasted on the limbs of the young men; but, for the sake of Amphiarus, Zeus, with his all-powerful thunder-bolt, clave asunder the broad breast of earth, and buried him with his steeds, before his warrior-soul could be dishonoured

¹ Bury.

24 Ἀμφιάρῃ BD, Ἀμφιάρῃ BMT¹CB¹. Ἀμφιστεῖ S.
σχίσσε B², σχίσεν D²; σχίσσεν (BMTCS) · σχίσσας B¹ (B¹,
with κρύψ' ἀνδρ' αὐτ' in next line).

PINDAR

στρ. στ'

δουρὶ Περικλυμένου πρὶν νῶτα τυπέντα μαχατὰν
θυμὸν αἰσχυνθῆμεν. ἐν γὰρ δαιμονίοισι φόβοις
φεύγοντι καὶ παῖδες θεῶν.

εἰ δυνατόν, Κρονίων, πείραν μὲν ἀγάνορα φοι-
κοστόλων

ἐγχείων ταύταν θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς ἀναβάλ-
λομαι ὡς πόρσιστα, μοῖραν δ' εὖνομον 70

30 αἰτέω σε παισὶν δαρὸν Αἰτναίων ὁπάξειν,

στρ. ζ'

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἀγλαΐαισιν δ' ἀστυνόμοις ἐπιμῖξαι
λαόν. ἐντὶ τοι φίλιπποί τ' αὐτόθι καὶ κτείνων
ψυχὰς ἔχοντες κρέσσοι' ας

ἄνδρες. ἄπιστον ἔειπ'. αἰδῶς γὰρ ὑπὸ κρύφα
κέρδει κλέπτεται,

ἃ φέρει δόξαν. Χρομῖω κεν ὑπασπίζων παρὰ
πεξοβόαις ἵπποις τε ναῶν τ' ἐν μάχαις 80

35 ἔκρινας ἂν κίνδυνον ὀξείας αὐτᾶς,

στρ. η'

οὔνεκεν ἐν πολέμῳ κείνα θεὸς ἔντυεν αὐτοῦ
θυμὸν αἰχματὰν ἀμύνειν λαιγὸν Ἐνναλίου. παῦροι
δὲ βουλευσάμενοι φόνου

παρποδίου νεφέλαν τρέψαι ποτὶ δυσμενέων ἀν-
δρῶν στίχας 90

χερσὶ καὶ ψυχᾷ δυνατοί· λέγεται μὰν Ἐκτορι
μὲν κλέος ἀνθῆσαι Σκαμάνδρου χεύμασιν

40 ἀγχοῦ, βαθυκρήμνοισι δ' ἀμφ' ἀκταῖς Ἐλώρου,

στρ. θ'

ἐνθα Ῥέας πόρον ἄνθρωποι καλέοισι, δέδορκεν

28 φοινικοστόλων Mezger, Bury : Φοιν. BMFCS.

35 ἄν' (= ἀνὰ) Heyne, Bergk.

41 ἐνθα Ῥέας Boeckh n.c. (CBRS) : ἐνθ' Ῥεῖας mss (MF) ;
ἐνθ' Ῥεῖας n¹.

NEMEAN ODES IX 26-41

by his being stricken in the back by the spear of Periclymenus. For, amid panics sent from heaven, even the offspring of gods betake themselves to flight.

If it be possible, O son of Cronus, I would fain defer, as long as may be, this fierce arbitrament of empurpled spears,¹ this contest for life and death, but I pray thee, O father Zeus, long to bestow on the men of Actna the blessing of righteous laws, and to gladden the people by splendid celebrations in their city. There, as thou knowest, there are lovers of horsemanship, and heroes who have souls superior to wealth. My words are hard to believe; for honour is secretly beguiled by greed, honour that bringeth renown. Hadst thou been shield-bearer to Chromius, amid footmen or horses, or in conflicts of ships,² thou wouldest have marked the peril of keen conflict, because, in war, it was that Honour divine³ who harnessed his warrior-soul to repel the onslaught of the god of battle. But few have the power of conspiring with hand and soul to turn back upon the ranks of the foe the rolling cloud of carnage at their feet; verily, for Hector did glory bloom beside the streams of Scamander, and, about the banks of the Helôrus with their craggy cliffs, at the place which men

¹ *φοινικοστόλων* is an adjective (like *λινόστολος*, *φοινικοείμων*), not a proper name, as supposed by the scholiast. But the adjective, while referring primarily to such a sanguinary enterprise as that of the Seven against Thebes above-mentioned, also alludes to the Phœnicians of Carthage, who were continually threatening Sicily (so Mezger and Bury)

² At the battle off Cumæ, 474 B.C. Cp. *P.* 171-75.

³ *Αἰδώς* is here personified as a goddess.

PINDAR

παιδὶ τοῦθ' Ἀγησιδάμου φέγγος ἐν ἀλικίᾳ πρώτα·
 τὰ δ' ἄλλαις ἀμέραις 100
 πολλὰ μὲν ἐν κονίᾳ χέρσω, τὰ δὲ γείτονι πόντῳ
 φάσομαι.
 ἐκ πόνων δ', οἳ σὺν νεότατι γένωνται σὺν τε δίκᾳ,
 τελέθει πρὸς γῆρας αἰὼν ἀμέρα.
 45 ἴστω λαχὼν πρὸς δαιμόνων θαυμαστὸν ὄλβον.
 στρ. ι'
 εἰ γὰρ ἅμα κτεάνοις πολλοῖς ἐπίδοξον ἄρηται 110
 κῦδος, οὐκ ἔστι πρόσωθεν θνατὸν ἔτι σκοπιᾶς
 ἄλλας ἐφάψασθαι ποδοῖν.
 ἥσυχία δὲ φιλεῖ μὲν συμπόσιον· νεοθαλῆς δ'
 αὔξεται
 μαλθακᾷ νικαφορία σὺν ἀοιδᾷ· θαρσαλέα δὲ παρὰ
 κρητῆρα φωνὰ γίνεται.
 50 ἐγκιρνάτω τίς νιν, γλυκὺν κώμου προφάταν, 120
 στρ. ια'
 ἀργυρέαισι δὲ νωμάτῳ φιάλαισι βιατὰν
 ἀμπέλου παῖδ', ἃς ποθ' ἵπποι κτησάμεναι Χρομίῳ
 πέμψαν θεμιπλέκτοισι ἀμᾶ
 Λατοῖδα στεφάνοις ἐκ τᾶς ἱερᾶς Σικυνῶνος. Ζεῦ
 πάτερ,
 εὐχομαι ταύταν ἀρετὰν κελαδῆσαι σὺν Χαρίτεσ-
 σιν, ὑπὲρ πολλῶν τε τιμαλφεῖν λόγοις 130
 55 νίκαν, ἀκοντίζων σκοποῖ' ἄγχιστα Μοισᾶν.

47 οὐκ ἔστι πρόσωθεν Boehmer (s): οὐκέτι πόρσω B, οὐκ ἔστι
 πρόσω D; οὐκέτ' ἔστι πόρσω Triclinius (BM); οὐκ ἔνεστι πόρσω
 Pauw (FC); οὐ πόρσω πόρος τις Bury.

48 ἥσυχία old mss (MBus); ἄσυχία F· ἥσυχίαν Triclinius (BC).

52 ἀμᾶ s; ἅμα scholia, Erasmus Schmid (edd.): ἀμφι mss.

55 σκοποῖ' Ahrens (MFCBis). σκοποῦ mss (E)

1 "At whose mouth is that which men call the Ford (or Passage) of Rhea," i.e. the Ioman Sea. Cp. N. iv 53, Ἰόνιον πόρον, and Aeschylus, P. V. 826, μέγαν κόλπον Ῥέας. The
 410

NEMEAN ODES IX 42-55

call "the Passage of Rhea,"¹ this light hath dawned upon the son of Hâgêsîdâmus, in his earliest manhood; and I shall tell of the honours he won at other times, many amidst the dust of dry land, and many on the neighbouring sea.² But, out of labours undertaken with the aid of youth and right, there cometh a gentle life at the approach of eld. Let him know full well that he hath had wondrous bliss allotted him by the gods. For, if any man winneth famous glory, as well as goodly store of wealth, further than this it is no longer possible for a mortal to plant his feet on any higher eminence.

But peace loveth the banquet, and a victor's fame flourisheth anew by help of gentle song, and the voice waxeth brave beside the goblet. Let some one mix the wassail-bowl,—that sweet prompter of the triumph-song, and let him hand around the potent produce of the vine in those silver cups which the steeds erst won for Chronius, and sent to him, together with the duly twined garlands of Latona's son, from holy Sicyon. O father Zeus, I pray that I may sound the praises of this deed of prowess by the favour of the Graces, and that I may excel many a bard in honouring victory by my verses, shooting my dart of song nearest of all to the mark of the Muses.

alternatives 'Pélas and 'Apélas, mentioned in one of the scholia, imply that 'Pélas must have been written 'Pélas, and ἐνθα 'Pélas wrongly divided as ἐνθ' 'Apélas. To make the latter intelligible, we have awkwardly to understand κρήνης or πηγῆς, "the place which men call the Ford of Ares' fountain." The change, which introduces the "Ionian Sea," and "the mouth of the Helôrus," is opposed, however, by Freeman, on the ground that the battle "must have been fought a good way inland" (*Sicily*, II 492). In the battle of the Helôrus, 492 B.C., Chronius fought on the side of Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, and defeated the Syracusans. ² At the battle off Cumæ.

NEMEAN X

FOR THEAEUS OF ARGOS

INTRODUCTION

THIS poem commemorates the victory in the wrestling match, which had been twice won by Theaeus of Argos in the festival of Hêra known as the Hecatombœa. The victor had already been successful in wrestling-matches at the Panathenaic festival at Athens, and also in the Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean games; and he was now preparing to compete at Olympia.

From the fact that Amphitryon is called an Argive and not a Mycenaean, it has been inferred that the Ode is later than 468, the date of the overthrow of Mycenae by Argos. Again, since the Argives, as allies of Athens, fought against Thebes, the city of Pindar, in 458, it is argued that the Ode is earlier than that year. The victor was preparing to compete at the Olympic games of 464 or 460; thus the date of the Ode may be either 465, or 463, or 461. 463 is accepted as the approximate date by Schroder. Gaspar, however, assigns it to 500 B.C., thus placing it among Pindar's earliest Odes.

The Graces are summoned to celebrate Argos, the city of Hêra (1-3), a city famous for its legendary glories (4-18).

INTRODUCTION

Pausing in his recital of those glories, the poet sings of wrestling in connection with the festival of Hêra (19-23), at which the victor has been twice triumphant; he has also won prizes at the Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean games, and may Zeus grant his prayer for a victory at Olympia, for which his Panathenaic prize is a happy omen (24-36). His victory is due to his inherited merits, and to the blessing of the Graces, and of Castor and Polydeuces. Victories of his maternal ancestors, some of whom hospitably entertained those heroes (37-54).

The death of Castor and the devotion of Polydeuces (54-90).

X.—ΘΕΑΙΩ ΑΡΓΕΙΩ

ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΗ

στρ. α'

Δαναοῦ πόλιν ἀγλαοθρόνων τε πεντήκοντα κορᾶν,

Χάριτες,

Ἄργος Ἥρας δῶμα θεοπρεπὲς ὑμνεῖτε· φλέγεται

δ' ἀρεταῖς

μυρίαις ἔργων θρασέων ἔνεκεν.

μακρὰ μὲν τὰ Περσέος ἀμφὶ Μεδοίσας Γοργόνος·

5 πολλὰ δ' Αἰγύπτῳ καταοίκισθεν ἄσθη ταῖς Ἐπί-
φου παλάμαις·

οὐδ' Ὑπερμνήστρα παρεπλάγχθη, μονόψαφον ἐν

κολεῷ κατασχοῖσα ξίφος.

10

ἀντ. α'

Διομήδεα δ' ἄμβροτον ξανθά ποτε Γλαυκῶπις

ἔθηκε θεόν·

γαῖα δ' ἐν Θήβαις ὑπέδεκτο κεραυνωθεῖσα Διὸς

βέλεσιν

μάντιν Οἰκλείδαν, πολέμοιο νέφος·

10 καὶ γυναιξὶν καλλικόμοισιν ἀριστεύει πάλαι·

Ζεὺς ἐπ' Ἀλκμήναν Δανάαν τε μολὼν τοῦτον

κατέφανε λόγον·

20

5 καταοίκισθεν s; κατ'οίκισθεν vulgo; τὰ κατ'οίκισεν (BF); τὰ κατέκτισθεν (MC); κατενάσσατο Hardie C.R. iv 318, κτίσεν Ἰναχίς Bury, *ib.* vii 347.

6 Ὑπερμνήστρα D, Triclinius (BFBH): —μήστρα B (MCS).

X.—FOR THEAEUS OF ARGOS

WINNER IN THE WRESTLING-MATCH, 463 (?) B.C.

CHANT, ye Graces, the city of Danaus and his fifty daughters on their gorgeous thrones, even Argos, the home of Hêra, home meet for a goddess ; for it is lit up with countless distinctions by reason of deeds of prowess. Long indeed is the legend of Perseus and the Gorgon Medûsa,¹ and many are the cities which were founded in Egypt by the hands of Epaphus² ; nor did Hypermnêstra wander from the path of honour, when she restrained in her scabbard her sword of solitary purpose.³ And of old did the grey-eyed goddess of the golden hair make Diomêdês an immortal god⁴ ; and, near unto Thebes, the earth, thunder-stricken by the bolts of Zeus, swallowed up the seer Amphiaraus,⁵ that storm-cloud of the fray ; and of old is Argos famous for its fair-haired dames. Zeus, by his visit to Alemênê and to Danac, made this saying true beyond dispute.

¹ The head of Medûsa, who was slain by the Argive hero Perseus, was buried under a mound near the market-place of Argos (Pausanias, ii 21, 6).

² Son of Zeus and Io ; king of Egypt, father of Libya, and builder of Memphis.

³ When the fifty sons of Aegyptus were murdered by the fifty daughters of his twin-brother, Danaus, king of Argos. Lynceus alone was spared by his wife, Hypermnêstra (cp. Horace, *Carm.* iii 11, 33).

⁴ The Argive hero, Diomêdês, received from Athênê the gift of immortality which she had intended to confer on his father Tydeus. ⁵ The great prophet and hero of Argos.

PINDAR

πατρὶ δ' Ἀδράστοιο Λυγκεῖ τε φρενῶν καρπὸν
εὐθείᾳ συνάρμοξεν δίκαι·

ἐπ. α'

θρέψε δ' αἰχμὰν Ἀμφιτρύωνος. ὁ δ' ὕλβῳ φέρ-
τατος

ἵκετ' ἐς κείνου γενεάν, ἐπεὶ ἐν χαλκείοις ὕπλοις

15 Τηλεβόας ἔναρεν· τῷ ὄψιν ἐειδόμενος

ἀθανάτων βασιλεὺς αὐλὰν ἐσήλθεν

σπέρμ' ἀδείμαντον φέρων Ἡρακλῆος· οὐ κατ'
Ὀλυμπον 30

ἄλοχος Ἡβα τελείᾳ παρὰ ματέρι βαίνοισ' ἔστι,
καλλίστα θεῶν.

στρ. β'

βραχὺ μοι στόμα πάντ' ἀναγῆσασθ', ὅσων Ἀρ-
γείον ἔχει τέμενος

20 μοῖραν ἐσλῶν· ἔστι δὲ καὶ κόρος ἀνθρώπων βαρὺς
ἀντιάσαι·

ἀλλ' ὅμως εὐχορδον ἔγειρε λύραν,

καὶ παλαισμάτων λάβε φροντίδ'· ἀγών τοι ἐχίλ-
κεος 40

δαμον ὀτρύνει ποτὶ βουθυσίαν Ἡρας ἀέθλων τε
κρίσιν·

Οὐλία παῖς ἔνθα νικάσαις δις ἔσχεν Θεαῖος εὐφύ-
ρων λάθαν πόνων.

ἀντ. β'

25 ἐκράτησε δὲ καὶ ποθ' Ἑλλανα στρατὸν Πυθῶνι,
τύχα τε μολῶν

12 πατρὶ δ' in lemma to scholium in *D* (CBMS): πατρὶ τ' *BD*
(BMF).

15 ἔναρεν· τῷ Mingarelli (s), — τῷ <δ'> C: ἔναρε or -εν
τί οἱ mss; -εν καὶ οἱ B; ἐναρόντος M; ἔναρ', ἐν θ' οἱ F; ἐνα-
ρόντι οἱ Bury.

NEMEAN ODES X 12-25

She hath also united the fruit of discretion with even-handed justice in the father of Adrastus¹ and in Lynceus²; and, again, she nourished the warrior Amphytryon, who, when, clad in brazen armour, he had slain the Téléboac, had the surpassing fortune to enter into kinship with Zeus. In semblance of Amphytryon, Zeus, the king of the immortals, entered the hall of that hero, bearing the dauntless seed of Heracles, whose bride Hêbê, fairest of goddesses, walketh for ever in Olympus beside her mother Hêra, who maketh marriage perfect. My mouth is of small measure to tell all the story, to wit all the fair things, of which the holy precinct of Argos hath a share. There is, moreover, the envy of man, which is grievous to encounter; naththeless, awake the well-strung lyre, and muse upon those feats of wrestling.

Lo! the contest for the shield of bronze calleth the people to the sacrifice of oxen in honour of Hêra, and to the award of the prizes. There it was that the son of Ulias, Theaeus, was twice victorious, and thus gat him oblivion of toils that were bravely borne; and, once upon a time, he was also victor over the Hellenic host at Pytho, and, coming with better

¹ Talaus, king of Argos.

² Successor of Danaus as king of Argos.

PINDAR

καὶ τὸν Ἴσθμοῖ καὶ Νεμέᾳ στέφανον, Μοῖσαισί τ'
 ἔδωκ' ἄρόσαι,
 τρὶς μὲν ἐν πόντοιο πύλαισι λαχών, 50
 τρὶς δὲ καὶ σεμνοῖς δαπέδοις ἐν Ἀδραστείῳ νόμῳ.
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, τῶν μὰν ἔραται φρενί, σιγᾷ οἱ στόμα·
 πᾶν δὲ τέλος
 30 ἐν τὶν ἔργων· οὐδ', ἀμόχθῳ καρδίᾳ προσφέρων
 τόλμαν, παραιτεῖται χάριν·
 ἐπ. β'
 γνῶτ' αἰίδω οἳ τε καὶ ὅστις ἀμιλλᾶται περὶ
 ἐσχάτων ἄθλων κορυφαῖς· ὕπατον δ' ἔσχεν
 Πίσσα 60
 Ἑρακλέος τεθμόν· ἀδείαι γε μὲν ἀμβολάδαν
 ἐν τελεταῖς δις Ἀθαναίων νιν ὀμφαῖ
 35 κώμασαν· γαίᾳ δὲ καυθείσῃ πυρὶ καρπὸς ἐλαίας
 ἔμολεν Ἑρας τὸν εὐάνορα λαὸν ἐν ἀγγέων ἔρκεσιν
 παμποικίλοις.
 στρ. γ'
 ἔπεται δέ, Θεαῖε, ματρώων πολύγνωντος, γένος
 ὑμετέρων 70
 εὐάγων τιμὰ Χαρίτεσσιν τε καὶ <σὺν> Τυνδαρίδαις
 θαμάκις.
 ἀξιοθείην κεν, ἐὼν Θρασύκλου
 40 Ἀντία τε ξύγγονος, Ἄργει μὴ κρύπτειν φάος
 ὀμμάτων. νικαφορίαις γὰρ ὅσαις Προίτοιο τόδ'
 ἵπποτρόφον

31 αἰίδω οἳ τε Kayser (CS): αἰίδω θεῶ τε mss (BMFBu), Θεαίῳ τε Hermann, Dissen.

38 <σὺν> Erasmus Schmid (edd.).

41 f. ὅσαις Προίτοιο τόδ' ἵπποτρόφον | ἄστν θάλησεν BM and F (who proposes Προίτου θέσαν ἵππ | ἄστν θαλῆσαι); ἔταις Προίτοιο κτλ. Bury; — καθ' (Rauchenstein) ἵππ. | ἄστν θάλησαν C; ὅσαις ἵππ. ἄστν τὸ Προίτοιο θάλησεν mss (S); ὅσαις Προίτοιο τ' ἀν' ἵπποτρόφον | ἄστν θάλησαν Bergk⁴.

fortune, he won the crown at the Isthmus and at Nemea, and gave the Muses a field for their tilling, for he had thrice won the crown at the portals of the sea, and thrice also on the hallowed ground, according to the ordinance of Adrastus. O father Zeus, his mouth is dumb of his heart's desire, but the end of all labours resteth in thine hands alone; nor doth he, with a heart that shrinketh from toil, pray amiss for thy grace, for he bringeth a spirit of daring. The burden of my song is familiar to himself, and to all who strive for the chief crown in the foremost of the games. Highest indeed is the ordinance of Heracles, which was granted to Pisa. Yet, amid the sacred rites of the Athenians, twice did voices sweet exalt him in the prelude of a triumphal ode, and in earth baked by the fire came the olive oil in richly painted vases to the manly people of Hêra.¹ But full often, Theaeus, doth the glory of successful contests attend on the famous race of the maternal ancestors of your house, by the favour of the Graces and the twin sons of Tyndareus. Were I a kinsman of Thrasyclus and of Antias, I should deem it meet in no wise to veil the light of mine eyes. For with how many victories hath the city of Proetus² flourished, this

¹ Vases filled with the olive oil of Attica were given as prizes at the Panathenæic festivals of Athens. These prizes had been won by the Argive hero of this ode.

² Proetus and his twin-brother, Acrisius, contended for the kingdom of Argos, which they ultimately agreed to divide between them.

PINDAR

ἄστν θάλησεν Κορίνθου τ' ἐν μυχοῖς καὶ Κλεω-
ναίων πρὸς ἀνδρῶν τετράκις·

ἀντ. γ'

Σικυνωνόθε δ' ἀργυρωθέντες σὺν οἰνηραῖς φιάλαις
ἐπέβαν, 80

ἐκ δὲ Πελλάνας ἐπιεσσάμενοι νῶτον μαλακαῖσι
κρόκαις·

45 ἀλλὰ χαλκὸν μυρίον οὐ δυνατόν

ἐξελέγχειν· μακροτέρας γὰρ ἀριθμῆσαι σχολᾶς·

ὄντε Κλείτωρ καὶ Τεγέα καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ὑψίβατοι
πόλεις

καὶ Λύκαιον παρ Διὸς θῆκε δρόμῳ, σὺν ποδῶν
χειρῶν τε νικᾶσαι σθένει. 90

ἐπ. γ'

Κάστορος δ' ἐλθόντος ἐπὶ ξενίαν παρ Παμφύῃ

50 καὶ κασιγνήτου Πολυδεύκεος, οὐ θαῦμα σφίσι

ἐγγεγὲς ἔμμεν ἀεθληταῖς ἀγαθοῖσιν· ἐπεὶ

εὐρυχόρου ταμίαι Σπάρτας ἀγώνων

μοῖραν Ἑρμᾶ καὶ σὺν Ἡρακλεῖ διέποντι Θύλειαν,
μάλα μὲν ἀνδρῶν δικαίων περικαδόμενοι. καὶ μὰν

θεῶν πιστὸν γένος.

100

στρ. δ'

55 μεταμειβόμενοι δ' ἐναλλάξ ἀμέραν τὰν μὲν παρὰ
πατρὶ φίλῳ

Διὶ νέμονται, τὰν δ' ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαίας ἐν γυῖλοις
Θεράπνας,

πότμον ἀμπιπλάντες ὁμοῖον· ἐπεὶ

τοῦτον, ἧ πάμπαν θεὸς ἔμμεναι οἰκεῖν τ' οὐρανῷ,

εἴλετ' αἰῶνα φθιμένου Πολυδεύκης Κάστορος ἐν
πολέμῳ. 110

NEMEAN ODES X 42-59

city that breedeth horses! and four times in the glens of Corinth, and at the hand of the men of Cleônae.¹ But from Sicyon, they returned with silver wine-cups, and from Pellana with their shoulders clad with softest woofs,² while the countless prizes of bronze it is impossible to reckon,—for it were a work of longer leisure to number them,—the bronze, which Cleitôr and Tegea³ and the high-throned cities of the Achaeans⁴ and the Lycaean mount set by the race-course of Zeus as prizes for man to win by strength of feet and hands.

But, since Castor and his brother Polydeuces came to Pamphaes, in quest of friendly entertainment, it is no marvel that it should be a mark of their race to be good athletes, seeing that, along with Hermès and Heraclès, the guardians of Sparta's spacious dancing-floor cause their ordinance of the games to prosper, caring in very deed for men who strive lawfully. Verily, faithful is the race of the gods.

In alternate changes the twin brethren spend the one day beside their dear father Zeus and, the other, down in the hollow earth in the depths of Therapnê, thus fulfilling an equal lot, since, when Castor was slain in war, Polydeuces preferred this life to being wholly a god and dwelling in heaven. For,

¹ The site of the Nemean games lay between Phlûs and Cleônae, and the management of the games was at this time in the hands of the Cleônaeans. Cp. *N*. iv 17.

² The prize at Pellana was a woollen cloak. Cp. *O*. ix 97.

³ The games at Cleitôr were in honour of Persephonê and Dêmêtêr; and those at Tegea, in honour of Athênê Aleaea (Pausanias viii 21, 2, and 47, 3)

⁴ Some of the lofty situated cities of Achaia are named in *Il*. ii 573 f.

PINDAR

60 τὸν γὰρ Ἰδας ἀμφὶ βουσὶν πως χολωθείς ἔτρωσεν
χαλκέας λόγχας ἀκμῇ.

ἀντ. δ'

ἀπὸ Ταυγέτου πεδαιγάζων ἶδεν Λυγκεὺς δρυὸς ἐν
στελέχει

ἡμένος. κείνου γὰρ ἐπιχθονίων πάντων γένετ'
ὀξύτατον

ὄμμα. λαιψήηροῖς δὲ πόδεςσιν ἄφαρ

ἐξικέσθαι, καὶ μέγα ἔργον ἐμήσαντ' ὠκέως. 120

65 καὶ πάθον δεινὸν παλάμαις Ἀφαρητίδαι Διός.
αὐτίκα γὰρ

ἦλθε Δήδας παῖς διώκων· τοὶ δ' ἔναντα στάθην
τύμβῳ σχεδὸν πατρώϊῳ·

ἐπ. δ'

ἔνθεν ἀρπάξαντες ἄγαλμ' Αἶδα, ξεστὸν πέτρον,

ἔμβαλον στέρνῳ Πολυδεύκεος· ἀλλ' οὐ νιν φλόσαν,
οὐδ' ἀνέχασσαν· ἐφορμαθεῖς δ' ἄρ' ἄκοντι θοῶ 130

70 ἤλασε Λυγκέος ἐν πλευραῖσι χαλκόν.

Ζεὺς δ' ἐπ' Ἰδᾷ πυρφόρον πλᾶξε ψολόεντα κε-
ραυνόν·

ἅμα δ' ἐκαίοντ' ἔρημοι. χαλεπὰ δ' ἔρις ἀνθρώποις
ὀμιλεῖν κρεσσόνων.

στρ. ε'

ταχέως δ' ἐπ' ἀδελφεοῦ βίαν πάλιν χώρησεν ὁ
Τυνδαρίδας,

καὶ νιν οὐπω τεθναότ', ἄσθματι δὲ φρίσσοντα
πνοὰς ἔκιχεν. 140

75 θερμὰ δὴ τέγγων δάκρυα στοναχαῖς

ὀρθιον φώνασε· “Πάτερ Κρονίων, τίς δὴ λύσις

60 ἀκμῇ Pauw (BMFCs): αἰχμῇ mss; ἀκῇ ‘point’ Bury.

62 ἡμένος (Doric acc.) scholia on BD (Bury); ἡμενος BD;
ἡμένως Triclinius; ἡμένους (BF); ἡμενον Aristarchus (MCS).

NEMEAN ODES X 60-76

Idas being in some sort angered about his oxen, stabbed Castor with the point of his brazen spear. Keenly gazing from Taygetus, Lynceus saw them seated in the hollow of an oak ; for, of all that live on earth, he had the keenest sight ; and Lynceus and Idas, those sons of Aphareus, at once with swift feet reached the spot, and quickly contrived a great deed, and themselves suffered dread punishment by the hands of Zeus, for immediately the son of Leda (Polydeuces) came in pursuit. But they were stationed hard by the tomb of their father, Aphareus ; thence did they seize the carven stone that adorned the grave, and flung it against the breast of Polydeuces, but they crushed him not, nor drove him backward ; but, rushing forward with his swift javelin, he thrust its brazen point into the ribs of Lynceus. And Zeus hurled against Idas a smouldering thunderbolt of fire ; and in that lonely place they were consumed together ; for men find it hard indeed to strive with those who are stronger. Then did the son of Tyndareus (Polydeuces) swiftly return to his mighty brother, and found him not yet dead, but drawing his breath in convulsive gasps. Then it was that, shedding hot tears, amid moanings, he said aloud :

“O father, son of Cronus ! when, O when will

PINDAR

ἔσσεται πενθέων; καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατον σὺν τῷδ'
ἐπίτειλον, ἄναξ.

οἷχεται τιμὰ φίλων τατωμένῳ φωτί· παῦροι δ' ἐν
πόνῳ πιστοὶ βροτῶν

ἀντ. ε'

καμάτου μεταλαμβάνειν.” ὥς ἔννεπε· Ζεὺς δ'
ἀντίος ἦλυθέ οἱ

80 καὶ τόδ' ἐξαύδασ' ἔπος· “Ἐσσί μοι υἱός· τόνδε
δ' ἔπειτα πόσις 150

σπέρμα θνατὸν ματρὶ τεῶ̃ πελάσαις
στάξεν ἥρωσ. ἀλλ' ἄγε τῶνδέ τοι ἔμπαν αἵρεσιν
παρδίδωμ'· εἰ μὲν θάνατόν τε φυγῶν καὶ γῆρας
ἀπεχθόμενον

αὐτὸς Οὐλύμπου θέλεις <ναίειν ἐμοὶ> σὺν τ'
'Ἀθαναίᾳ κελαινεγχεῖ τ' Ἄρει,

ἐπ. ε'

85 ἔστι τοι τούτων λάχος· εἰ δὲ κασιγνήτου πέρι 160
μάρνασαι, πάντων δὲ νοεῖς ἀποδάσασθαι ἴσον,
ἡμῖσιν μὲν κε πνέοις γαίας ὑπένερθεν ἐών, ●
ἡμῖσιν δ' οὐρανοῦ ἐν χρυσέοις δόμοισιν.”

ὥς ἄρ' αὐδάσαντος οὐ γνώμα διπλόαν θέτο βουλάν.

90 ἀνὰ δ' ἔλυσεν μὲν ὀφθαλμόν, ἔπειτα δὲ φωνὰν
χαλκομίτρα Κάστορος. 170

84 ἐθέλεις BD <ναίειν ἐμοὶ> Boeckh (s); οἰκεῖν σὺν ἐμοὶ
scholium, <οἰκεῖν ἐμοὶ> Benedictus; θέλεις Triclinius <οἰκεῖν
ἐμοὶ> C; νοεῖς <οἰκεῖν ἐμοὶ> Kayser; <νέμειν μέλλεις ἐμοὶ>
M; οἰκεῖν αἴτος Οὐλύμπου θέλεις Bury.

85 τοι τούτων s; σοὶ τούτων mss (MFCM): σοὶ μὲν τῶν
Boeckh.

NEMEAN ODES X 77-90

there be a release from sorrows? Bid me also die, O king, with this my brother. Honour hath perished, when a man is bereft of his friends; and, among mortals, few can be trusted in time of trouble to be partners in one's pain."

He ceased, and before him came Zeus, and spake in this wise:—

"Thou art my son, whereas Castor was begotten by thy mother's husband, of mortal seed, after thine own conception. But lo! I grant thee thy full choice in this; if thou desirest to escape death and grievous eld, and to dwell thyself in Olympus with me, and with Athênê, and with Arês of the darksome spear, thou canst have this lot appointed thee. But, if thou contendest for thy brother, and art minded to have an equal share with him in all things, then mayest thou breathe for half thy time beneath the earth, and for half thy time in the golden homes of heaven."

When thus the god had spoken, the hero had no double purpose in his heart; and Zeus opened once more the eye, and then released the voice of the bronze-clad warrior, Castor.¹

¹ *i.e.* Zeus restored Castor to life.

NEMEAN XI

FOR ARISTAGORAS OF TENEDOS

INTRODUCTION

THIS is an "installation ode" sung in honour of Aristagoras on his entering on office as President of the Council of the island of Tenedos. He is described as a person of local athletic distinction in the wrestling-ring and the pancratium, and it is suggested that, but for the timidity of his parents, he might have competed with success at the Pythian and Olympic games. According to one of the MSS, he is the son not of Arcesilas, but of Agesilas, or Agesilaiis. If so, he may have been an elder brother of Theoxenus of Tenedos, a son of Agesilas, and a favourite of Pindar, who wrote a poem in praise of Theoxenus (fragment 123), and died in his arms at Argos.¹ The Ode has been conjecturally assigned to 446 B.C.; in any case, it is among the poet's latest works.

After invoking Hestia, the goddess of the hearth of the State (1-10), the poet praises Aristagoras (11 f), and reminds him that, for all his wealth and strength, he is mortal (13-16); he recounts his

¹ Wilamowitz, *Berlin Akad.* 1909, 829-835.

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athletic victories in local contests (17-21), and suggests that it was only the timidity of his parents that had debarred him from being victorious at Olympia (22-29). Timidity is no less harmful than rashness (29-32). His noble descent (33-37), the athletic distinctions of his family (37-43). We embark on heroic schemes, although we cannot foresee the future (43-46). To our love of gain we must set a limit. Too keen are the pangs that arise from indulging in unattainable desires (47 f).

XI.—ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑ ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩ

ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙ

στρ. α'

Παῖ 'Ρέας, ἃ τε πρυτανεῖα λέλογχας, 'Εστία,
Ζηνὸς ὑψίστου κασιγνήτα καὶ ὁμοθρόνου 'Ηρας,
εὖ μὲν 'Αρισταγόραν δέξαι τεὸν ἐς θάλαμον,
εὖ δ' ἐταίρους ἀγλαῶ σκάπτῳ πέλας,

5 οἳ σε γεραίροντες ὀρθὰν φυλάσσοισιν Τένεδον,
ἀντ. α'

πολλὰ μὲν λοιβαῖσιν ἀγαζόμενοι πρόταν θεῶν,
πολλὰ δὲ κνίσσῃ· λύρα δέ σφι βρέμεται καὶ
ᾠοιδά·

καὶ ξενίου Διὸς ἀσκεῖται Θέμις ἀενάοις

ἐν τραπέζαις. ἀλλὰ σὺν δόξῃ τέλος 10

10 δωδεκάμηνον περᾶσαι σὺν ἀτρώτῳ κραδίᾳ,

ἐπ. α'

ἄνδρα δ' ἐγὼ μακαρίζω μὲν πατέρ' 'Αγησίλαιν,

καὶ τὸ θαητὸν δέμας ἀτρεμίαν τε ξύγγονον.

εἰ δέ τις ὄλβον ἔχων μορφᾷ παραμεύσεται ἄλλους,

ἔν τ' ἀέθλοισιν ἀριστεύων ἐπέδειξεν βίαν,

8 αἰενάοις S.

10 περᾶσαι σὺν' Boeckh (FBN); περάσαι σὺν mss (C); περᾶσαι
νιν Dissen (MS).

11 'Αγησίλαιν Wilamowitz (1909), p. 833, cp frag. 123 (88) 9,
on Theoxenus of Tenedos, *νῖν* — 'Αγησίλα. (S); ἄγησίλαιν B;
'Αγεσίλαιν P. Maas: 'Αρκεσίλαιν D (BMFCBn).

13 μορφᾷ mss — ἄλλους Hartung (CS); μορφᾷ — ἄλλων mss
(F); μορφᾶν Boeckh — ἄλλων mss (BM); μορφᾷ παραμεύσεται
ἄλλων Bury.

XI.—FOR ARISTAGORAS OF TENEDOS

ON HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, 446 (?) B.C.

DAUGHTER of Rhea, who hast the hearths of States allotted to thy care, Hestia, thou sister of Zeus supreme and of Hêra, the consort of his throne ! welcome Aristagoras to thy hall, welcome also, to a place beside thy gleaming sceptre, those comrades who, while paying due honour unto thee, are upholding Tenedos, oft with libations adoring thee, as first of the goddesses, and oft with savour of sacrifice. At their bidding peal the lyre and the lay ; and Themis is venerated ever at the perpetual feasts ruled by the god of hospitality.

Heaven grant that he may pass with glory through his time of twelve moons with heart unscathed. As for our hero, I deem his father Hâgêsilas blessed, and I praise his own goodly frame, and his inborn constancy of soul. But, if any man who hath riches, excelleth others in beauty of form, and is wont to display prowess by his courage in the games, let him

15 θνατὰ μεμνᾶσθω περιστέλλων μέλη, 20
καὶ τελευτὰν ἀπάντων γὰν ἐπιεσσύμενος.

στρ. β'

ἐν λόγοις δ' ἄστων ἀγαθοῖσι νιν αἰνεῖσθαι χρεών,
καὶ μελιγδούποισι δαιδαλθέντα μελιζέμεν ὕοιδαῖς.
ἐκ δὲ περικτιόνων ἐκκαίδεκ' Ἀρισταγόραν

20 ἡγλααὶ νῆκαι πῖτραν τ' εὐώνυμον
ἐστεφάνωσαν πάλα καὶ μεγαυχεῖ παγκρατίῳ.

ἀντ. β'

ἐλπίδες δ' ὀκηρότεραι γονέων παιδὸς βίαν
ἔσχον ἐν Πυθῶνι πειρᾶσθαι καὶ Ὀλυμπία ἄθλων.
ναὶ μὰ γὰρ ὄρκον, ἐμὰν δόξαν παρὰ Κασταλία 30

25 καὶ παρ' εὐδένδρῳ μολὼν ὄχθῳ Κρόνου
κάλλιον ἂν δηριῶντων ἐνόστησ' ἀντιπάλων,

ἐπ. β'

πενταετηρίδ' ἑορτὰν Ἡρακλέος τέθμιον
κωμάσαις ἀνδρησάμενός τε κόμαν ἐν πορφυρέοις
ἔρνεσιν. ἀλλὰ βροτῶν τὸν μὲν κενεύφρονες αὖχαι

30 ἐξ ἀγαθῶν ἔβαλον· τὸν δ' αὖ καταμεμφθέντ' ἔγαν
ἰσχὺν οἰκείων παρέσφαλεν καλῶν 41
χειρὸς ἔλκων ὀπίσσω θυμὸς ἄτολμος ἐών.

στρ. γ'

συμβαλεῖν μὰν εὐμαρὲς ἦν τό τε Πεισάνδρου
πάλαι

αἶμ' ἀπὸ Σπάρτας· Ἀμύκλαθεν γὰρ ἔβα σὺν
Ὀρέστα,

35 Αἰολέων στρατιὰν χαλκεντέα δεῦρ' ἀνάγων
καὶ παρ' Ἰσμηνοῦ ῥοὰν κεκραμένον
ἐκ Μελανίπποιο μάτρωος. ἀρχαῖαι δ' ἄρεται

17 ἀγαθοῖσι Titchinius νιν αἰνεῖσθαι (MF), — μιν — (BV). ἀγα-
θοῖς μὲν αἰνεῖσθαι old mss; — ἐπαινεῖσθαι Bury; ἀγαθοῖσιν
ἐπαιν. S.

remember that the limbs he is robing are mortal, and that, in the end of all, he will be clad in a vesture of clay. Yet right it is that he should be praised with friendly words by his fellow citizens; right it is that we should celebrate him by adorning his fame with honey-sweet strains. For, by those who dwell around him, Aristagoras and his famous clan were crowned by sixteen glorious victories in the wrestling-match and in the proud pancratium. But the halting hopes of his parents restrained his strength, as a boy, from competing for the prizes at Pytho and Olympia. Else, I solemnly aver that, in my judgment, had he entered the lists, he would have returned with greater glory than his rivals, whether they strove beside Castalia, or beside the tree-clad hill of Cronus, after celebrating the quadrennial festival ordained by Heracles, and after binding his hair with gleaming garlands. But, among mortals, *one* is cast down from his blessings by empty-headed conceit, whereas *another*, underrating his strength too far, hath been thwarted from winning the honours within his reach, by an uncorageous spirit that draggeth him back by the hand.

It was easy indeed to infer his Spartan descent from Peisander of old, who came from Amyclae with Orestes, bringing hither an armed host of Aetolians, and also the blending of his blood with that of his mother's ancestor Melanippus, beside the stream of

ἀντ. γ'
 ἀμφέροντ' ἄλλασσόμεναι γενεαῖς ἀνδρῶν σθένος·
 ἐν σχερῷ δ' οὔτ' ὦν μέλαιναι καρπὸν ἔδωκαν
 ἄρουργαι, 50

40 δένδρεά τ' οὐκ ἐθέλει πάσαις ἐτέων περύδοις
 ἄνθος εὐῶδες φέρειν πλούτῳ ἴσον,
 ἀλλ' ἐν ἀμείβοντι. καὶ θνατὸν οὕτως ἔθνος ἄγει

ἐπ. γ'
 μοῖρα. τὸ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ἀνθρώποις σαφὲς οὐχ ἔπεται
 τέκμαρ· ἀλλ' ἔμπαν μεγαλανορίαις ἐμβαίνομεν,
 45 ἔργα τε πολλὰ μενοινῶντες· δέδεταί γὰρ ἀναιδεῖ
 ἐλπίδι γυῖα· προμαθείας δ' ἀπόκεινται ῥοαί. 60
 κερδέων δὲ χρὴ μέτρον θηρευέμεν·
 ἀπροσίκτων δ' ἐρώτων ὀξύτεραι μανίαι.

42 οὕτως ἔθνος Heyne (edil.). οὔτω σθένος mss.

Ismênus. But the virtues of olden time yield strong men, as their progeny, in alternate generations; for neither do the dark fields give us of their harvest for evermore, nor are the fruit-trees wont, in all the circling years, to bear a fragrant blossom equal in wealth of produce, but in alternation only. Even so is the race of mortal men driven by the breeze of destiny. As for that which cometh from Zeus, there is no clear sign in heaven that waiteth on man; but yet we embark upon bold endeavours, yearning after many exploits; for our limbs are fettered by unfortunate hope, while the tides of foreknowledge lie far away from our sight. In our quest of gain, it is right to pursue the due measure; but far too keen are the pangs of madness that come from unattainable longings.

THE ISTHMIAN ODES

ISTHMIAN I

FOR HERODOTUS OF THEBES

INTRODUCTION

THE first Isthmian Ode celebrates the victory of Herodotus of Thebes in the chariot-race at the Isthmian games. His father, Asôpodôrus, is described as having in some sense, whether literally or metaphorically, suffered shipwreck, and as having come ashore at Orchomenus. The grammarian Didymus states that Asôpodôrus had been exiled from Thebes, and had taken refuge in Orchomenus, the city of his fathers. He may be safely identified with a person of that name not unknown in Greek History. Herodotus, in his account of the battle of Plataea, describes Asôpodôrus, son of Timander, as captain of a squadron of Theban cavalry, that charged certain Megarians and Phliasians with such effect that 600 were left dead on the field (Herodotus, ix 69). On the capture of the city, the leaders of the medizing party were given up to Pausanias, the Spartan commander, who afterwards caused them to be put to death (ix 86-88). Asôpodôrus, who had been so prominent an officer on the side of the Medes, may well have been, at the same time, sent into exile. In this Ode, the Thebans and Spartans are represented as allied in the persons of Iolaus and Castor (17, 28-31). In 458, the year before the battle of Tanagra, in which the Lacedaemonians and Thebans defeated Athens, the alliance between Sparta and

INTRODUCTION

Thebes was on the point of being accomplished. This Ode may, accordingly, be assigned to April 458, a few months before the Pythian games, for which (as well as for the Olympian games) Herodotus was training his horses.

Early in the Ode, the poet apologises to Délos for laying aside a poem, which he was writing in honour of Apollo on behalf of the island of Ceôs, to compose an Ode in praise of a Theban fellow-citizen, who was victor at the Isthmian games. The poem afterwards written on behalf of Ceôs was a paean in honour of Délos and Apollo, a large part of which has been discovered in Egypt, and published in the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*, v (1908) No. 841, pp. 18, 35 f, 88 f. See below, *Paeon* iv.

The poet invokes the goddess of his native city, Thebes, while he begs Délos to excuse his delay in writing, on behalf of Ceôs, a paean to the Delian Apollo (1-10).

Six prizes have been lately won by Thebes (10-12), the birth-place of Heracles (12 f). In honour of the victor, the poet is prepared to compose a poem in praise of Castor or Iolaus (14-16), whose athletic prowess he sets forth (17-31).

The victor's family, his father's exile and restoration to good fortune (32-40).

Cost and toil spent on athletic pursuits deserve the poet's praise (40-52). The victories of Herodotus cannot be enumerated within the limits of a brief ode (53-63). The poet hopes that he may also be victorious in the Pythian and Olympian games (64-67). Hoarding one's wealth and jeering at those who spend it, can only end in an inglorious death (67 f).

ΙΣΘΜΙΟΝΙΚΑΙ

Ι.—ΗΡΟΔΟΤΩ ΘΗΒΑΙΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Μᾶτερ ἐμά, τὸ τέον, χρύσασπι Θήβα,
πρᾶγμα καὶ ἀσχολίας ὑπέρτερον
θήσομαι. μή μοι κραναὰ νεμεσάσαι
Δᾶλος, ἐν ᾧ κέχυμαι.

5 τί φίλτερον κεδνῶν τοκέων ἀγαθοῖς;
εἶξον, ὠπολλωνιάς· ἀμφοτερᾶν τοι χαρίτων σὺν
θεοῖς ζεύξω τέλος,

ἀντ. α'

καὶ τὸν ἀκειρεκόμεαν Φοῖβον χορεύων
ἐν Κέφ ἀμφιρύτα σὺν ποντίοις
ἀνδράσιν, καὶ τὰν ἀλιερκέα Ἴσθμου

10

10 δειράδ'· ἐπεὶ στεφάνους

ἐξ ὧπασεν Κάδμον στρατῷ ἐξ ἀέθλων,
καλλίνικον πατρίδι κῦδος. ἐν ᾧ καὶ τὸν ἀδεί-
μαντον Ἀλκμήνα τέκεν

ἐπ. α'

παῖδα, θρασεῖαι τὸν ποτε Γηρυνόνα φρίξαν κύνες.
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ Ἡροδότῳ τεύχων τὸ μὲν ἄρματι τεθρίπ-
πῳ γέρας,

15 ἀνία τ' ἀλλοτρίαις οὐ χερσὶ νωμάσαντ' ἐθέλω 20

7 ἀκειροκόμεαν mss (edd.): ἀκερσεκόμεαν s³, cp. *P.* iii 14, and *Raean*, iv 1.

THE ISTHMIAN ODES

I.—FOR HERODOTUS OF THEBES

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE, 458 (?) B.C.

O MOTHER mine, O Thêbê of the golden shield, I shall deem thy behest enough to outweigh all lack of leisure. Let not rocky Delos be indignant at me, for in her praise have I been fully spent. What is dearer to the good than noble parents? Give place, Apollo's isle; for, in very deed, by help of heaven shall I bring to an end both hymns of praise alike, by honouring in the dance, not only the unshorn Phoebus in wave-washed Ceôs with its mariners, but also the Isthmian reef that severeth seas asunder; since to the host of Cadmus that Isthmus gave from her games six garlands, to grace with glorious triumph my fatherland, the very land in which Alcmenê bare her dauntless son, before whom trembled erst the savage hounds of Gêryon.¹

But I, while framing for Herodotus an honour for his chariot of four horses, and for his having plied the reins in his own hands and not another's, would

¹ The cattle of Gêryon, who lived in an island of the ocean near Gadeira, were guarded by a two-headed hound named Orthros. Heracles slew the hound, and carried off the cattle.

ἢ Καστορείῳ ἢ Ἰολάου ἐναρμόξαι νιν ὕμνῳ.
 κείνοι γὰρ ἡρώων διφρηλάται Λακεδαίμονι καὶ
 Θήβαις ἐτέκνωθεν κράτιστοι·

στρ. β'

ἔν τ' αἰέθλοισι θίγον πλείστων ἀγώνων,
 καὶ τριπόδεσσιν ἐκόσμησαν δόμον
 20 καὶ λεβήτεσσιν φιάλαισί τε χρυσοῦ,
 γευόμενοι στεφάνων
 νικαφόρων· λάμπει δὲ σαφῆς ἀρετὰ 30
 ἔν τε γυμνοῖσι σταδίοις σφίσιν ἐν τ' ἀσπιδοδού-
 ποῖσιν ὀπλίταις δρόμοις,

ἀντ. β'

οἶά τε χερσὶν ἀκοντίζοντες αἰχμαῖς,
 25 καὶ λιθίνοις ὀπότη' ἐν δίσκοις ἱέν.
 οὐ γὰρ ἦν πεντάθλιον, ἀλλ' ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ
 ἔργματι κεῖτο τέλος.
 τῶν ἀθρόοις ἀνδησάμενοι θαμάκις
 ἔρνεσιν χαίτας ῥέεθροισί τε Δίρκας ἔφανεν καὶ
 παρ' Εὐρώτῃ πέλας,

ἐπ. β'

30 Ἴφικλέος μὲν παῖς ὁμόδαμος ἐὼν Σπαρτῶν
 γένει, 40
 Τυνδαρίδας δ' ἐν Ἀχαιοῖς ὑψίπεδον Θεράπνυας
 οἰκέων ἔδος.
 χαίρετ'. ἐγὼ δὲ Ποσειδάωνι Ἰσθμῷ τε ζαθέα
 Ὀγχηστίαισιν τ' αἰόνεσσιν περιστέλλων ἀοιδᾶν
 γαρῦσομαι τοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς ἐν τιμαῖσιν ἀγακλέα τὰν
 Ἀσωποδῶρου πατρὸς αἴσαν 50

στρ. γ'

35 Ὀρχομενοῖό τε πατρώαν ἄρουραν,
 ἃ νιν ἐρείδόμενον ναυαγίαις

27 ἔργματι B (BM²FBn), ἔρματι D, Φέργματι (M¹): ἔργματι CS.

ISTHMIAN ODES I 16-36

wed him to the strain of Castor or of Iolaus, for, of all the heroes, they were the bravest charioteers, the one in Sparta born, in Thebes the other. And, in the games, they essayed the greatest number of contests, and decked their homes with tripods and cauldrons and with bowls of gold, by tasting of crowns victorious. Clear shineth their prowess, both in the courses of stript runners, and amid the warrior-races with the sounding shield; and in all the deeds of their hands, in flinging the spear, and whensoever they hurled the discs of stone. For, as yet, there was no pentathlum, but for each several feat a separate prize was set up. Full oft, with their hair enwreathed with coronals from these contests, did they appear beside the streams of Dircê, or hard by the Eurôtas, (by the first) the son of Iphiclês, clansman of the dragon's brood,¹ (by the other) the son of Tyndareus, dwelling amid the Achaeans in his highland home of Therapnê.

Now fare ye well, while I, arraying with song Poseidon and the hallowed Isthmus and the shores of Onchêstus, shall, amid the honours of this hero, tell aloud of the fortune, the famous fortune of his sire Asôpodôrus, and of the ancestral glebe of Orchomenus, which welcomed him, when, hard pressed by shipwreck, he came in chilly plight from

¹ Cadmus slew the dragon, which guarded the fountain of Arês, and, on the advice of Athênê, sowed the dragon's teeth, out of which armed men grew up. The five survivors of these became the ancestors of the Thebans.

ἐξ ἀμετρήτας ἀλὸς ἐν κρυοέσσα
δέξατο συντυχία·

νῦν δ' αὖτις ἀρχαίας ἐπέβασε πότμος
40 συγγενῆς εὐαμερίας. ὁ πονήσας δὲ νόφ' καὶ
προμάθειαν φέρει·

ἀντ. γ'

εἰ δ' ἀρετῇ κατάκειται πᾶσαν ὀργάν,
ἀμφότερον δαπάναις τε καὶ πόνοις,
χρῆ νιν εὐρόντεσσιν ἀγάνορα κόμπουν
μὴ φθονεραῖσι φέρειν

80

45 γνώμαις. ἐπεὶ κούφα δόσις ἀνδρὶ σοφῷ
ἀντὶ μόχθων παντοδαπῶν ἔπος εἰπόντ' ἀγαθὸν
ξυνὸν ὀρθῶσαι καλόν.

ἐπ. γ'

μισθὸς γὰρ ἄλλοις ἄλλος ἐφ' ἔργμασιν ἀνθρώποις
γλυκύς,
μηλοβότα τ' ἀρότα τ' ὀρνιχολόχῳ τε καὶ ὄν
πόντος τρέφει·

γαστρὶ δὲ πᾶς τις ἀμύνων λιμὸν αἰανῇ τέταται· 70
50 ὃς δ' ἀμφ' ἀέθλοις ἢ πολεμίζων ἄρηται κῦδος
ἄβρόν,

εὐαγορηθεὶς κέρδος ὕψιστον δέκεται, πολιατᾶν
καὶ ξένων γλώσσας ἄωτον.

στρ. δ'

ἄμμι δ' ἔοικε Κρόνου σεισίχθον' υἱὸν
γείτον' ἀμειβομένοις εὐεργέταν
ἀρμάτων ἵπποδρόμιον κελαδησαι,

55 καὶ σέθεν, Ἀμφιτρύων,
παῖδας προσειπεῖν, τὸν Μινύα τε μυχόν

80

41 κατάκειται mss : 'ντέταται τις Christ.

47 ἐφ' ἔργμασιν B (BMFCB^u), — ἄρμασιν D : ἐπ' ἔργμασιν S.

out the boundless main. But now, once more, hath the fortune of his home embarked him on the fair weather of the olden days. Yet he, who hath suffered troubles, winneth forethought also in his heart; and, whensoever a man, with all his spirit, throweth himself into pursuit of prowess, sparing neither cost nor pains, 'tis meet that, when the prize is won, we should, with thoughts ungrudging, give him ennobling praise. For the wise poet finds it an easy boon, in requital for manifold toil, to say his good word, and thus, besides, to set on high the fame of the State. Aye! even as divers meeds for divers works are sweet to men, to the shepherd and to the ploughman, to the fowler and to him whom the sea doth nourish, while every man straineth his strength in defending his belly from weary famine; even so, whosoever winneth bright renown, either in the games or in war, receiveth the highest gain in the choicest praises of citizens and of strangers.

'Tis meet for us, in strains of grateful song, to sound aloud the praises of our neighbour, the earth-shaking son of Cronus, for blessing our chariots as the god of racing steeds.¹ 'Tis meet, again, to invoke thy sons,² Amphitryon, and the secluded valley of Minyas,³ and Eleusis, the famous precinct

¹ Poseidon, of Onchéstus, is here described as the neighbour of Thebes.

² Heracles and Iolaus, in whose honour the Heraclea and the Iolaia were held at Thebes.

³ At Orchomenus.

PINDAR

καὶ τὸ Δάματρος κλυτὸν ἄλσος Ἑλευσῖνα καὶ
Εὐβοϊαν ἐν γναμπτοῖς δρόμοις·

ἀντ. δ'

Πρωτεσίλα, τὸ τεὸν δ' ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Φυλάκα τέμενος συμβάλλομαι.

60 πάντα δ' ἐξειπεῖν, ὅσ' ἀγώνιος Ἑρμᾶς

Ἡροδότῳ ἔπορεν

ἵπποις, ἀφαιρεῖται βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχων

ὕμνος. ἥ μὰν πολλάκι καὶ τὸ σεσωπαμένου
εὐθυμίαν μείζω φέρει.

ἐπ. δ'

εἴη νιν εὐφώνων πτερύγεσσιν ἀερθέντ' ἀγλααῖς 90

65 Πιερίδων ἔτι καὶ Πυθῶθεν Ὀλυμπιάδων τ'
ἐξαιρέτοις

Ἀλφειοῦ ἔρνεσι φράξαι χεῖρα τιμὰν ἑπταπύλοις

Θήβαισι τεύχοντ'. εἰ δέ τις ἔνδον νέμει πλούτου
κρυφαῖον,

ἄλλοισι δ' ἐμπίπτων γελᾷ, ψυχὰν Ἀΐδα τελέων
οὐ φράζεται δόξας ἀνευθεν. 100

ISTHMIAN ODES I 57-68

of Demêter, and Euboea too, among the circling race-courses. And I add, beside, thy sacred ground, Prôtesilas, in Phylacê,¹ the home of Achæan heroes. But to tell of all the victories that Hermes, lord of games, granted to Herodotus and his steeds, is reft from me by the brief limits of my song. Yea, full oft doth even that which is hushed in silence bring the greater joy. Heaven grant that, wafted on the beaming pinions of the voiceful Pierides, he yet may fill his hand with wreaths from Pytho, with choicest wreaths from the Alpheus and the Olympian games, thus winning glory for seven-gated Thebes. But, if any one broodeth at home over hoarded wealth, and rejoiceth in oppressing others, he little thinketh that he is giving up his soul to death—death without glory.

¹ In Thessaly, on the Pagasæan gulf

ISTHMIAN II

FOR XENOCRATES OF ACRAGAS

INTRODUCTION

THE second Isthmian commemorates a victory in the chariot-race won in 477 (?) by Xenocrates of Acragas. The victory in question falls between the Sixth Pythian of 490, in honour of Xenocrates (and his son, Thrasybulus) and the Second and Third Olympian Odes of 476, in honour of his brother Thêrôn. The Second Olympian (54 f) mentions the Isthmian, as well as the Pythian, victory of Xenocrates. The date of the Isthmian victory is probably 477, but the present Ode is of later date; it was composed, certainly after the death of Xenocrates, and probably after the death of his brother Thêrôn (472). The official Odes in celebration of the Pythian victory of 490 and the Isthmian of 477 were written by Simonides. Here, as in the Sixth Pythian, Pindar is voluntarily paying a personal compliment to the victor's son, Thrasybûlus, who is also addressed in Frag. 124.

Poets of old freely sang of their favourites (1-5), for, in those days, the Muse was not yet a hireling (6-8); whereas now she bids us obey the maxim of

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the Argive, Aristodêmus: "Money maketh man" (9-11).

The Pythian and the Isthmian victories of Xenocrates are well known. They were won by his charioteer Nicomachus (12-22), whom the heralds of the Olympian truce had already met, when they recognised and welcomed him at Olympia (23-28), where Thêrôn and Xenocrates attained immortal honours (20 f). These honours are familiar with songs of triumph, for men of renown are readily praised in song (30-34). Xenocrates was a man of charming manners, and was fond of horsemanship, and his hospitality knew no bounds (35-42).

The poet bids the bearer of the Ode, Nicasippus, tell Thrasybûlus not to allow the envy of others to make him bury in silence his father's merits and these lays of praise, for they were not wrought to remain idle (43-48).

Π.—ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΕΙ ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

ΑΡΜΑΤΙ

στρ. α'

Οί μὲν πάλαι, ὦ Θρασύβουλε, φῶτες, οὐ χρυσαμ-
πύκων

ἐς δίφρον Μοισᾶν ἔβαινον κλυτῇ φόρμιγγι συναν-
τόμενοι,

ρίμφα παιδείους ἐτόξευον μελιγάρυας ὕμνους,
ὅστις ἐὼν καλὸς εἶχεν Ἀφροδίτας

5 εὐθρόνου μνάστειραν ἰδίσταν ὀπώραν.

ἀντ. α'

ἂ Μοῖσα γὰρ οὐ φιλοκερδὴς πῶ τότ' ἦν οὐδ'
ἐργάτις·

οὐδ' ἐπέρναντο γλυκεῖαι μελιφθόγγου ποτὶ Τερ-
ψιχόρας

ἄργυρωθεῖσαι πρόσωπα μαλθακόφωνοι αἰοδαί.

νῦν δ' ἐφίητι <τὸ> τῶργείου φυλάξαι

10 ῥῆμ' ἀλαθείας <ἐτᾶς> ἄγχιστα βαῖνον,

ἐπ. α'

“χρήματα, χρήματ' ἀνὴρ,” ὃς φᾶ κτεάνων θ' ἅμα
λειφθεὶς καὶ φίλων.

ἐσσι γὰρ ὦν σοφός, οὐκ ἄγνωτ' αἰίδω

Ἰσθμίαν ἵπποισι νίκαν,

20

τὰν Ξενοκράτει Ποσειδάων ὀπάσαις,

9 <τὸ> Heyne (edd.).

10 <ἐτᾶς> Bergk (Bun): <ύδων> Hermann (BMFC), cp
P. iii 103.

11 θ' ἅμα mss and scholia (CMBs): θαμὰ (BMF), θάμα Bergk.

II.—FOR XENOCRATES OF ACRAGAS

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT-RACE, 472 (?) B.C.

THE men of old, O Thrasybúlus, who mounted the car of the golden-wreathed Muses, taking up the sounding lyre, lightly shot forth their honey-sweet songs in honour of their loves, whensoever one fair in form had that precious bloom which turneth the thoughts to¹ Aphroditê on her beauteous throne. For, in those days, the Muse was not yet fond of gain, no, nor yet a hireling; nor did sweet warbling songs pass for sale, with their silvered faces,² from out the hands of honey-voiced Terpsichorê. But now doth she bid us heed the Argive's word that cometh nearest to the very truth. "Money, money maketh man," quoth he, when reft of wealth and friends alike.³

But enough, for thou art wise! I sing the famous Isthmian victory with the steeds, by granting which to Xenocratês, Poseidon sent him to entwine about

¹ Or "which wooeth"

² Probably, "the personified songs, like Eastern dancers, plastered their faces with silver coins." Cp W. R. Paton, in *Classical Review*, 11 (1888) 180; and J. G. Frazer, *ib.* 261; also *A.J.P.* xxx 358.

³ The Argive was Aristodêmus, who, according to Alcæus (49), as quoted in the scholia, said these words in Sparta:—

ὥς γὰρ δὴ πότε φασιν Ἀριστόδημον
ἐν Σπάρτῃ λόγον οὐκ ἀπάλαμνον εἰπεῖν·
χρήματ' ἀνὴρ· πενιχρὸς δὲ οὐδεὶς
πέλετ' ἐσλὸς οὐδὲ τίμιος.

- 15 Δωρίων αὐτῷ στεφάνωμα κόμα
πέμπεν ἀναδεῖσθαι σελίνων,
στρ. β'
εὐάρματον ἄνδρα γεραίρων, Ἀκραγαντίνων φάος.
ἐν Κρίσα δ' εὐρυσθενῆς εἶδ' Ἀπόλλων νιν πόρε τ'
ἀγλαίαν
καὶ τόθι· κλειναῖς <δ'> Ἐρεχθειδᾶν χαρίτεσσιν
ἀραρῶς
- 20 ταῖς λιπαραῖς ἐν Ἀθάναις, οὐκ ἐμέμφθη 30
ῥυσίδιφρον χεῖρα πλαξίπποιο φωτός,
ἀντ. β'
τὰν Νικόμαχος κατὰ καιρὸν νεῖμ' ἀπάσαις ἀνίαις·
ὄντε καὶ κάρυκες ὥρᾶν ἀνέγνον, σπονδοφόροι
Κρονίδα
Ζηνὸς Ἀλεῖοι, παθόντες πού τι φιλόξενον ἔργον·
- 25 ἀδυπνόῳ τέ νιν ἀσπᾶζοντο φωνᾷ
χρυσέας ἐν γούνασιν πιτνόντα Νίκας
ἐπ. β'
γαίαν ἀνὰ σφετέραν, τὰν δὴ καλέοισιν Ὀλύμπιου
Διὸς 40
ἄλσος· ἔν' ἀθανάτοις Αἰνησιδάμου
παῖδες ἐν τιμαῖς ἔμιχθεν.
- 30 καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀγνώτες ὑμῖν ἐντὶ δόμοι
οὔτε κώμων, ὧ Θρασύβουλ', ἐρατῶν,
οὔτε μελικόμπων αἰοιδᾶν.

18 f. ἀγλαίαν | καὶ τόθι· BC ; ἀγλαίαν καὶ τόθι κτλ Bu ;
ἀγλαίαν· | καὶ τόθι MFS.

19 κλειναῖς mss (MFS) : — <δ'> Heyne (BC), — <τ'>
Bergk, Bury.

22 νεῖμ' ἀπάσαις Hermann (edd.) : νόμα πάσαις mss.

23 ἀνέγνον (MCS) : ἀνέγνων mss (BFC) ; cp. ἔγνον P. iv 120,
ix 79.

his hair a wreath of the wild Dorian celery, thus honouring the hero of the goodly chariot, the light of the people of Acragas. And in Crisa also did the mighty Apollo look graciously upon him, and gave him glory even there.

And in gleaming Athens, when he attained those famous, those gracious victories, among the sons of Erechtheus, he had no fault to find with the deftly driving hand of the man that lashed the steeds, the hand wherewith Nicomachus gave the horses full rein at the fittest moment—that very driver whom the heralds of the Olympian seasons, the Elean truce-bearers of Zeus, son of Cronus, knew once again,¹ since they had won, I ween, some friendly favour from him.² And with sweetly breathing voice they greeted him, when he fell upon the lap of golden Victory in their own land, which men call the precinct of Olympian Zeus; where the sons of Aenêsidâmus³ were linked with deathless honours. For the homes of your clan, O Thrasybûlus, are not unfamiliar with gladsome triumph-songs, nor with sweet-voiced minstrelsy. For 'tis no hill, no, nor

¹ Recognised, at Olympia.

² At Athens.

³ Thêrôn, and Xenocratês, the father of Thrasybûlus.

στρ. γ'

οὐ γὰρ πάγος, οὐδὲ προσάντης ἡ κέλευθος γίνεται,
εἴ τις εὐδόξων ἐς ἀνδρῶν ἄγοι τιμὰς Ἑλικων-
ιάδων. 50

35 μακρὰ δισκήσαις ἀκοντίσσαιμι τοσοῦθ', ὅσον
ὄργαν

Ξεινοκράτης ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων γλυκεῖαν
ἔσχεν. αἰδοῖος μὲν ἦν ἀστοῖς ὁμιλεῖν,

ἀντ. γ'

ἵπποτροφίας τε νομίζων ἐν Πανελλάνων νόμῳ·
καὶ θεῶν δαΐτας προσέπτυκτο πάσας· οὐδέ ποτε
ξενίαν

40 οὐρος ἐμπνεύσαις ὑπέστειλ' ἰστίον ἀμφὶ τρά-
πεζαν· 60

ἀλλ' ἐπέρα ποτὶ μὲν Φᾶσιν θερείαις,
ἐν δὲ χειμῶνι πλέων Νείλου πρὸς ἀκτάς.

ἐπ. γ'

μή νυν, ὅτι φθονεραὶ θνατῶν φρένας ἀμφικρέμνυ-
ται ἐλπίδες,

μήτ' ἀρετὰν ποτε σιγάτω πατρώαν,

45 μηδὲ τούσδ' ὕμνους· ἐπεὶ τοι

οὐκ ἐλινύσοντας αὐτοὺς εἰργασάμαν.

ταῦτα, Νικάσιππ', ἀπόνειμον, ὅταν

ξεῖνον ἐμὸν ἡθαῖον ἔλθῃς.

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is the path steep, if one bringeth the praises of the maids of Helicon to the homes of famous men. By a long throw may I fling my dart as far beyond all others,¹ as Xenocratês surpassed all men in sweetness of temper. Right gracious was he in his townsmen's company, and he upheld the breeding of horses after the ordinance of all the Greeks. He welcomed too each banquet of the gods; and never did the breeze, that blew around his hospitable board, cause him to furl his sail; but, in the summer seasons, he passed as far as Phâsis, and in his winter voyage, unto the banks of the Nile.² What though the broodings of envy beset the minds of mortals? Let him never hush in silence, either his father's prowess, no, nor yet these hymns of praise; for not to stand idle did I devise them. Give this message, Nicâsippus, when thou comest unto my trusty friend.

¹ Cp. note on *P.* i 45

² The fame of his hospitality extended to the eastern limits of the known world, reaching as far as Phâsis, the distant river of the Euxine, in the summer, and as far as the Nile in the winter. The Euxine was open to navigation in the summer alone, and it was only to Egypt that the Greeks sailed in the winter.

ISTHMIAN III

FOR MELISSUS OF THEBES

INTRODUCTION

MELISSUS of Thebes obtained two victories,—a victory in the pancratium at the Isthmus (iv 44) and a victory in the chariot-race at Nemea (iii 13). The Ode celebrating the Isthmian pancratium is commonly called the fourth Isthmian, but it was apparently composed before the third. Melissus afterwards won the chariot-race at the Nemean games, and accordingly a short poem, commonly called the third Isthmian, was composed in the same metre as the fourth, and prefixed to it. Thus both poems could be sung to the same music, by the same chorus, and, probably, at a smaller expense. This is in agreement with the view of Mr. Bury, who regards the first metrical system, the eighteen lines of Strophê, Antistrophê, and Epode, as a new proeme to an earlier ode.

The evidence of the MSS is divided. The two poems are separated in the Vatican MS and in the Scholia,¹ but they are united in the Florentine MS. They are regarded as one ode by Boeckh, Dissen, Hermann, and Schroder, and by Fennell, who marks

¹ Schol. in 24, ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς ᾠδῇ.

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a lacuna, consisting of one metrical system, between the two parts of the composition. Bergk and Christ regard them as separate poems.

The Isthmian victory in the pancratium (iv) is assigned by Gaspar to April 476 and the Nemean victory (iii) in the chariot-race to July 475. The battle in which four of the Cleônymidae fell would in that case be the battle of Plataea (479). Schroder suggests as the date of the Odes 478-7; Fraccaroli, 476; Bornemann, April 494 and July 493. Schroder's date for the two Isthmian Odes (478-7) is supported by the fact that Bacchylides (v 31), in an Ode on Hieron's Olympic victory of 476, imitates Isth. iv 1, in the words *τὼς νῦν καὶ ἐμοὶ μυρία πάντα κέλευθος*.

Praise is due to him who, either in the glory of the games, or in the power of wealth, enjoys good fortune, without becoming insolent (1-3). Zeus grants to the devout a longer enjoyment of their wealth (4-6). Praise is due to the man of prowess, for Melissus has been victorious at the Isthmus, as well as at Nemea, where he won the chariot-race and thus brought glory to Thebes (7-13). His merits are inherited from his ancestor Cleônymus; his clan had long made efforts to win the chariot-race, but they have had varying fortunes; for only the sons of the gods are never hurt (13-18).

ΙΙΙ.—ΜΕΛΙΣΣΩ ΘΗΒΑΙΩ

ΙΠΠΟΙΣ

στρ. α'

Εἴ τις ἀνδρῶν εὐτυχήσῃς ἢ σὺν εὐδόξοις ἀέθλοις
ἢ σθένει πλούτου κατέχει φρασὶν αἰανὴ κόρον,
ἄξιος εὐλογίαις ἀστῶν μεμίχθαι.

Ζεῦ, μεγάλαι δ' ἄρεταὶ θνατοῖς ἔπονται

5 ἐκ σέθεν· ζῶει δὲ μάσσων ὄλβος ὀπιζομένων,
πλαγίαις δὲ φρένεσσιν

οὐχ ὁμῶς πάντα χρόνον θάλλων ὀμιλεῖ.

10

ἀντ. α'

εὐκλέων δ' ἔργων ἄποινα χρὴ μὲν ὑμνῆσαι τὸν
ἑσλόν,

χρὴ δὲ κωμάζοντ' ἀγαναῖς χαρίτεσσιν βαστάσαι.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ διδύμων ἀέθλων Μελίσσῳ

10 μοῖρι πρὸς εὐφροσύναν τρέψαι γλυκεῖαν

ἦτορ, ἐν βάσσαισιν Ἴσθμοῦ δεξαμένῳ στεφάνους,
τὰ δὲ κοίλῃ λέοντος

ἐν βαθυστέρνου νάπα κάρυξε Θήβαν

20

ἐπ. α'

ἵπποδρομίᾳ κρατέων. ἀνδρῶν δ' ἄρετὰν
σύμφυτον οὐ κατελέγχει.

15 ἵστε μὰν Κλεωνύμου

δόξαν παλαιὰν ἄρμασιν·

καὶ ματρόθε Λαβδακίδαισιν σύννομοι πλούτου
διέστειχον τετραοριᾶν πόνοις.

αἰὼν δὲ κυλινδομέναις ἡμέραις ἄλλ' ἄλλοτ' ἐξάλ-
λαξεν· ἄτρωτοί γε μὰν παῖδες θεῶν.

30

III.—FOR MELISSUS OF THEBES

WINNER IN THE CHARIOT RACE AT NEMEA, 477 (?) B.C.

If any one among men hath had good fortune, by the winning of glorious prizes, or by might of wealth, yet in his heart restraineth insatiate insolence, such a man is worthy to be blended with his townsmen's praises. For, from thee, O Zeus, do mighty merits attend upon mortals ; and, when they reverence thee, their good fortune hath a longer life, but with froward hearts it liveth not in prosperity for all time alike.

But, as a guerdon for glorious exploits, it is meet for us to celebrate the hero, and, amid triumph-songs, exalt him with kindly hymns of praise. Even in two contests hath good fortune been shared by Melissus, to turn his heart to sweet good-cheer. For, in the vales of the Isthmus, hath he won garlands, and again, in the hollow dell of the deep-chested lion,¹ did he cause Thêbé to be proclaimed by his victory in the chariot-race. And he bringeth no disgrace on the manliness inherited from his fathers. Ye know, I ween, the olden glory of Cleônymus in the chariot-races : and, being on their mother's side akin to the Labdacidae, they walked in the ways of wealth with toilsome training of their teams of four horses. But time with its rolling days bringeth manifold changes ; scatheless indeed are none but the sons of the gods.

¹ The Nemean lion.

ISTHMIAN IV

FOR MELISSUS OF THEBES

INTRODUCTION

THIS Ode relates to an Isthmian victory in the pancratium, won by Melissus of Thebes, probably in 478 B.C., the year preceding the Nemean victory in the chariot-race, celebrated in the third Isthmian.

Thanks to the gods, the Isthmian victory of Melissus has given the poet a boundless opening for the praise of his famous family, which, in spite of the fitful breath of fortune, ever flourishes in deeds of prowess (19-24). They have been honoured in Thebes, and have been renowned in war (25-33) : yet, in one day, four of them fell in battle (34 f), but their winter of gloom has been followed by the flowers of spring (36 f). Poseidon (the god of the Isthmus) has given their race this hymn of praise, and has thus revived their ancient fame, which had proclaimed their victories at Athens and Sicily, while they also strove for victory in the Panhellenic chariot-races (37-48). But the issues of athletic contests are uncertain; and the craft of inferior persons may get the advantage over their betters (49-53), as in the legend of Ajax, who was forced to

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slay himself; but Homer has done him honour and has made him a theme for heroic song (53-57). Praise passes over land and sea, as a light that shines for ever (58-60). May we light such a beacon-flame of song for Melissus, in honour of his victory in the pancratium (61-63). Brave as a lion, and crafty as a fox, he is small in stature, even as Heracles, in comparison with Antaeus,—Heracles, who, after all his labours, lives in Olympus (63-78), and is honoured at Thebes with annual festivals, at which Melissus was thrice victorious, thanks to his trainer, Orseas (79-90).

IV.—ΜΕΛΙΣΣΩ ΘΗΒΑΙΩ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΩ

στρ. α'

Ἔστι μοι θεῶν ἑκατι μυρία παντᾶ κέλευθος·
ὦ Μέλισσ', εὐμαχανίαν γὰρ ἔφανας Ἴσθμίοις
ὑμετέρας ἀρετὰς ὕμνῳ διώκειν·

αἷσι Κλεωνυμίδαι θάλλοντες αἰεὶ
5 σὺν θεῷ θνατὸν διέρχονται βιότου τέλος. ἄλλοτε
δ' ἄλλοιός οὔρος

πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐπαΐσσω ἐλαύνει. 10

ἀντ. α'

τοὶ μὲν ὦν Θήβαισι τιμᾶεντες ἀρχᾶθεν λέγονται
πρόξενοί τ' ἀμφικτιόνων κελαδεννᾶς τ' ὀρφανοὶ
ὑβριος· ὅσσα δ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἄηται

10 μαρτύρια φθιμένων ζώων τε φωτῶν
ἀπλέτον δόξας, ἐπέψαυσαν κατὰ πᾶν τέλος· ἀνο-
ρέαις δ' ἐσχάταισιν

οἴκοθεν στάλαισιν ἄπτουθ' Ἡρακλείαις· 20

ἐπ. α'

καὶ μηκέτι μακροτέραν σπεύδειν ἀρετάν.
ἵπποτρόφοι τ' ἐγένοντο,

15 χαλκῆν τ' Ἄρει ἄδον.

ἀλλ' ἀμέρα γὰρ ἐν μιᾷ

τραχεῖα νιφὰς πολέμοιο τεσσάρων

17^b ἀνδρῶν ἐρήμωσεν μάκαιραν ἐστίαν·

5 βιότου Donaldson, Schneidewin (CM⁶BuS); βίου mss (B);
βίου ἐς F.

IV.—FOR MELISSUS OF THEBES

WINNER IN THE PANCRACTIUM AT THE ISTHMUS, 478 (?) B.C.

THANKS to the gods, I have countless paths opening on every side, for thou, Melissus, at the Isthmian games, hast shown me a ready resource to celebrate in song the valour of thy race;—the valour with which the sons of Cleônymus flourish evermore, as they pass with heaven's blessing to the term of mortal life. But changeful are the gales that at changeful times rush down upon all men and speed them on. These men verily are spoken of as honoured of old in Thebes, as patrons of the neighbour-towns, and as untainted by¹ boisterous insolence; and, as for the memorials of men now dead or of men that live, the memorials of boundless fame that fly through all the world—all of these did they attain in all their fulness. And by far-reaching deeds of native valour,² did they touch the pillars of Heracles; and let none pursue prowess that passeth beyond that bound! Aye, and they became breeders of horses, and were the joy of the mail-clad Arês. But alas! for, on a single day,³ the rude hail-storm of war bereft a happy hearth of four of its heroes; but now, once

¹ Lit. "reft of."

² οἴκοθεν διὰ τῶν οἰκείων ἀρετῶν, scholium on the parallel passage, O. in 44. ³ The battle of Plataea, 479 B.C.

νῦν δ' αὖ μετὰ χειμέριον ποικίλων μηνῶν ζόφον
18^b χθῶν ὥτε φοινικέοισιν ἄνθησεν ῥόδοις 30

στρ. β'

δαιμόνων βουλαῖς. ὁ κινητὴρ δὲ γὰς Ὀγχηστὸν
οἰκέων

20 καὶ γέφυραν ποντιάδα πρὸ Κορίνθου τειχέων,
τόνδε πορὼν γενεᾷ θαυμαστὸν ὕμνον
ἐκ λεχέων ἀνάγει φάμαν παλαιὰν
εὐκλέων ἔργων· ἐν ὕπνῳ γὰρ πέσεν· ἀλλ' ἀνεγει-
ρομένα χρῶτα λάμπει, 40
'Αωσφόρος θαητὸς ὥς ἄστροις ἐν ἄλλοις·

αντ. β'

25 ἃ τε κἄν γουνοῖς Ἀθανᾶν ἄρμα καρύξαισα νικᾶν
ἐν τ' Ἀδραστείοις ἀέθλοις Σικυνῶνος ὥπασεν
τοιιάδε τῶν τότ' ἐόντων φύλλ' αἰοιδᾶν.
οὐδὲ παναγυρίων ξυνᾶν ἀπείχον
καμπύλον δῖφρον, Πανελλάνεσσι δ' ἐριζόμενοι
δαπάνᾳ χαῖρον ἵππων. 50

30 τῶν ἀπειράτων γὰρ ἄγνωστοι σιωπαί,
ἐπ. β'

ἔστιν δ' ἀφάνεια τύχας καὶ μαρναμένων,
πρὶν τέλος ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι·
τῶν τε γὰρ καὶ τῶν διδοῖ·
καὶ κρέσσον' ἀνδρῶν χειρόνων
35 ἔσφαλε τέχνα καταμάρψαις'. ἴστε μὰν Λῆαντος
ἄλκᾴν φοῖνιον, τὰν ὀψία 59

18 χειμέριον ποικίλων miss (BMFBH): χειμερίων ποικίλα Hartung (c), χειμέριον ποικίλα (s).

27 αἰοιδᾶν Trichinius (BFBHs): αἰοιδῶν B (MC); αἰοιδᾶν D.

30 ἄγνωστοι miss (BBH). ἄγνωτοι MFCs, cp O. vi 67.

35 f. ἄλκᾴν, φοῖνιον τὰν — ταμῶν "feriendo cruentavit" Madvig (s).

more, after the wintry gloom of the many-hued months, hath the ground, as it were, blossomed anew with ruddy roses¹ by the will of heaven. And the shaker of the earth, who dwelleth at Onchêstus, and on the wave-washed reef before the walls of Corinth, by granting that house this wondrous ode of victory, raiseth from her resting-place the olden fame of noble deeds; for she was fallen on sleep; but now she is roused again with beaming form, like the star of morning, a sight to see amid the other stars—that olden fame which, even in the fertile fields of Athens, proclaimed their chariot as victorious, and also in Sicyon at the games of Adrastus; and thus gave them from the bards of old leaves of minstrelsy that are like unto mine.² Nor from the general games did they keep aloof their curvèd chariot, but striving with all the Hellenic hosts, they rejoiced in spending their wealth upon steeds. For those who make no trial have an inglorious obscurity; and, even when men strive indeed, fortune doth not show herself until they reach the final goal. For she giveth of this, and of that; and ere now hath the skill of weaker men overtaken and overturned a stronger than they.

Verily ye know of the valorous form of the blood-dyed Aias, which at the dead of night he pierced by

¹ Probably scarlet anemones, among the most prominent flowers of spring-time in Greece.

² Probably "an allusion to the shower of leaves flung over victors, a practice known as *φύλλοβολία*" (Fennell and Bury). Cp. *P.* ix 124.

ἐν νυκτὶ ταμῶν περὶ ᾧ φασγάνῳ, μομφὰν ἔχει
παίδεσσιν Ἑλλάνων ὅσοι Τρώανδ' ἔβαν.

στρ. γ'

ἀλλ' "Ομηρός τοι τετίμακεν δι' ἀνθρώπων, ὃς
αὐτοῦ

πᾶσαν ὀρθώσαις ἀρετὰν κατὰ ῥάβδον ἔφρασεν
θεσπεσίων ἐπέων λοιποῖς ἀθύρειν.

40 τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθάνατον φωνᾷεν ἔρπει,

εἴ τις εὖ εἴπη τι· καὶ πάγκαρπον ἐπὶ χθόνα καὶ
διὰ πόντον βέβακεν

70

ἐργμάτων ἀκτὶς καλῶν ἄσβεστος αἰεῖ.

ἀντ. γ'

προφρόνων Μοισᾶν τύχοιμεν, κείνον ἄψαι πυρσὸν
ὕμνων

καὶ Μελίσσῳ, παγκρατίου στεφάνωμ' ἐπάξιον,

45 ἔρνει Τελεσιάδα. τόλμα γὰρ εἰκὼς

θυμὸν ἐριβρεμετᾶν θηρῶν λεόντων

ἐν πόνῳ, μῆτιν δ' ἀλώπηξ, αἰετοῦ ἅ τ' ἀναπιτνα-
μένα ῥόμβον ἴσχει.

80

χρὴ δὲ πᾶν ἔρδοντα μαυρῶσαι τὸν ἐχθρόν.

ἐπ. γ'

οὐ γὰρ φύσιν Ὀαριωνείαν ἔλαχεν·

50 ἀλλ' ὀνοτὸς μὲν ἰδέσθαι,

συμπεσεῖν δ' ἀκμᾷ βαρύς.

46 θηρῶν Heyne (MFCS) : θηρᾶν mss : θηρᾷ scholium, Thiersch, Hermann (BBu).

51 ἀκμᾷ Pauw (BMFCS) : αἰχμᾷ mss (Bu).

falling on his own sword, thus bringing blame on all the sons of the Greeks, as many as went to Troy.¹ But lo! he is honoured throughout all the world by Homer, who, having set forth all his prowess, told it after the rule of his epic divine for other bards to toy with. For whatsoever one hath well said goeth forth with a voice that never dieth; and thus, o'er the fruitful earth and athwart the sea, hath passed the light of noble deeds unquenchable for ever. O may we win the favour of the Muses, that, for Melissus also, we may kindle that torch of song, as a well-won prize from the pancratium, even for this scion of the race of Telesias. For, in toil of conflict, he resembleth the spirit of loudly-roaring lions in boldness, while, in craft, he is like the fox, which lieth on her back and so stayeth the swoop of the eagle.² But right it is to leave naught undone in throwing one's adversary into the shade. For fate had not allotted him the stature of an Orion, but he was mean to look upon, though heavy to grapple with in his strength.

¹ Cf. Headlam in *Classical Rev.* xvii (1903), 208 f

² In the wrestling, which is an important part of the pancratium, Melissus had been as bold as a lion, and as cunning as a fox. The fox, when attacked by the eagle, throws itself on its back, probably with a view to defending itself with its feet. It may also be suggested that, as the fur on its belly is lighter than that on its back, the eagle might be balked by the sudden change of colour. In the pentathlon, and in wrestling competitions proper, "upright wrestling" alone was permitted. "Ground wrestling" only existed as part of the pancratium, in which hitting and kicking were also allowed (E. Norman Gardner, *Greek Athletic Sports*, p. 376). As a pancratiast, Melissus had probably resorted to some kind of wrestling trick, like that called the *τρόπος χαμαί*, or *ὑπριασμός* Antaeus, who is mentioned below, is said to have excelled in the former.

καίτοι πότ' Ἀνταίου δόμους
 Θηβᾶν ἀπὸ Καδμειᾶν μορφὰν βραχύς, ψυχὰν δ'
 ἄκαμptos, προσπαλαίσιwν ἦλθ' ἀνὴρ 90
 τὰν πυροφόρον Λιβύαν, κρανίοις ὄφρα ξένων ναὸν
 Ποσειδάωνος ἐρέφοντα σχέθου,

στρ. δ'

55 υἱὸς Ἀλκμήνας· ὃς Οὐλυμπόνδ' ἔβα, γαίης τε
 πάσας

καὶ βαθύκρημον πολιῆς ἀλὸς ἐξευρὼν θέναρ,
 ναυτιλίαςί τε πορθμὸν ἀμερώσαις.

νῦν δὲ παρ' Αἰγιόχῳ κάλλιστον ὄλβον

ἀμφέπων ναίει, τετίμαται τε πρὸς ἰθανάτων
 φίλος, ἥβαν τ' ὀπυίει, 100

60 χρυσέων οἴκων ἄναξ καὶ γαμβρὸς Ἥρας.

ἀντ. δ'

τῷ μὲν Ἀλεκτράν ὑπερθευ δαῖτα πορσύνοντες
 ἄστοι

καὶ νεόδματα στεφανώματα βωμῶν αὔξομεν

ἔμπυρα χαλκοαρᾶν ὀκτὼ θανόντων,

τοὺς Μεγάρα τέκε οἱ Κρειοντὶς υἱούς·

65 τοῖσιν ἐν δυθμαῖσιν αὐγὰν φλόξ ἀνατελλομένα
 συνεχὲς παννυχίζει 110

αἰθέρα κνισάεντι λακτίζουσα καπνῷ,

ἐπ. δ'

καὶ δεύτερον ἄμαρ ἐτείων τέρμ' ἀέθλων

γίνεται, ἰσχύος ἔργον.

ἐνθα λευκωθείς κάρα

56 βαθύκρημον Heyne (s) : βαθυκρήμον miss (BMFCBa)

65 δυθμαῖσιν BD and scholia (MFCBaS) : δυσμαῖσιν Triclinius (B).

66 κνισάεντι (MFCBaS) : κνισύντι miss ; κνισσύντι Hermann (B).

Yet, once on a time, from Thebes, the city of Cadmus, there went a hero, short in stature, but in soul unflinching, even unto the home of Antaeus, in corn-bearing Libya, to stay him from roofing Poseidon's temple with the skulls of strangers, even Alcmenê's son; who to Olympus passed, after he had tracked out all the lands and even the cliff-girt level of the foaming sea, and had tamed the wild straits for the seamen. And now he dwelleth beside the aegis-bearer,¹ lord of a happiness supreme, by the immortals honoured as a friend; and is wedded to Hêbê, is king of a golden home, and husband of Hêra's daughter. For him, above the Electran gates, we Thebans, busily preparing the banquet, and setting the circle of our newly built altars, kill many a victim in honour of those eight slain warriors,² the sons whom Megara, Creon's daughter, bare him—the sons for whom the flame ariseth in the gloaming, and blazeth for the livelong night, lashing with fragrant reek the height of heaven. And, on the second day, is that struggle of strength, the crowning event of the annual games. And there it was that our hero, with head enwreathed with myrtle white, showed

¹ Zeus.

² Literally, "those eight mail-clad men, now dead "

70 μύρτοις ὅδ' ἀνὴρ διπλόαν
 νίκαν ἀνεφάνατο παίδων <τε> τρίταν πρύσθεν,
 κυβερνατῆρος οἰακοστρόφου 120
 γνώμα πεπιθὼν πολυβούλῳ. σὺν Ὀρσέᾳ δέ νιν
 κωμάξομαι, τερπνὰν ἐπιστάζων χάριν.

71 παίδων <τε> BS · <καὶ> παίδων MFCIBu

72 κωμάξομαι D (MFCB^uq) : κωμάζομαι B (B).

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forth a double victory, after another won erstwhile among the boys by heeding the wise counsels of his helmsman and trainer, Orseas. Linking his own name with that of Orseas, I shall honour him in the triumph-song, shedding on both my glad tribute of praise.

ISTHMIAN V

FOR PHYLACIDAS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

WHILE the fifth Nemean celebrates the victory of Pytheas, the elder son of Lampon of Aegina, the fifth and sixth Isthmian Odes celebrate those of his younger son, Phylacidas. But of these Isthmian Odes, the sixth is earlier than the fifth. The sixth recalls one Nemean and one Isthmian victory won by Pytheas and Phylacidas respectively (vi 1-7); in the fifth, a second Isthmian victory won by Phylacidas is added to the Nemean victory of his elder brother (v 16-19). The date of the fifth Isthmian is determined by the references to the glorious part played by the seamen of Aegina in the battle of Salamis. If the victory of Phylacidas was won in April 480, it must have been celebrated after the battle of September 480. Gaspar places the fifth Nemean in July 489, the sixth Isthmian in April 484, and the fifth Isthmian after September 480. Schroder's dates are similar, while Bornemann prefers 483, 482, and 478 respectively. Wilamowitz places the fifth Nemean in 485 or 483, the sixth Isthmian in 480, and the fifth Isthmian as late as 476, but before Pindar's departure for Sicily.

INTRODUCTION

The poet invokes Theia, as the mother of the Sun-god, and the giver of gold and of victory (1-10); for it is thanks to the deities that distinction is gained by deeds of prowess (11). The two things which make a wealthy man happy are well-being and good report (12 f); with such blessings be content; mortal aims befit mortal men (14-16).

In the pancratium Phylacidas has been for a second time victor at the Isthmus, while Pytheas has previously been victorious at Nemea (17-19).

Coming to the island of Aegina, the poet's soul cannot taste of song without singing the race of Aeacus (19-22); and, as Aegina is devoted to noble deeds, he must not grudge to mingle a draught of wine in recompense for toil (22-25).

The fame of the Aeacidæ (26-44).

Aegina has long been conspicuous for lofty virtues (44 f). It was sailors of Aegina that won the battle of Salamis (46-50), but we must be silent, for heaven sends evil as well as good (51-53).

An athlete's victories delight in being celebrated in song (54). The house of Cleoniceus has spared neither toil nor cost (54-58). Pytheas has made a clear course for his younger brother's victories as a pancratiast (59-61). Give the victor a wreath and a new ode of victories (62 f).

V.—ΦΥΛΑΚΙΔΑ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΩ

στρ. α'

Μᾶτερ Ἀλίου πολυώνυμε Θεία,
σέο ἕκατι καὶ μεγασθενῇ νόμισαν
χρυσὸν ἄνθρωποι περιώσιον ἄλλων
καὶ γὰρ ἐριζόμεναι

5 νᾶες ἐν πόντῳ καὶ <ὕφ'> ἄρμασιν ἵπποι
διὰ τεῖν, ὦνασσα, τιμὰν ὠκυδινάτοις ἐν ἀμίλλαισι
θανμασταὶ πέλονται·

ἀντ. α'

ἐν τ' ἀγωνίοις ἀέθλοισι ποθεινὸν
κλέος ἔπραξεν, ὄντιν' ἀθρόοι στέφανοι
χερσὶ νικάσαντ' ἀνέδησαν ἔθειραν

10

10 ἢ ταχυτᾷτι ποδῶν.

κρίνεται δ' ἀλκὰ διὰ δαίμονας ἰνδρῶν.
δύο δέ τοι ζωᾶς ἄωτον μούνα ποιμαίνοντι τὸν
ἄλπνιστον εὐανθεῖ σὺν ὄλβῳ,

ἐπ. α'

εἴ τις εὖ πάσχων λόγον ἐσλὸν ἀκούῃ.
μὴ μάτερε Ζεὺς γενέσθαι· πᾶντ' ἔχεις,

15 εἴ σε τούτων μοῖρ' ἐφίκοιτο καλῶν.

θνατὰ θνατοῖσι πρέπει.

20

τὴν δ' ἐν Ἰσθμῷ διπλόα θάλλοισ' ἀρετά,

2 σέο scholium, Bergk (MFCBMS): σέο γ' mss (B)

5 <ὕφ'> scholium, Bergk (MFCBMS). ἐν B, Trichinius (B);
om. D.

13 ἀκούῃ B (MCS): ἀκούσῃ D, Trichinius (BFBu).

V.—FOR PHYLACIDAS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE PANCRATIUM, 476 (?) B.C.

O MOTHER of the Sun-god, Theia of many names! for thy sake men even set a stamp upon gold, as mighty beyond all beside¹; because, for the sake of thy worth, O queen, not only ships racing on the sea, but also mares yoked to chariots in the swiftly-whirling struggles of battle, win wonder.² And, in the contests of the games, hē it is that reapeth the fame for which he yearneth, whose hair is wreathed with many a garland, when he hath been victorious with his hands, or with swiftness of feet. But it is owing to the gods that the prowess of men is approved; and two things alone there are which, amid the fair flowers of wealth, cherish the sweetest bloom of life, if a man have good hap and win fair praise. Strive not to be a Zeus; all things are thine, should a share of these fair boons fall to thy lot. Mortal aims befit mortal men. But for thee, Phylacidas, there is stored up at the Isthmus a two-fold meed of fame unfading,

¹ Theia, "the goddess divine," is mentioned in Hesiod's *Theogony*, 371, as the mother of the Sun, the Moon, and the Dawn. She is thus the principle of Light, which gives brightness to all her offspring. She appears in many forms, and it is only for this reason that she is here said to have "many names." It is this Light that gives gold its brightness, and prompts men to stamp it as current coin. Cf. Wilamowitz, *Berlin Akad.* 1909, p. 826 f.

² "Wars are undertaken by land and sea, for treasure; and are thus due to the influence of Theia" (Bury.)

- Φυλακίδα, κεῖται, Νεμέα δὲ καὶ ἀμφοῖν,
 Πυθία τε παγκρατίου. τὸ δ' ἑμὸν
 20 οὐκ ἄτερ Λιακιδᾶν κέαρ ὕμνων γεύεται·
 σὺν Χάρισιν δ' ἔμολον Λάμπωνος υἱοῖς
 στρ. β'
 τάνδ' ἐς εὖνομον πόλιν. εἰ δὲ τέτραπται
 θεοδότην ἔργων κέλευθον ἂν καθαρύν,
 μὴ φθύνει κόμπον τὸν ἐοικότ' υἱοῖδ' 30
 25 κερνάμεν ἀντὶ πόνων.
 καὶ γὰρ ἡρώων ἀγαθοὶ πολεμισταὶ
 λόγον ἐκέρδαναν, κλέονται δ' ἔν τε φορμίγγεσσιν
 ἐν αὐλῶν τε παμφώνοις ὁμοκλαῖς
 ἀντ. β'
 μυρίον χρόνον· μελέταν δὲ σοφισταῖς
 Διὸς ἕκατι πρόσβαλον σεβιζόμενοι
 30 ἐν μὲν Αἰτωλῶν θυσίαισι φαειναῖς
 Οἰνεΐδαι κρατεροί,
 ἐν δὲ Θήβαις ἵπποσόας Ἰόλαος 40
 γέρας ἔχει, Περσεὺς δ' ἐν Ἀργεῖ, Καστόρος δ'
 αἰχμὰ Πολυδεύκης τ' ἐπ' Εὐρώτα ρεέθροις.
 ἐπ. β'
 ἀλλ' ἐν Οἰνῶνι μεγαλίστορες ὄργαι
 35 Λιακοῦ παίδων τε· τοὶ καὶ σὺν μάχαις
 δις πόλιν Τρώων πρᾶθον ἐσπόμενοι
 Ἡρακλῆι πρότερον,
 καὶ σὺν Ἀτρεΐδαις. ἔλα νῦν μοι πεδόθεν·
 λέγε, τίνες Κύκνον, τίνες Ἔκτορα πέφνον,
 40 καὶ στράταρχον Αἰθιόπων ἄφοβον 50
 Μέμνονα χαλκοάραν· τίς ἄρ' ἐσλὸν Τήλεφον

36 πρᾶθον ἐσπόμενοι B (BMFCBn), Wilamowitz: ἔπραθον, σπόμενοι Bergk¹ (8).

37 Ἡρακλῆι Triclinius (MFCBn¹). — κλεῖ old mss; — κλέει².

and at Nemea for you both, even for Pytheas with thee, the prize of the pancratiun.

But my heart cannot taste of songs without telling of the race of Aeacus. At the call of Lampon's sons have I come, with the Graces, to this city of good laws; and, if she hath entered the clear high-road of heavenly deeds, then grudge not to mix for her in song the fitting meed in recompense for toil. For, even in the heroic time, brave warriors of (Aegina) were wont to win fame, and they are praised on the lyre and on the manifold music of the flute for uncounted time; and, by grace of Zeus, they have given a new theme to poets wise. And so the brave sons of Oeneus¹ are adored in the gleaming sacrifices of the Actolians, and in Thebes the bold horseman Iolaus hath his reward, and Perseus in Argos, and the spear of Castor and Polydeuces by the streams of Eurôtas; but in Oenônê² the high-hearted spirits of Aeacus and his sons, who, by battles,³ twice joined in sacking the Trojans' town, first when they followed Heracles, and again with the sons of Atreus. Drive now, my Muse, away from earth; tell me who they were that slew Cycnus,⁴ and who Hector, and the dauntless leader of the Aethiop hosts, the armed warrior, Memnon? Who, again, was he who, by the

¹ Tydeus and Meleager.

² The old name of Aegina. Cp. *N.* v 15, viii 7.

³ Or, reading *συμμάχοις*, "for their allies," Bury.

⁴ Cp. *O.* ii 82, a son of Poseidon, slain by Achilles, and changed into a swan.

τρῶσεν ἑὼ δορὶ Καΐκου παρ' ὄχθαις;
 στρ. γ'
 τοῖσιν Αἴγιναν προφέρει στόμα πάτραι
 διαπρεπέα νῆσον· τετείχισται δὲ πύλαι
 45 πύργος ὑψηλαῖς ἀρεταῖς ἀναβαίνειν.
 πολλὰ μὲν ἀρτιεπὴς
 γλῶσσά μοι τοξεύματ' ἔχει περὶ κείνων
 κελαδέσαι· καὶ νῦν ἐν Ἄρει μαρτυρήσαι κεν πόλις
 Αἴαντος ὀρθωθείσα ναύταις 60

ἀντ. γ'
 ἐν πολυφθόρῳ Σαλαμὶς Διὸς ὄμβρῳ
 50 ἀναρίθμων ἀνδρῶν χαλαζάεντι φόνῳ.
 ἀλλ' ὅμως καύχημα κατάβρεχε σιγῇ·
 Ζεὺς τὰ τε καὶ τὰ νέμει,
 Ζεὺς ὁ πάντων κύριος. ἐν δ' ἐρατεινῷ
 μέλιτι καὶ τοιαῖδε τιμαὶ καλλίνικον χάριμ' ἀγαπά-
 ζοντι. μαρβάνσθω τις ἔρδων 70

ἐπ. γ'
 55 ἀμφ' ἀέθλοισιν γενεὰν Κλεονίκου
 ἐκμαθῶν· οὗτοι τετύφλωται μακρὸς
 μόχθος ἀνδρῶν· οὐδ' ὀπόσαι δαπάναι
 ἐλπίδων ἔκνισ' ὅπιν.
 αἰνέω καὶ Πυθέαν ἐν γυιοδάμαις
 60 Φυλακίδα πλαγᾶν δρόμον εὐθυπορήσαι
 χερσὶ δεξιόν, νόφ' ἀντίπαλον.
 λάμβανέ οἱ στέφανον, φέρε δ' εὖμαλλον μίτραν,
 καὶ πτερόεντα νέον σύμπεμψον ὕμνον. 80

48 κελαδέσαι Bruno Keil (S³): κελαδῆσαι mss; κελαδέειν (BMFBu); κελαδέμεν Erasmus Schmid (S¹); κελαρύσαι Bergk (C);

58 ἐλπίδων ἔκνισ' ὅπιν (MFCBu): ἐλπίδων ἔκνιξ' ὅπιν B (S¹), — ἔκνις' — D; ἐλπίδων, ἔκνισ' ὅπιν (B); ἐλπίδ' ἔκνισαν (ὅπιν = ἔξοπίσω) Wilamowitz (S³).

61 χερσὶ δεξιόν, MCS: χερσί, δεξιὸν B; χερσὶ δεξιὸν FBu.

banks of Caicus,¹ wounded Tëlephus with his spear? Men for whom the lips tell of Aegina as their fatherland, Aegina, glorious isle, builded of old as a tower for men to climb by lofty deeds.² Full many an arrow hath my dextly speaking tongue to ring out in praise of those heroes; and even now could the land of Aias attest in war that she was saved from falling by her sailors, yes, Salamis, in the ruinous, heaven-sent storm, when slaughter thick as hail fell on unnumbered warriors. Yet, do thou drown thy boast in silence. Zeus giveth *this*, and giveth *that*,—Zeus, who is lord of all.

But, in lovely song that is sweet as honey, such honours also as these welcome a gladsome strain of victory. Let a man strive and contend in the games (if he dare), when he hath fully heard of the clan of Cleoniceus. The long toil of the brave is not quenched in darkness, nor hath counting the cost fretted away the zeal of their hopes.³ I praise Pytheas also among pancratiasts, who, in guiding aright the course of Phylacidas' blows, was skilful with hands, and a match in mind. Take for him a crown and carry him a fillet of fine wool, and speed him on his way with this new-winged song.

¹ A river of Mysia, *Mysusque Ciuicus* (Virgil, *Georgy* iv 370).

² ἀρεταῖς is here taken with ἀναβαίνειν. Cp. Frag. 213 (233), πότερον δίκᾳ τεῖχος ὕψιον | ἢ σκολιαῖς ἀπάταις ἀναβαίνει | ἐπιχθόνιον γένος ἀνδρῶν. *Aeginae iam dudum turris exstructa est, quam excelsis virtutibus escendant* (Boeckh). But Dissen takes ἀρεταῖς with τετελείσθαι, and ὕψηλαῖς with ἀναβαίνειν, *structa stat iam diu turris sublimibus* (sc. *arduis adscensu*) *virtutibus* (and so Fennell and Bury).

³ Or "nor did the expenses prompted by their hopes, check their interest (in the games)": similarly Fennell. Wilamowitz prefers ἐλπίδ' ἔκνισαν ὕπιν, regarding ὕπιν as equivalent to ἐξοπίσω, "wear away their zeal for the future."

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world. Time would fail him to tell of all their merits (19-56).

But he must briefly tell of the victories won by the two brothers and their maternal uncle (55-66). Praise of Lampon for hospitality, moderation, candour, and keen encouragement of athletes (66-73).

The poet offers the family a draught of song from the fountain of Dirce, which Memory has caused to spring up beside the gates of Thebes (74 f).

VI.—ΦΥΛΑΚΙΔΑ ΛΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΩ

στρ. α'

Θάλλοντος ἀνδρῶν ὥς ὅτε συμποσίου
 δεύτερον κρητήρα Μοισαίων μελέων
 κίρναμεν Λάμπωνος εὐάθλου γενεᾶς ὕπερ, ἐν Νε-
 μέα μὲν πρῶτον, ὦ Ζεῦ,
 τίν γ' ἄωτον δεξάμενοι στεφάνων,
 5 νῦν αὖτε Ἰσθμοῦ δεσπότη
 Νηρεΐδεσσί τε πεντήκοντα, παίδων ὀπλοτάτου
 Φυλακίδα νικῶντος. εἴη δὲ τρίτον 10
 σωτήρι πορσαίνοντας Ὀλυμπίῳ Αἴγιναν κάτα
 σπένδειν μελιφθόγοις ἀοιδαῖς.

ἀντ. α'

10 εἰ γάρ τις ἀνθρώπων δαπάνη τε χαρεῖς
 καὶ πόνῳ πράσσει θεοδμήτους ἀρεταῖς,
 σύν τέ οἱ δαίμων φυτεύει δόξαν ἐπήρατον, ἐσχα-
 τιαῖς ἤδη πρὸς ὄλβου
 βάλλετ' ἄγκυραν θεότιμος ἐών.
 τοίαισιν ὀργαῖς εὐχεται 20
 15 ἀντιάσαις αἶδαν γῆράς τε δέξασθαι πολὺν
 ὁ Κλεονίκου παῖς· ἐγὼ δ' ὑψίθρονον
 Κλωθὴν κασιγνήτας τε προσευνέπω ἐσπέσθαι
 κλυταῖς
 ἀνδρὸς φίλου Μοίρας ἐφετμαῖς.

5 αὖτε Hermann (M¹FBu¹⁸), αὖτεν (s¹); αὖτ' ἐν mss (M²):
 αὖτις B.

12 ἐσχατιαῖς B (MFCs): —ἀς D (Bm)

17 ἐσπέσθαι mss (BFCB¹¹), Wilamowitz; ἔσπεσθαι v; σπέσθαι
 Pauw (s).

VI.—FOR PHYLACIDAS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE PANCRATIUM, 484 (?) OR 480 (?) B. C.

EVEN as when men are holding high festival, so mingle we a second bowl of the Muses' songs in honour of the athlete-house of Lampon. At Nemea was the *first*, when at thy hands, O Zeus, we won the flower of crowns, and now, a *second* time, at the hands of the lord of the Isthmus and the fifty Nereids, on the victory of the youngest son, Phylacidas. Heaven grant that we may make ready a *third* bowl for Zeus Sôtêr of Olympia, and thus pour over Aegina a libation of honied strains of song.¹ For, if a man, rejoicing in expense and in toil, achieveth distinctions on a divine foundation, and if heaven help by sowing for him the seed of fair fame, honoured of God he casteth his anchor at fortune's farthest shore. The son of Cleoniceus prayeth that he may light on feelings such as these, ere he meeteth death or grey old age. And I myself implore Clôthô enthroned on high, to listen, with her sister Fates, to the loud entreaties of the man I love.

¹ The scholiast states that the banquet was usually succeeded by three libations, (1) to the Olympian Zeus, (2) to Earth and the heroes, and (3) to Zeus Sôtêr. In the present passage the second libation is offered, not to "Earth and the heroes," but to the "Earth-shaker and the Nereids."

ἐπ. α'

- ὑμμε τ', ὦ χρυσάρμιτοι Λιακίδαι,
 20 τέθμιόν μοι φαιμί σαφέστατον ἔμμεν
 τάνδ' ἐπιστείχοντα νῆσον ῥαινέμεν εὐλογίαις. 30
 μυρίαί δ' ἔργων καλῶν τέτμηνθ' ἑκατόμπεδοι ἐν
 σχερῷ κέλευθοι,
 καὶ πέραν Νείλοιο παγᾶν καὶ δι' Ὑπερβορέους·
 οὐδ' ἔστιν οὕτω βάρβαρος οὔτε παλίγγλωστος
 πόλις,
 25 ἅτις οὐ Πηλέος αἶψι κλέος ἥρωος, εὐδαίμονος
 γαμβροῦ θεῶν,

στρ. β'

- οὐδ' ἅτις Αἴαντος Τελαμωνιάδα
 καὶ πατρός· τὸν χαλκοχάρμαν ἐς πόλεμον
 ἄγε σὺν Τιρυνθίοισι πρόφρονα σύμμαχον ἐς
 Τρωίαν, ἥρωσι μόχθον, 40
 Λαομεδοντίαν ὑπὲρ ἱμπλακίαν
 30 ἐν ναυσὶν Ἀλκμήνας τέκος.
 εἶλε δὲ Περγαμίαν, πέφνεν δὲ σὺν κείνῳ Μερύπων
 ἔθνεα καὶ τὸν βουβόταν οὔρει ἴσον
 Φλέγραισιν εὐρῶν Ἀλκυνονῇ, σφετέρας δ' οὐ φεί-
 σατο
 χερσὶν βαρυφθόγγοιο νευρᾶς 50

ἀντ. β'

- 35 Ἡρακλῆς. ἀλλ' Αἰακίδαν καλέων
 ἐς πλόον <κείνον> κύρησε δαινυμένων.
 τὸν μὲν ἐν ῥίνῳ λέοντος στάντα κελήσατο νεκτα-
 ρέαις σπονδαῖσιν ἄρξαι
 καρτεραίχμαν Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδαν,

20 ἔμμεν Boeckh (M²CBUS): εἶναι mss (M¹Γ).

36 <κείνον> κύρησεν s: <τοῦτον> D (MF), <ξυνὸν> C,
 <τετμῶν> Tyrrell, Bu; κύρησε <πάντων> B.

And, as for you, ye sons' of Acacus with your golden chariots, I deem it my clearest law, to shower praises on you, whene'er I set foot on this isle. For countless roads are cleft for your noble deeds, roads with their hundred feet of continuous breadth, extending even beyond the springs of the Nile, and through the land beyond the North wind. Nor is there any city so rude in speech, so strange in tongue, that it knoweth not the fame of the hero Pêleus, that happy husband of a deity, nor of Aias, nor of Telamon, his sire. Him the son of Alcmenê, because of Laomedon's wrong,¹ led in ships unto war that rejoiceth in armour, even unto Troy, that weary quest of heroes,² as an eager ally along with the men of Tiryns. And he took Pergamos, and with help of Telamon, slew the tribes of Meropes, and that herdsman, huge as a mountain, Alcyoneus, whom he found at Phlegrae, when the loudly twanging bow-string was not left untouched by the hands of Heracles. But, when he came to call the son of Acacus to that famous voyage he found them feasting, and, as in lion's skin he stood, Amphitryon's

¹ When Hêsionê, daughter of Lâomedôn, king of Troy, was about to be sacrificed to a marine monster sent by Poseidôn, Heracles slew the monster, but Lâomedôn refused the promised reward. Thereupon Heracles sailed with Telamon against Troy, slew Lâomedôn and all his sons, except Priam, and gave Hêsionê to Telamon.

ἄνδρα κε ὃ' αὐτῷ φίρτατος

- 40 οἰνοδόκον φιλίαν χρυσῷ πεφρικυῖαν Τελαμών,
ὁ δ' ἀνατείναις οὐρανῷ χεῖρας ἀμάχους 60
αὐδασε τοιοῦτον ἔπος· “Ἐἴ ποτ' ἐμάν, ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ,
θυμῷ ἐθέλων ἀρὰν ἄκουσας,

ἐπ. β'

- νῦν σε, νῦν εὐχαῖς ὑπὸ θεσπεσίαις
45 λίσσομαι παῖδα θρασὺν ἐξ Ἑριβοίας
ἀνδρὶ τῷδε, ξείνον ἀμὺν μοιρίδιον τελέσαι,
τὸν μὲν ἄρρηκτον φύιν, ὥσπερ τόδε δέρμα με νῦν
περιπλανᾶται
θηρός, ὃν πᾶμπρωτον ἄθλων κτεῖνά ποτ' ἐν
Νεμέᾳ· 70
θυμὸς δ' ἐπέσθω.” ταῦτ' ἄρα οἱ φαμένῳ πέμψεν
θεὸς

- 50 ἀρχὸν οἰωνῶν μέγαν αἰετόν· ἰδεῖα δ' ἔνδον νιν
ἔκνιξεν χάρις,

στρ. γ'

- εἰπέν τε φωνήσας ἄτε μάντις ἀνὴρ·
“Ἔσσεταί τοι παῖς, ὃν αἰτεῖς, ὦ Τελαμών·
καὶ νιν ὄρνιχος φανέντος κέκλε' ἐπώνυμον εὐρυ-
βίαν Αἴαντα, λαῶν
ἐν πόνοις ἔκπαγλον Ἕκκαλίου.” 80
55 ὥς ἄρα εἰπὼν αὐτίκα
ἔζετ'. ἐμοὶ δὲ μακρὸν πάσας <ἀν>αγήσασθ'
ἀρετάς·

42 τοιοῦτον *Ἔπος* Heyne (MF(BuS)): τοιοῦτόν τι old mss;
τοιοῦτόν γ' Rauw (B).

46 τῷδε, ξείνον ἀμὺν S, τῷδε ξείνον ἀμὺν corr. B; τόνδε κείνον
ἀμὺν D; τῷδε ξείνον ἀμὺν (BM); τῷδε Ξείνι, ἄμαρ F; τῷδε
ξείνιόν μου C; τῷδε ξυνόδαμον Bury.

53 κέκλε' Bergk (C), cp. Hesychius κέκλεο· κάλεσον; κέκλευ
Melanchthon (BuS): κέκλετ' BD (BMF).

56 <ἀν> — ἀρετάς Mingarelli (edd.), — ἀρετὰς mss.

warrior-son was summoned to pour out the first libation of nectar,—summoned by good Telamon, who lifted up to him the wine-bowl rough with gold; and he, the while, outstretching unto heaven his hands invincible, spake out on this wise:—

“If ever, O father Zeus, thou hast heard my prayer with willing heart, now, even now, with strong entreaty, I pray thee to bring to perfection for Telamon a brave son, to be my fated guest-friend. I pray thee to make him as hardy in frame as this hide that is wrapped around me, hide of the beast whom, as the very first of my labours, I slew that day in Nemea; and may he have courage to match.”

He ceased, and, thereupon, the god sent him a mighty eagle, king of birds, and sweet delight thrilled his heart, and prophet-like he spake and said:—

“Lo! Thou shalt have the son, for whom thou askest, Telamon; and, after the name of the bird that hath appeared, thou shalt call him the mighty Anas,¹ dread foeman in the war-toils of the people.”

Thus having said, forthwith he sate him down. But, as for me, it would take too long to tell of all their deeds of prowess; for, O my Muse, it is for

¹ The name of *Anas* is here derived from *αιετός*.

Φυλακίδα γὰρ ἦλθον, ὦ Μοῖσα, ταμίας
Πυθέα τε κώμων Εὐθυμένει τε. τὸν Ἀργείων
τρόπον

εἰρήσεταιί που κἂν βραχίστοις.

ἰντ. γ'

60 ἄραντο γὰρ νίκας ἀπὸ παγκρατίου
τρεῖς ἀπ' Ἰσθμοῦ, τὰς δ' ἀπ' εὐφύλλου Νεμέας,
ἀγλαοὶ παῖδες τε καὶ μάτρως· ἀνὰ δ' ἄγαγον ἐς
φάος οἷαν μοῖραν ὕμνων· 90

τὰν Ψαλυχιδᾶν δὲ πάτραι Χαρίτων
ἄρδοντι καλλίστα δρόσῳ,

65 τὸν τε Θερμιστίου ὀρθώσαντες οἶκον τάνδε πόλιν
θεοφιλῇ ναίοισι. Λάμπων δὲ μελέταν
ἔργοις ὀπάζων Ἰσιόδου μῦλα τιμᾷ τοῦτ' ἔπος,
υἱοῖσί τε φράζων παραινεῖ, 100

ἐπ. γ'

ξυνὸν ἄσται κόσμον ἐὼ προσάγων,

70 καὶ ξένων εὐεργεσίαις ἀγαπᾶται,
μέτρα μὲν γνώμα διώκων, μέτρα δὲ καὶ κατέκλων·
γλώσσαι δ' οὐκ ἔξω φρενῶν· φαίης κέ νιν ἀνδράσιν
ἀθληταῖσιν ἔμμεν

Ναξίαν πέτραις ἐν ἄλλαις χαλκοδίμαντ' ἀκόναν.

πίσω σφε Δίρκας ἀγνὸν ὕδωρ, τὸ βαθύζωνοι κόραι

75 χρυσοπέπλου Μναμοσύνας ἀνέτειλαν παρ' εὐτει-
χέσιν Κάδμου πύλαις. 110

59 που κἂν Heyne; που κἂν B, πα κ' ἐν D (n); πα κ' ἐν Trichmius (f); πα δ' ἐν (m); ποι κἂν Wilamowitz; πάντ' ἐν Schneidewin (v), πολλ' ἐν (s), βαί' ἐν Bury.

72 νιν ἀνδράσιν ἀθλ. Heyne, Hermann (n), — ἀεθλ. (rc). νιν ἀνδρ' ἐν ἀθλ. mss., — ἀεθλ. s; Μέανδρον ἐν ἀεθλ. Mommsen (Nezger, Bury).

¹ The Argive brevity of speech was proverbial. Aeschylus *Suppliants*, 196, says of Argos, "the city doth not love a lengthy speech."

Phylacidas and Pytheas and Euthymenés, that I have come to marshall the triumph-march. In Argive fashion, shall the tale be told, I ween, even in briefest words.¹ Three victories in the pancratiun from the Isthmus, and others again from leafy Nemea, were carried off by those glorious boys and by their cme. And oh! the goodly boon of praises which they raised to the light! Aye! and with brightest dew of song they refresh the clan of the Psalychidae; they have firmly founded the house of Themistius, and they dwell here in a city which is loved of heaven. And Lampon himself, "spending pains on all his work," holdeth in honour that saying of Hesiod,² quoting and commending it to his sons besides, and thus bringing a general fame to his own city, while he is loved for his good deeds to strangers also, in heart pursuing the true mean, and holding to that mean in act beside; and his tongue departeth not from his thoughts. You might say that, amid the athletes, he was a very stone of Naxos among all others, the metal-mastering whetstone.³ I shall give him to drink of the pure water of Dirce, which the deep-zoned daughters of golden-robed Memory made to gush forth beside the noble gates of the walls of Cadmus.

² *Works and Days*, 412, μελέτη δέ τε ἔργον ὀφέλλει, "taking pains doth help the work."

³ "Emery has been worked from a remote period in the isle of Naxos, whence the stone was called *Naxium* by Pliny and other Roman writers" (*Enc. Brit.* ed. 1910). Cp. Pliny, 36, § 164; 37, § 109. Whetstones of similar formation in Cyprus were called "Naxian" (36, § 54); and "Cretan" as well as "Naxian" whetstones are mentioned as famous in 36, § 161. The statement of the Scholiast that the whetstone in the text came from "Naxos in Cete" is probably due to some confusion between Naxian and Cretan whetstones.

ISTHMIAN VII

FOR STREPSIADES OF THEBES

INTRODUCTION

THE seventh Isthmian celebrates the victory in the pancratiun won by Strepsiades of Thebes. The victor's uncle, of the same name, had died in battle. The Scholiast says that he had fallen "in the Peloponnesian war." Heyne, Thiersch, Bergk, and Gaspar connect this battle with the invasion of Attica by the Peloponnesian forces, in 506, under the command of Cleomenes, who was allied with the Boeotians and Chalcidians. They accordingly assume that Strepsiades the elder fell in one of the battles between the Boeotians and Athenians, and that the Isthmian victory of Strepsiades the younger was in April 502, a few months before the Pythian games of August, for which Strepsiades was preparing.

Mezger, followed by Bury, holds that the battle in which Strepsiades the elder fell was that of Tanagra, fought in Nov. 457, in which the Peloponnesians and the Thebans defeated the Athenians. Two months later, early in 456, the Thebans were defeated by the Athenians at Oenophyta. Boeckh and Dissen, Fennell, Schroder and Wilamowitz, hold that this was the battle in which Strepsiades fell. Those who, like Gaspar,

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place the Ode in 502, imply that this was one of Pindar's earliest poems, but the approach of old age is implied in l. 41, which is in favour of the date conjecturally adopted by Schröder, 456.

The poet asks the guardian-goddess of Thebes which of her legendary glories has given her the greatest delight (1-15). Men are apt to forget any event which has not been commemorated in song (16-19). Therefore we must sing of the victory in the pancratium won by Strepsiades (20-23).

His wreath has a common interest to his uncle of the same name, who bravely died in battle for his dear country, while the bravest of our warriors endured intolerable woe (24-36). But now Poseidon, lord of the Isthmus, has given the poet calm after storm by wreathing his hair with garlands for an Isthmian victory (37-39).

The poet hopes that the envy of the immortals may not mar whatever happiness he pursues, while he is awaiting old age and death (39-42). We all die, but our fortune is unequal, and, however far anyone may gaze, he is too short to reach the heavens. Stolen sweets have a bitter ending (42-48).

May Apollo grant the victor a crown at the next Pythian games (49-51).

VII.—ΣΤΡΕΨΙΑΔΩ ΘΗΒΑΙΩ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΩ

στρ. α'

Τίνι τῶν πάρος, ὃ μάκαιρα (ἠ)ήβα,
καλῶν ἐπιχωρίων μάλιστα θυμὸν τεὸν
εὐφράνας; ἢ ῥα χαλκοκρύτου πάρεδρον
Δαμάτερος ἰνίκ' εὐρυχαίταν

5 ἀντείλας Διόνυσον; ἢ χρυσῷ μεσονύκτιον νύφοντα
δεξαμένα τὸν φέρτατον θεῶν,

ἰντ. α'

ὁπότ' Ἀμφιτρύωνος ἐν θυρέτροις
σταθεὶς ἄλοχον μετῆλθεν Ἡρακλείοις γοναῖς; 10
ἢ ὅτ' ἀμφὶ πυκναῖς Τειρεσίαο βουλαῖς;
ἢ ὅτ' ἀμφ' Ἰόλαον ἱππόμητιν;

10 ἢ Σπαρτῶν ἀκαμαντολογχᾶν; ἢ ὅτε καρτερᾶς
Ἀδραστον ἐξ ἀλαλᾶς ἀμπεμψας ὀρφανῶν

ἐπ. α'

μυρίων ἐτάρων ἐς Ἀργος ἵππιον;
ἢ Δωρίδ' ἀποικίαν οὐνεκεν ὀρθῷ
ἔστασας ἐπὶ σφυρῷ

Λακεδαιμονίῳ, ἔλον δ' Ἀμύκλας 20

15 Λιγείδαι σέθεν ἔκγονοι, μαιτεύμασι Πυθίοις;

6 ὁπότ' mss (edd) : ἢ ὅτ' Tynell

8 f. ἢ ὅτ' (BF) : ἢ [ὅτ'] Erasmus Schmid (MCS); ἢτ'...ἢτ' Bury.

12 οὐνεκεν Thiersch (MFCBHS) : οὐνεκ' mss; ἰνίκ' ἄρ' Heyne (B).

¹ This implies the transference to the legend of Alcmena (at Thebes) of the leading feature of the legend of Danae (at Argos) ² Cp. note on I. i 30.

VII.—FOR STREPSIADES OF THEBES

WINNER IN THE PANCRATIUM, 156 (?) B.C.

O HAPPY Thébé, tell me over which of the olden glories of thy land thou hast chiefly gladdened thy heart? Was it haply, when thou didst bring into being Dionysus of the flowing locks, who is enthroned beside Démêtêr of the clashing cymbals? or when thou gavest welcome to the greatest of the gods amid a snow-shower of gold at dead of night,¹ what time he stood at Amphitryon's portal and drew near Amphitryon's wife for the begetting of Heracles? or was it when thou rejoicdest over the wise counsels of Teiresias? or when over the deft horseman Iolaus, or over the dragon-brood² and their unwearied spears? or when from the rude battle thou didst send Adrastus back to Argos, home of horses, reft of countless comrades? or again, because thou madest the Dorian colony of the men of Lacedaemon to stand upright on its feet, when thy descendants, the Aegidae, captured Amyclae according to the Pythian oracles?³

¹ Amyclae was a few miles south of Sparta, which was not firmly established until it had captured Amyclae. The scholia quote Aristotle as saying (in his treatise on the Spartan constitution) that when the Lacedaemonians were at war with Amyclae, they consulted the oracle, and were told to seek the alliance of the Aegidae. For this purpose they went first to Athens, and next to Thebes, where they found the Aegidae holding a feast, and obtained their alliance. The leader of these Aegidae was Timomachus, who was the first to organise the forces of the Lacedaemonians, and was highly honoured by them.

- ἀλλὰ παλαιὰ γὰρ
 εὔδει χάρις, ἀμνάμονες δὲ βροτοί,
 στρ. β'
 ὃ τι μὴ σοφίας ἄωτον ἄκρον
 κλυταῖς ἐπέων ῥοαῖσιν ἐξίκεται ζυγέν.
 20 κώμαζ' ἔπειτεν ἀδυμελεῖ σὺν ὕμνῳ
 καὶ Στρεψιάδα· φέρει γὰρ Ἴσθμοῖ
 νίκαν παγκρατίου· σθένει τ' ἔκπαγλος ἰδεῖν τε μορ-
 φάεις· ἄγει τ' ἀρετὰν οὐκ αἴσχιον φυᾶς. 30
 ἀντ. β'
 φλέγεται δὲ ἰοπλόκοισι Μοίσαις,
 μάτρωί θ' ὁμωνύμῳ δέδωκε κοινὸν θάλος,
 25 χάλκασπις ᾧ πότμον μὲν Ἀρης ἔμιξεν,
 τιμὰ δ' ἀγαθοῖσιν ἀντίκειται.
 ἴστω γὰρ σαφὲς ὅστις ἐν ταῦτα νεφέλα χάλαζαν
 αἵματος πρὸ φίλας πάτρας ἀμύνεται, 40
 ἐπ. β'
 λοιγὸν ἅντα φέρων ἐναντίῳ στρατῷ,
 ἀστῶν γενεᾷ μέγιστον κλέος αὔξων
 30 ζῶων τ' ἀπὸ καὶ θανών.
 τὸν δέ, Διοδότοιο παῖ, μαχατὰν
 αἰνέων Μελέαγρον, αἰνέων δὲ καὶ Ἑκτορα
 Ἀμφιάρῳν τε,
 εὐανθέ' ἀπέπνευσας ἀλικίαν
 στρ. γ'
 35 προμάχων ἀν' ὅμιλον, ἐνθ' ἄριστοι

23 δὲ *Φιοπλοκοισι* Bergk (MFCB^uS), cp. *O.* vi 30 : δ' ἰοπλοκά-
 μοισι mss ; δ' ἰοβοστρύχοισι Boeckh.

28 ἅντα φέρων Thiersch (BC), ἐναντίον φέρων scholium :
 ἀμύνων mss (†FS) ; ἀμπεπαλῶν (M) ; ἀντιφέρων Burg.

33 ἀμφ' Ἀμφιάρειον Bergk (B^u).

But ah! for the olden glory sleepeth, and mortals are unmindful, save of that which winneth its way to the perfect bloom of poesy by being blended with the sounding streams of song.

Therefore with melodious strain begin the festal triumph-song, even for Strepsiades; for at the Isthmus he is winner of the victory in the pancratium; wondrous in strength is he, and yet comely to look upon, and he hath also courage no whit inferior to his frame. And he is lit up with glory by the violet-tressed Muses; and to his eme of the self-same name hath he given a share in the crown, even to him for whom Ares of the brazen shield mingled the draught of death; and yet honour is laid up in recompense for the brave. For whoso in this cloud of war, defendeth his dear father-land against the hailstorm of blood, by dealing death to the host of the foemen, let him know assuredly that he is causing the greatest glory to grow for the race of his fellow-townsmen,—both while he liveth and when he is dead.

But thou, O son of Diodotus, vying with the warrior Meleager, vying also with Hector and Amphiaraus, didst breathe forth the fair bloom of thy youth amid the host of warriors in the van,

ἔσχον πολέμοιο νεῖκος ἐσχάταις ἐλπίσιν. 50
 ἔτλαν δὲ πένθος οὐ φατόν· ἀλλὰ νῦν μοι
 Γαιάοχος εὐδίαν ὅπασσεν
 ἐκ χειμῶνος. αἰέσομαι χαίταν στεφάνοισιν ἰρμό-
 σαις. ὁ δ' ἀθανάτων μὴ θρασσέτω φθόνος,

ἀντ. γ'

40 ὅ τι τερπνὸν ἐφάμερον διώκων
 ἔκαλος ἔπειμι γῆρας ἔς τε τὸν μόρσιμον
 αἰῶνα. θνάσκομεν γὰρ ὁμῶς ἅπαντες·
 daίμων δ' αἴσιος· τὰ μακρὰ δ' εἴ τις 60
 παπταίνει, βραχὺς ἐξικέσθαι χαλκόπεδον θεῶν
 ἔδραν· ὅτι πτερόεις ἔρριψε Πάγασος

ἐπ. γ'

45 δεσπόταν ἐθέλοντ' ἐς οὐρανοῦ σταθμοὺς
 ἐλθεῖν μεθ' ὁμάγυριν Βελλεροφόνταν
 Ζηνός· τὸ δὲ παρ δίκαν
 γλυκὺ πικροτάτα μένει τελευτά.
 ἄμμι δ', ὦ χρυσέα κόμα θάλλων, πόρε, Λοξία, 70
 50 τεαῖσιν ἀμίλλαισιν
 εὐανθέα καὶ Πυθόι στέφανον.

36 ἐσχάταις (-οισιν D) ἐπ' ἐλπ. BD: ἐπ' omitted by Calliergus (edd.).

39 φθόνος, BD, scholia, Erasmus Schmid (BF): φθόνος. (MCBS).

where the bravest sustained the strife of war in
 hope forlorn. And they suffered sorrow beyond all
 telling; but now hath the Upholder of the Earth
 given me fair weather after storm.¹ I shall sing
 with my hair entwined with garlands, while I only
 pray that the envy of the immortals may not mar
 whatever pleasure I pursue, sufficient for my day,
 as I calmly pass onward to old age and to the
 destined bourne of life. For we die all alike,
 albeit our doom is diverse. But, if any man lifteth
 up his eyes to things afar, he is too short to
 attain unto the brass-paved floor of heaven; for the
 winged Pégasus threw Bellerophon, his rider, who
 would fain have gone to the homes of heaven and
 the goodly company of Zeus.² Stolen sweets are
 awaited by an end most bitter. But grant to us,
 O Loxias, that art glorious with thy golden hair, a
 crown of fairest flowers even from thine own contests
 at Pytho.

¹ Poseidon, the Lord of the Isthmus, is here the giver of
 calm, because he has granted a victory in the Isthmian
 games.

² Cp. *O.* xvi 64

ISTHMIAN VIII

FOR CLEANDROS OF AEGINA

INTRODUCTION

THE eighth and last Isthmian celebrates the victory won in the boys' pancratium by Cleander of Aegina. He had already been successful in the Nemean games, presumably, of July 479, and he has now been victorious in the Isthmian games of, presumably, April 478. Phylacidas has been victorious in the two preceding Isthmian festivals, that of 484 (*Isth.* vi.) and that of 480 (*Isth.* v.).

The liberties of Greece had been saved by the victories of Salamis and Plataea; Sparta and Athens were exultant, but Thebes (which had capitulated in the autumn of 479) was in mourning. Almost alone of all the Hellenic States, she had made common cause with the Medes. The Ode reflects the poet's mingled feelings of sorrow for the part played by Thebes, and of joy at the liberation of Hellas from the intolerable burden which had been hanging over her head.

The poet rouses himself from grief, mingled with joy at the removal of an intolerable burden that had been oppressing Hellas; he calls upon the chorus

INTRODUCTION

to celebrate the Isthmian victory of Cleander (1-13). When our path is beset with treachery, we must walk warily, but the ills of mortals can be cured, provided they have liberty (14-16). It is manly to cherish good hopes for the future, and it is the duty of a Theban to sing the praises of Aegina, for Aegina and Thêbê were sisters, both of them beloved by Zeus, who made one of them queen of Thebes, and the other the mother of Æacus (17-23).

The myth of the Æacidae (23-60).

Even as Achilles was honoured of all, so must we haste to raise the Muses' memorial in honour of the victor's cousin, Nicocles, and of his Isthmian victory in the boxing match (61-65). The praise of Cleander, and of his victories at Megara and Epidaurus (65-70).

VIII.—ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΩ ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤῃ

ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΩ

στρ. α'

Κλεάνδρῳ τις ἀλικία τε λύτρον
 ἐύδοξον, ὧ νέοι, καμάτων
 πατρὸς ἀγλαὸν Τελεσάρχου παρὰ πρόθυρον ἰὼν
 ἀνεγειρέτω
 κῶμον, Ἰσθμιάδος τε νίκας ἄποινα, καὶ Νεμέα
 5 ἀέθλων ὅτι κράτος ἐξεῦρε. τῷ καὶ ἐγώ, καίπερ
 ἀχνύμενος
 θυμόν, αἰτέομαι χρυσέαν καλέσαι 10
 Μοῖσαν. ἐκ μεγάλων δὲ πενθέων λυθέντες
 μήτ' ἐν ὀρφανίᾳ πέσωμεν στεφάνων,
 μήτε κάδεα θεράπευε· παυσάμενοι δ' ἀπρήκτων
 κακῶν
 γλυκύ τι δαμωσόμεθα καὶ μετὰ πόνον·
 ἐπειδὴ τὸν ὑπὲρ κεφαλᾶς 20
 10 τὸν Ταντάλου λίθον παρά τις ἔτρεψεν ἄμμι θεός,

στρ. β'

ἀτόλματον Ἑλλάδι μόχθον. ἀλλὰ
 μοι δεῖμα μὲν παροιχόμενον
 καρτερὰν ἔπαυσε μέριμναν· τὸ δὲ πρὸ ποδὸς
 ἄρειον ἀεὶ <σκοπεῖν>

10 τὸν Heimsoeth (FS): mss have τε, or γε (BC); καὶ (M);
 ἔτε Bury.

12 δεῖμα mss (edd.): χάρμα M. παροιχόμενον mss (BFC³).
 — ομένων Benedictus (MBuS³).

13 <σκοπεῖν> Thiersch (BMFC³): <θέμεν> Bury.

VIII.—FOR CLEANDROS OF AEGINA

WINNER IN THE PANCRATIUM, 478 (?) B.C.

Ho youths! go one of you to the gleaming portal of Telesarchus, and awake the festal triumph-song in honour of Cleandros and his comrades, in reward for his victory at the Isthmus, no less than for his winning the prize in the contests at Nemea. Therefore, I also, though stricken sorely at heart, am bidden¹ to invoke the golden Muse. Yet, now that we are set free from mighty woes, let us not fall into any lack of festal garlands, nor do thou brood over sorrows; but ceasing to dwell on unavailing ills, we shall delight the people with some strain of sweetness, even after toil; inasmuch as the trouble that Hellas could not brook, the stone of Tantalus above our head, hath now been turned aside for us by one of the gods; but, as for me, the passing away of terror hath caused stern care to cease;² yet is it better to look evermore at that which lieth before one's foot, for man is entangled in a

¹ Understood as Middle by Wilamowitz, "darum bitte auch ich . . . dass man die goldne Muse rufe," i.e. "I also bid them invoke the Muse."

² Wilamowitz, retaining *παροισχόμενων*, understands the sentence to mean "fear for perils now past hath hampered the power of my poetry."

PINDAR

- χρῆμα πᾶν. δόλιος γὰρ αἰὼν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι κρέ-
 μαται,
 15 ἐλίσσων βίου πόρον· ἱατὰ δ' ἔστι βροτοῖς σὺν γ'
 ἐλευθερία 30
 καὶ τά. χρὴ δ' ἀγαθὰν ἐλπίδ' ἀνδρὶ μέλειν·
 χρὴ δ' ἐν ἐπταπύλοισι Θήβαις τραφέντα
 Αἰγίνα Χαρίτων ἄωτον προνέμειν,
 πατρὸς οὐνεκα δίδυμαι γέγοντο θύγατρεις Ἀσω-
 πίδων
 ὀπλόταται, Ζηνὶ τε ἄδον βασιλεί. 40
 ὃ τὰν μὲν παρὰ καλλιρόῳ
 20 Δίρκᾳ φιλαρμύτου πόλιος ᾤκισσεν ἀγεμόνα·
 στρ. γ'
 σὲ δ' ἐς νᾶσον Οἶνοπίαν ἐνεγκὼν
 κοιμᾶτο, δῖον ἔνθα τέκες
 Λιακὸν βαρυσφαράγῳ πατρὶ κεδνότατον ἐπι-
 χθονίων· ὃ καὶ
 δαιμόνεσσι δίκας ἐπείραινε· τοῦ μὲν ἀντίθιοι 50
 25 ἀρίστευον υἷες υἰέων τ' ἀρηίφιλοι παῖδες ἄ·ορέα
 χάλκεον στονόεντ' ἀμφέπειν ὄμαδον·
 σώφρονές τ' ἐγένοντο πινυτοὶ τε θυμόν.
 ταῦτα καὶ μακάρων ἐμέμναντ' ἀγοραί,
 Ζεὺς ὅτ' ἀμφὶ Θέτιος ἀγλαὸς τ' ἔρισαν Ποσειδᾶν
 γάμῳ, 60
 ἄλοχον εὐεϊδέ' ἐθέλων ἐκάτερος
 ἐὰν ἔμμεν· ἔρως γὰρ ἔχεν.
 30 ἄλλ' οὐ σφιν ἄμβροτοι τέλεσαν εὐνὰν θεῶν
 πραπίδες,
 στρ. δ'
 ἐπεὶ θεσφάτων ἐπάκουσαν· εἶπε δ'

31 ἐπάκουσαν Triclinius, Hermann¹ (MFCS) : ἤκουσαν D (Bu);
 ἔπ' ἤκουσαν Hermann².

ISTHMIAN ODES VIII 14-31

treacherous time that maketh crooked the path of life. Yet even this may be healed for mortals, if only they have freedom. Howsoever, it is meet for man to take to heart good hope; aye, meet it is for one who was reared at Thebes, the city of seven gates, to give Aegina the brightest flower or graceful song.

For to one father, Asôpus, were twin daughters born, the youngest of his children, and they found favour with Zeus the king. Wherefore he caused one of them to dwell beside fair Dircé's stream, as queen of a city rejoicing in chariots; while thee, the other, he carried unto the isle Oenopia¹ and made his bride,—that isle where, to the sire who loudly thundereth, thou barest Aeacus divine, most virtuous of all the race of earth. Therefore it was that even for the gods he became arbiter of strife. His god-like sons and their warlike children were ever bravest in courage, and they were pure in life, and wise in heart.

All this was remembered even by the assembly of the blessed gods, when Zeus and glorious Poseidon strove for the hand of Thetis, both of them desiring her to be his beauteous bride, for love enthralled them. Yet the immortal counsels of the gods did not bring that marriage to pass, when they had heard a certain

¹ One of the old names of Aegina; also called Oenóné in *N.* iv 46, v 15, viii 7, *I.* v 35.

εὐβουλος ἐν μέσοισι Θέμις,
 οὐνεκεν πεπρωμένον ἦν φέρτερον γόνον ἄνακτα
 πατρὸς τεκεῖν 70
 ποντίαν θεόν, ὃς κεραυνοῦ τε κρέσσον ἄλλο βέλος
 35 διώξει χερὶ τριόδοντός τ' ἀμαιομακέτου, Δί τε
 μισγομέναν
 ἢ Διὸς παρ' ἀδελφεοῖσιν.—“ ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν
 παύσατε· βροτέων δὲ λεχέων τυχοῖσα
 υἱὸν εἰσιδέτω θανόντ' ἐν πολέμῳ, 80
 χεῖρας Ἀρεῖ <τ'> ἐναλίγκιον στεροπαῖσί τ' ἀκμὰν
 ποδῶν.
 τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν Πηλεί γάμου θεόμορον
 ὀπάσσαι γέρας Αἰακίδα,
 40 ὄντ' εὐσεβέστατον φάτις Ἰωλκοῦ τράφειν πεδίου·
 στρ. ε'
 ἰόντων δ' ἐς ἄφθιτον ἄντρον εὐθὺς
 Χείρωνος αὐτίκ' ἀγγελίαι· 90
 μηδὲ Νηρέος θυγάτηρ νεικέων πέταλα δις ἐγ-
 γναλιζέτω
 ἄμμιν· ἐν διχομηνίδεσσιν δὲ ἐσπέραις ἐρατὸν
 45 λύοι κεν χαλινὸν ὑφ' ἥρωι παρθενίας.” ὥς φάτο
 Κρονίδαις
 ἐννέποισα θεά· τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ γλεφάροις

33 οὐνεκεν Donaldson (Bs), cp. N. ix 36 : εἶνεκεν D, Trichinius, (BMFC).

γόνον ἄνακτα (i.e. *Φάνακτα*) πατρὸς τεκεῖν MSS (FBu) : γόνον <οἱ> ἄνακτα π.τ. Boeckh ; γόνον <ἂν> ἄνακτα π.τ. Bergk (C) ; πατέρος ἄνακτα γόνον τεκεῖν Ahlwardt (s) ; τεκέμεν ἄνακτα πατρὸς γόνον M.

35 Διὶ δαμαζομέναν Bergk⁴ (Bu).

37 χεῖρας Ἀρεῖ <τ'> Boeckh (MFCS¹) ; χεῖρας Ἀρεῖ Hermann (s^d) ; Ἀρεῖ χεῖρας D (χέρας Trichinius) ; ἄνδρ' Ἀρεῖ χέρας Bury.

38 f. γάμου θεόμορον ὀπάσσαι γέρας Αἰακίδα Hermann (l)

oracle. For Themis, wise in counsel, spake in their midst, saying how that it was fated that the sea-queen should bear a princely son, who would be stronger than his father, and who in his hand would wield another weapon, mightier than the thunder-bolt or the stubborn trident, if she were wedded either to Zeus or to his brethren.¹

"Nay, cease from this," she added, "rather let her win a mortal marriage and see her son fall in war, after vying with Arés in the might of his hands, and with the lightnings in the speed of his feet. My counsel is to grant this marriage-boon divine to the son of Aeacus, even to Pêleus, who is famed to be the holiest man that liveth in the plain of Iolcus. At once let the message be sent with all speed to Cheiron's cave divine; and let not the daughter of Nêreus ever again place in our hands the leaves of strife²; but, in the evenings of full-moon, let her unloose her maiden-girdle in love for that hero."

So said the goddess, speaking unto the sons of Cronus, and they gave assent with their brows

¹ Poseidon. For the plural cp Frag 53 (45), 10 f.

² In Syracuse and Athens olive-leaves were sometimes used for inscribing votes of banishment. In the former city this procedure was called *πεταλισμός*; in the latter *ἐκφυλλοφορεῖν*.

Donaldson (MFC): *θεάμοιρον ὀπόσσαι γάμον Αἰακίδα γέρας D, θεόμορον — Αἰακίδα τὸ γέρας B; γέρας θεόμορον ὀπόσσαι γάμον Αἰακίδα Hermann (2) (S), — γάμον Αἰακίδα Buiy*

40 *φάτις* Ἰωλκοῦ Bothe (BMFC), — Ἰαολκοῦ (S): *φασιν* Ἰαωλκοῦ D; *φάσ'* Ἰαωλκοῦ Trichinius; *φρασιν* Ἰωλκοῦ Bergk¹, *φρασλ*, *Ἰωλκοῦ τράφει* Buiy.

PINDAR

νεῦσαν ἀθανάτισιν· ἐπέων δὲ καρπὸς 100
 οὐ κατέφθινε. φαντὶ γὰρ ξύν' ἀλέγειν
 καὶ γάμον Θέτιος ἄνακτα. καὶ νεαρὰν ἔδειξαν
 σοφῶν
 στόματ' ἀπείροισιν ἀρετὰν Ἀχιλῆος·
 ὃ καὶ Μύσιον ἀμπελοεῖν
 50 αἶμαξε Τηλέφου μέλανι ραίνων φόνῳ πεδίου, 110
 στρ. στ'
 γεφύρωσέ τ' Ἀτρεΐδαισι νόστον,
 Ἑλέναν τ' ἐλύσατο, Τρωίης
 ἱνας ἐκταμὼν δορί, ταί νιν ῥύντό ποτε μάχας
 ἐναριμβρότου
 ἔργον ἐν πεδίῳ κορύσσοντα, Μέμνονός τε βίαν
 55 ὑπέρθυμον Ἑκτορά τ' ἄλλους τ' ἀριστέας· οἷς 120
 δῶμα Φερσεφόνας
 μανύων Ἀχιλεὺς, οὐρος Αἰακιδᾶν,
 Αἴγιναν σφετέραν τε ῥίζαν πρόφαινε.
 τὸν μὲν οὐδὲ θανόντ' αἰοδαὶ ἔλιπον,
 ἀλλὰ οἱ παρά τε πυρὰν τύφον θ' Ἑλικώνιαι
 παρθένοι
 στάν, ἐπὶ θρήνόν τε πολύφαμον ἔχεαν.
 ἔδοξ' ἄρα τόδ' ἀθανάτοις, 130
 60 ἐσλόν γε φῶτα καὶ φθίμενον ὕμνοις θεᾶν διδόμεν.
 στρ. ζ'
 τὸ καὶ νῦν φέρει λόγον, ἔσσυταί τε
 Μοισαῖον ἄρμα Νικοκλέος
 μνᾶμα πυγμαχοῦ κελαδηῖσαι. γεραίρετέ νιν, ὃς
 Ἰσθμίου ἀν νάπος
 Δωριῶν ἔλαχεν σελίνων· ἐπεὶ περικτίονας
 47 ἄνακτα old mss (BMFBn) : ἄνακτε Triclinius (CS).
 56 οὐδὲ Dissen (edd.) : οὔτε mss. αἰοδαί τι λίπον ? S.
 60 ἐσλόν γε Calliergus (edd.) : ἐς λόγον γε mss.

immortal; and the fruit of her words did not wither away, for they tell how that Zeus joined in favouring even the marriage of Thetis. And the lips of poets wise made known the youthful prowess of Achilles to those who had heard it not before;—Achilles who stained and besprent the vine-clad plain of Mysia with the dark blood of Téléphus, and enabled the Atreidae to return by a safe path across the sea. 'Twas Achilles who rescued Helen, when with the sword he hewed asunder the sinews of Troy, that aforetime stayed him in plying on the plain the work of murderous war,—hewed asunder the over-weening might of Memnon, and Hector, and other brave heroes, to whom Achilles, champion of the house of Aeacus, pointed the road to the house of Persephoné, and thus brought fame to Aegina and to his race. And even when dead, he was not forsaken of song, but, beside his funeral pyre and tomb, there stood the maids of Helicon, and poured over him the dirge of many voices.¹ Thus was it proved to be the will of the immortals to make a brave man, even when dead, a theme for the hymns of goddesses; and even now this law holdeth good, and therefore doth the Muses' car start forth to sound aloud the glory of the boxer, Nicoclés. O praise ye him, who won the crown of wild Dorian celery in the Isthmian glade,

¹ πολύφαμος means "many-voiced" in the *Odyssey* (ii 150) and in Alcman (Frag. 34); and the dirge mentioned in the text is described in the *Odyssey* (xxiv 60) as sung by all the nine Muses in turn, ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπλὶ καλῇ. This is better than making the epithet synonymous with πολύφατος, "very famous."

PINDAR

65 ἐνίκασε δὴ ποτε καὶ κείνος ἄνδρας ἰφύκτω χερὶ
κλονέων. 140

τὸν μὲν οὐ κατελέγχει κριτοῦ γενεὰ
πατραδελφεοῦ· ἀλίκων τῷ τις ἄβρὸν
ἀμφὶ παγκρατίου Κλεάνδρῳ πλεκέτω
μυρσίνας στέφανον, ἐπεὶ νιν Ἀλκαθόου τ' ἰγῶν
σὺν τύχῃ

ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ τε νεότας δέκετο πρίν· 150
τὸν αἰνεῖν ἀγαθῷ παρέχει·

70 ἦβαν γὰρ οὐκ ἄπειρον ὑπὸ χειρὶ καλῶν δάμασεν.

ISTHMIAN ODES VIII 65-70

since he too,¹ in his day, was victorious over all that dwelt around him, smiting them with his resistless hands. He is not dishonoured by the offspring of his father's noble brother.² Therefore let a bright crown of myrtle, in honour of the pan-cratiun, be entwined for Cleandros by one of his comrades, since the contest of Alcathous, and the young men of Epidaurus gave him welcome aforetime. 'Tis fitting for the good to praise him, for he hid not the spirit of his youth in a hole unknown to fame.

¹ Like Achilles.

² His cousin, Cleandros.

FRAGMENTS

FRAGMENTS

INTRODUCTION TO THE FRAGMENTS

THE life of Pindar in the Ambrosian ms in Milan states that the poet was the author of seventeen works:—(1) Hymns, (2) Paeans, (3) and (4) two books of Dithyrambs, (5) and (6) two books of Processional Songs (Προσόδια), (7) and (8) two books of Maidens' Songs (Παρθένεια or Παρθένια), (9) a separate book of the same, (10) and (11) two books of Dance-songs (Ὑπορχήματα), (12) Eulogies (Ἐγκώμια), (13) Dirges (Θρήνοι), and, lastly, (14), (15), (16), (17), four books of Epinician Odes (Ἐπινίκια). In the order adopted by the first editor, Aristophanes of Byzantium, these Odes were arranged as follows:—*Olympia, Pythia, Isthmia, Nemea*, in the sequence of the foundation of the four festivals (776, 582, 581, 573), with three other Odes (*Nem.* ix, x, xi) connected with Sicyon, Argos, and Tenedos, added at the end.

In the above order of the poet's works, the first place is assigned to poems celebrating the gods, and the last to those in commemoration of men; and, in the Epinician Odes, the order is, first the Odes on horse-races or chariot-races, next those on boxing or wrestling, and, lastly, those on foot-races.

The order in which Horace (*Carm.* iv 2), alludes to the Odes of Pindar is (1) Dithyrambs, (2) other Odes

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relating to the gods, (3) Eulogies of kings, (4) Epinician Odes, and (5) Dirges.

The *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* have helped to determine the dates of several of the Epinician Odes, and have added much to our knowledge of the *Paeans* and the *Partheneia*.

The following selection includes all the principal Fragments, old and new.

ΙΣΘΜΙΟΝΙΚΑΙ

ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΗ

1 Bergk (4 Boeckh)

Κλεινὸς Αἰακοῦ λόγος, κλεινὰ δὲ καὶ ναυσικλυτὸς
Αἴγινα· σὺν θεῶν δέ νιν αἴσα
"Υλλου τε καὶ Αἰγίμιου
Δωριεὺς ἐλθὼν στρατὸς ἐκτίσσατο·
5 τῶν μὲν ὑπὸ στάθμα νέμονται
οὐ θέμιν οὐδὲ δίκαν ξείνων ὑπερβαίνοντες· οἳοι δ'
ἀρετὰν
δελφῖνες ἐν πόντῳ, ταμίαι τε σοφοὶ
Μοισᾶν ἀγωνίων τ' ἀέθλων.

Appended to I viii in Laur. ms D.

2 θεῶν B: θεῶ D.

4f ἐκτίσσατο· τῶν Hermann · ἐκτίσασατο· τὰ D.

ΤΜΝΟΙ

ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ

29–30 Bergk (5–6 Boeckh)

Ἴσμηνδὸν ἢ χρυσαλάκατον Μελίαν,
ἢ Κάδμον, ἢ σπαρτῶν ἱερὸν γένος ἀνδρῶν,
ἢ τὰν κυανάμπυκα Θήβαν,
ἢ τὸ πάντολμον σθένος Ἡρακλῆος,

FROM AN ISTHMIAN ODE

FOR AN ISTHMIAN VICTORY OF AN AEGINETAN

FAMOUS is the story of Aeacus; famous too is Aegina, renowned for her navy. It was under heaven's blessing that she was founded by the coming of the Dorian host of Hyllus and Aegimius,¹ beneath whose rule they dwell. They never transgress right, nor yet the justice due to strangers; on the sea they are a match for dolphins in prowess, and they are wise ministrants of the Muses and of athletic contests.

¹ Cp. *P.* i 61-65.

HYMNS

FOR THE THEBANS

SHALL we sing of Isménus, or of Melia² with her golden distaff, or of Cadmus, or of the holy race of the Sparti,³ or Thêbê with her purple snood, or the all-daring might of Heracles, or the gladsome honour

² See note on *P.* xi 4.

³ See note on *P.* ix 82.

PINDAR

(29)⁵ ἡ τὰν Διωνύσου πολυγαθέα τιμάν,
ἡ γάμον λευκωλένου Ἀρμονίας ὑμνήσομεν; -- --

* * * *

(30) πρῶτον μὲν εὖβουλον Θέμιν οὐρανίαν
χρυσέαισιν ἵπποις Ὀκεανοῦ παρὰ παγᾶν
Μοῖραι ποτὶ κλίμακα σεμνὰν
ἄγον Οὐλύμπου λιπαρὰν καθ' ὁδὸν
5 σωτήρος ἀρχαίαν ἄλοχον Διὸς ἔμμεν.
ἂ δὲ τὰς χρυσάμπυκας ἀγλαοκάρπους τίκτεν
ἀλαθέας Ὠρας.

The first part is derived from [Lucian], *Demosth. Encom.* c. 19, and Plutarch, *de glor. Athen.* c. 4. The second part is found in Clemens Alexandrinus, *Strom.* vi 731.

(30) 6 ἀλαθέας Ὠρας v (from Hesychius): ἀγαθὰ σωτήρας Clemens.

42 (171)

... ἀλλοτρίοισιν μὴ προφαίνειν τίς φέρεται
μόχθος ἄμμιν· τοῦτό γέ τοι ἐρέω.
καλῶν μὲν ὦν μοῖράν τε τερπνῶν ἐς μέσον χρὴ
παντὶ λαῶ
δεικνύναι· εἰ δὲ τις ἀνθρώποισι θεόσδοτος ἀταρὰ
κακότης

5 προστύχη, ταύταν σκότει κρύπτειν ἔοικεν.

Stobaeus, *Flor.* cix 1. This Fragment and the next two belong to a poem setting forth the good counsel given by Amphiarāus to his son Amphiloehus on his departure for Thebes.

180 (172)

μὴ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀναρρῆξαι τὸν ἀχρεῖον λόγον·
ἔσθ' ὅτε πιστοτάτα σιγᾶς ὁδός·
κέντρον δὲ μάχας ὁ κρατιστεύων λόγος.

Clemens Alexandrinus, *Strom.* i 345.

HYMNS

due to Dionysus, or the bridal of white-armed Harmonia? ¹

First did the Fates in their golden chariot bring heavenly Themis, wise in counsel, by a gleaming pathway from the springs of Ocean to the sacred stair of Olympus, there to be the primal bride of the Saviour Zeus. And she bare him the Hours with golden fillet and with gleaming fruit,—the Hours that are ever true.

¹ The above passage was one of the poet's earliest compositions. It was so full of mythological allusions that the poetess Corinna, who had suggested his turning his attention to mythology, told him "to sow with the hand, not with the whole sack" (Plutarch, *de glori. Athen.* c. 4).

COUNSELS GIVEN BY AMPHILARAUS TO HIS SON AMPHILOCHUS

Disclose not to strangers our burden of care; this at least shall I advise thee. Therefore is it fitting to show openly to all the folk the fair and pleasant things allotted us; but, if any baneful misfortune sent of heaven befalleth man, it is seemly to shroud this in darkness.

4 ἀτὰρ (ἀτηρὰ Wilamowitz) κακότας · ἀτλητηκότας οὐ ἀτή
miss; ἀτλάτα (ἄτλατος Dindorf) κακότας (BS)

Blurt not out unto all the word that is needless. There are times when the path of silence is the safest, while the word that is overbearing is a spur unto strife.

¹ ἀχρεῖον BS. ἀρχαῖον mss.

PINDAR

43 (173)

ὦ τέκνον,

ποντίου θηρὸς πετραίου χρωτὶ μάλιστα νόον
προσφέρων πάσαις πολίεσσιν ὁμίλει·
τῷ παρεόντι δ' ἐπαινήσαις ἐκὼν
ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοῖα φρόνει.

Athenaeus, xii 513^c, and vii 317^a,

πολύποδός μοι. τέκνον, ἔχων νόον, Ἀμφίλοχ' ἦρως,
τοῖσιν ἐφαρμόζου, τῶν κεν καὶ δῆμον ἵκηται.

ΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΑ ΠΤΡΩΝ

51 Schröder (70)

οἱ δὲ ποιηταὶ κοσμοῦσιν ἄλση καλοῦντες τὰ ἱερὰ
πάντα, καὶ ἡ ψιλὰ τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τὸ τοῦ Πινδά-
ρου περὶ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος λεγόμενον·
..... <δι>νηθεὶς ἐπῆεν
γὰν τε καὶ <πᾶσαν> θάλασσαν
καὶ σκοπιαῖσιν <ἐπ' αἰπειναῖ>ς ὁρέων ὑπερ ἔστα
καὶ μυχοὺς διζάσατο βαλλόμενος κρηπίδας ἄλ-
σεων . . .

- 5 καὶ ποτε τὸν τρικάρανον
Πτωΐου κευθμῶνα κατέσχεθε κούρα . . .
καὶ τὸν Τήνερον καλεῖ
ναοπόλον μάντιν δαπέδοισιν ὁμοκλέα.

Strabo, ix 412 f. ll. 1, 2, 4 restored by Meineke ; 1. 3 by s.
From a poem in honour of Apollo, the father of Tênerus
and Isménus by Melia, referring to the foundation of an
oracle and temple of Apollo at the foot of mount Ptôon, near
Acraephia on the Lake Cōpâis.

HYMNS

My son, in all the cities wherewith thou consortest, make thy mind like unto the (changing) skin of the polypus, that clingeth to the rocks of the sea.¹ Aye, and, by readily praising him that is present, change thy thought with the changing time.

¹ Aristotle, quoted in Athenaeus, 318^b, describes one of two kinds of polypus as "colour-changing," *πρεσίζχρος*. In the *Historia Animalium*, ix 37, 9, he says that the polypus, in preying on fishes, changes its colour to that of any stones which it approaches. This polypus is identical with the octopus, which, like certain other *Cephalopoda*, has the power of changing its colour.

TO APOLLO

On the foundation of his temple at the foot of mount Ptôon
on the lake Copais in Boeotia.

But the poets use adornment, when they call all temples "groves," although they are bare of trees. Such is the language of Pindar concerning Apollo :—

"Whirling around, he passed over the land and over all the sea, and stood on the lofty watch-towers of the mountains, and explored the caverns, while he laid for himself the foundations of his groves . . ."

"And erst the maiden¹ dwelt in the cavern of the triple peak of Ptôon."

And the poet calls Ténerus, "the temple-haunting prophet, who giveth his name to the plain."

¹ Zeuxippe, daughter of Athamas, king of Orchomenus.

PINDAR

ΠΑΙΑΝΕΣ

THE paean was one of the earliest forms of Greek lyrical poetry. It was primarily connected with the worship of Apollo, as the giver of joy, and the averter of calamity. It derived its name from the cries addressed, in the burden of the poem, to Apollo as the god of healing, ἰη Παϊάν. It was also used in

1 ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ

- <ἰήϊε Παϊάν>
πρὶν ὀδυναρὰ γήραος σ[χεδὸν μ]ολεῖν,
πρὶν τις εὐθυμία σκιαζέτω
νόημ' ἄκοτον ἐπὶ μέτρ', ἰδὼν
5 δύναμιν οἰκόθετον.
ἰὴ ἰή, νῦν ὁ παντελής ἐνιαυτὸς
ἔΩραί τε Θεμίγονοι
πλάξ]ιππον ἄστυ Θήβας ἐπήλθον,
'Απόλλωνι δαῖτα φιλησιςτέφανον ἄγοντες·
10 τὰν δὲ λαῶν γενεὰν δαρὸν ἐρέπτοι
σώφρονος ἄνθεςιν εὐνομίας.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, V (1908) 11 f.; text, 25 f.; trans. 80 f. Cp. A. E. Housman, *Class. Rev.* (1908), 8 f.

2. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΑΙΣ

- στρ. α'
Ναῖδος Θρονίας Ἄβδηρε χαλκοθώραξ
Ποσειδᾶνός τε παῖ,
σέθεν Ἰάονι τόνδε λαῶ

1 *Θρονίας*, the eponymous nymph of the Opuntian Thronium.

PAEANS I, II

PAEANS

the worship of Apollo's sister, Artemis. At Delphi a paean was chanted early in the spring of every year. The choruses, which were usually composed of men, were accompanied by the lyre or the flute, or by both. (For further details, see H. W. Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*, xxxvi-xlii.)

1. FOR THE THEBANS

OH! Paean, to whom we cry!

Ere the pangs of eld draw near, let a man clothe his ungrudging mind with gladness, and be content in measure due, when he hath seen the wealth that is stored in his home.¹

Oh joy! Oh joy! Now hath the year in its full circle, and the Hours, the daughters of Themis, come unto Thébê's city that driveth the steed, bringing to Apollo the banquet that loveth the garland. Long may he crown the progeny of her peoples with the flowers of sober love of law.

¹ "the more a man has the greater should be his thankfulness" G-H. Cf. *P* v 12-14.

1 < ἰήϊε Παιάν > s.

2 οδυνηρά pap.: ὀδυναρὰ s, cp. *P*. ii 91. σ[χεδὸν μ]ολεῖν cp. *Paeon* ii 73. † ἄκοτον· ἀόργητον Hesychius

8 πλάξ]ιππον Housman, *O*. vi 85 (s): φάλα]ιππον G-H, Diehl.

2. FOR THE ABDERITANS

Abdêrus, with breast-plate of bronze, thou son of the Naiad Thronia and of Poseidon! beginning with thee shall I pursue this paean for the Ionian folk, now

PINDAR

παιᾶνα διώξω,

5 Δήρηνον Ἀπόλλωνα πάρ τ' Ἀφροδίταν [μολών].

(blank of 18 lines.)

ἐπ. α'

24 ~ ατινα [τάνδε] ναίω

25 Θρηϊκίαν γαίαν ἀμπελόεσσάν τε καὶ

εὐκαρπον· μὴ μοι μέγας ἔρπων

κάμοι ἐξοπίσω χρόνος ἔμπεδος.

νεόπολὶς εἰμι· ματρὸς

δὲ ματέρ' ἐμᾶς ἔ<πιδ>ον ἔμπαν

30 πολεμίῳ πυρὶ πλαγεί-

σαν. εἰ δέ τις ἀρκέων φίλοις

ἐχθροῖσι τραχὺς ὑπαντιάζει,

μόχθος ἥσυχίαν φέρει

καιρῷ καταβαίνων.

35f. ἰήϊε Παιάν, ἰήϊε· Παιὰν [δὲ μήποτε λείπ]οι.

στρ. β'

— — — — ἀλκαῖ δὲ τείχος ἀνδρῶν

[ὑψιστον ἴστατ]αι

5 [Δή]ρηνον, scholium on Lycophron *Alex.* 410, Δήρηνος· τόπος οὕτω καλούμενος ἐν Ἀβδήροις, ἐνθα Δηραίνου Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν ἔστιν, οὗ μνημονεύει καὶ Πίνδαρος ἐν Παιᾶσιν. 5 μολών Jurenka.

24 [κείναν δὲ λιπών, νῦν θρ]α[συνάν]ορ]α τινα [τάνδε] ναίω Jurenka in *Philologus* 17 (1912) 173-210.

25 θ(ρ)αῖκιαν ms.

26 f. Cp. *O.* viii 29, *N.* vii 68.

29 ἔπιδον G-H (s, Diehl): ἔτεκον ms, supported by Verrall and Jurenka.

37-50 <ὑβρις ἄστε' ὕλεσσ'>, ἀλκαὶ δὲ τείχος ἀνδρῶν [ὑψιστον ἴστατ]αι. <νόφ' ἔχειν πά>ρα· μάρναμαι μὰν <ἵππων ἐπι> [δαί]ο]ις· <ἀρκεῖ δὲ> Ποσειδάωνιον γένος ἵππων <ἐμοί·> τῶν γὰρ ἀντομέων <ὀμαλὸν ἄντα> φέρεσθαι <νίκας ἔπορεν> σέλας, . . . <δεινὸν ἄν> ποτικύρση· <δαίμων δὲ κακῷ>· μανίει· τὸ φύγοιμι πάμπαν.> <μήποθ' ὑβρις ἀναιδής> [τόνδε λ]αὸν ἀστῶν <ἀλκαῖς λελασμένον στάσιν ἄγοισα λάβ>οι· Jurenka

PAEAN II

that I have come to the shrine of Aphroditê and of Dêrênian¹ Apollo . . .

[But, having left that island of Teôs,]² I [now] dwell in this [brave] Thracian land, a land rich in vines and fertile in fruits. May mighty Time, as it draweth on, never weary of a settled course for me. Young is my city, yet I lived to see my mother's mother³ stricken by the foeman's fire; but, if any man, in aiding his friends, fiercely resisteth his foes, such toil bringeth peace, when it entereth the lists in due time.

Oh Paeon! to whom we cry, we cry! May Paeon never leave us!

[Insolence is the ruin of cities, but brave men stand as their loftiest bulwark; this may we keep

¹ So called from Dêrênus, or Deraenus, in the territory of Abdêra, where there was a temple of Apollo (Pausanias, vi 5, 3).

² The words enclosed in brackets are renderings of the conjectural restoration printed in the Note on l. 24.

³ *ματρός ματέρ' ἐμᾶς*, Athens, which colonised Teôs, the mother-city of Abdêra. Anacreon, the poet of Teôs, was among those who colonised Abdêra in 523. In 480 Abdêra was one of the cities which had the expensive honour of entertaining Xerxes on his march into Greece, and men of Abdêra may have subsequently seen the havoc wrought by Xerxes at Athens.

For another restoration, see Sitzler in *Woch. f. Kl. Phil.* 1911, p. 58 ff.

³⁷ ἀλλὰ G-H. the scholium compares Frag. 213: cp. also *I.* v 44 f.

PINDAR

40 ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ρᾶ· μάρναμαι μὰν - - ∪ ∪ δαί[ο]ις
 - - ∪ ∪ Ποσ]ειδάνιον γένος [ἵππων] ∪ -
 τῶν γὰρ ἀντομένων
 ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ φέρεσθαι
 - - ∪ ∪ - σέλας

45 - ∪ - πο]τικύρση
 - - ∪ ∪ ι μανίει
 ∪ ∪ - ∪ -

ἀντ. β'
 - ∪ λαὸν ἀστῶν

∪ - ∪ - ∪ -

50f. ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ οι· τὸ δ' εὐβουλία τε καὶ αἰδοί
 ἐγκείμενον αἰεὶ θάλλει μαλακαῖς ε[ὐ]δαί[α]ι[s·]
 καὶ τὸ μὲν διδότη
 θεός· [ὁ δ'] ἐχθρὰ νοήσας

55 ἤδη φθόνος οἴχεται
 τῶν πάλαι προθανόντων·
 χρὴ δ' ἄνδρα καὶ τοκεῦσι<ν> φέρειν
 βαθύδοξον αἴσαν.

ἐπ. β'
 τοὶ σὺν πολέμῳ κτησάμενοι

60 χθόνα πολύδωρον, ὅλβον
 ἐγκατέθηκαν πέραν Ἄ[θώ]ω Παιόνων
 αἰχματᾶν [λαοὺς ἐλάσαντε]ς,
 ζαθέας τροφοῦ· ἀλλὰ [δυσώνυμος]
 ἐπέπεσε μοῖρα· τλάντων

65 δ' ἔπειτα θεοὶ συνετέλεσσαν,
 ὁ δὲ καλὸν τι πονήσας εὐαγορίαισιν φλέγει·

61 f. Ἄ[θώ]ω . . . [λαοὺς ἐλάσαντε]ς Arnim (s), schol.
 ὕ]π[ε]ρ [τῶ]ν Ἄθω ἐκβληθέντες κτλ : ἀ[γρίων] . . . [τε Στρυμονίας
 γᾶ]ς G-H (Diehl).

63 ἄλλα [δὲ μωμένα] Wilamowitz (s); ἄλλα [δ' ἄγοισα τοι]

PAEAN II

in mind. I am fighting against mounted foemen, but I myself have a goodly supply of Poseidon's coursers, for contending against the enemy with forces a match for his own bringeth the light of victory; . . . if anything terrible befall us. But heaven is wroth with a coward, and may I flee afar from that reproach. Never may shameless Insolence bring faction in her train and seize this company of citizens, when they have forgotten their courage.]¹

By courage of men is a tower raised up most high . . . but I fight against the foe² . . .

Whatsoever is planted in wise counsel and in reverent regard, bloometh for aye in a gentle calm. May this boon be granted us of God. But malicious envy of those who died long ago hath now passed away; and a man must offer his fathers their lawful meed of ample praise.

They won by war a land with dower of wealth, and planted prosperity firm, when they had pursued the tribes of the Paeonian warriors beyond mount Athos, their nurse divine; but an adverse fate befell them. Yet they endured, and the gods joined at last in fulfilling their desire. For he that hath done

¹ A rendering of the restoration printed in the Note on lines 37-50.

² A rendering of lines 37-40, as printed in the text on page 520.

(1-11; ἀλλὰ [δυνάμυμος] Housman (Diehl); ἀλλὰ [βαρεῖα τοῖς] Jurenka.

66 φλέγει, cp *N.* vi 39, and φλέγεται, *N.* x 2, *I.* vii 23.

PINDAR

κείνοις δ' ὑπέρτατον ἦλθε φέγγος
70 ἄντα δυσμενέων Μελαμφύλλου προπάροιθεν.
ἰήιε Παιάν, ἰήιε Παιάν δὲ μήποτε λείποι.

στρ. γ'
ἀλλὰ νιν ποταμῷ σχεδὸν μολόντα φύρσει
βαιοὺς σὺν ἔντεσιν

75 ποτὶ πολὺν στρατὸν δὲ μηνὸς
πρῶτον τύχεν ἄμαρ·
ἄγγελλε δὲ φοινικόπεζα λόγον παρθένος
εὐμενῆς Ἑκάτα
τὸν ἐθέλοντα γενέσθαι.

80 ν]ῦν δ' αὖ γλυκυμαχάνων
(blank of 14 lines.)

ἐπ. γ'

95 ————

~ ε καλέοντι μολπαῖ
ναδ]ν ἀν' εὐδομον, ἀμφί τε Παρνασσίαις
πέτραις ὑψηλαῖς θαμὰ Δελφῶν
ἐλικωπίδες ἰστάμεναι χορὸν

100 ταχύποδα παρθένοι χαλ-
κέα κελαδ[έον]τι γλυκὺν αὐδᾶ
νόμ]ον· ἐμο[ὶ δὲ ἐκῶ]ν ἐσλῶν εὐκλέα [κραίνω]ν
χάριν,

73-5 ἀλλὰ νιν — φύρσει — στρατὸν regarded as the quotation of an oracle by Blass (s).

73 φύρσει ὁ ἡμέτερος στρατὸς τῶν γονέων schol. ; φύρσεν φέγγος Arnim, ἄμαρ Fraccaroli, Jurenka.

74 βαιοὺς Wilamowitz, cp. Soph. O.T. 750, ἐχώρει βαιός : βαιοῖς G-II.

75 ἐν δὲ G-II, ἐν δὲ schol.

80 ν]ῦν Arnim (s) : σ]ῦν G-II (Diehl).

95 f [δ Λατογενὲς παῖ σὲ δ' ἐκάβολ]ε Jurenka.

97 ναδ]ν Arnim, cp. O. vii 32 εὐώδεος ἐξ ἀδύτου, Callimach. Ep. 53, 4 εὐώδης νηός ; οἴκο]ν Kampas ; Δᾶλο]ν Housman (s) ; πίνδο]ν G-II (Diehl) ; Πτῶο]ν Sitzler.

PAEAN II

a noble deed is illumined with praises; but upon those (our fathers) fell the light supreme, when they faced the foe, in front of Melamphyllon.¹

Oh joy! Paean, Oh joy! May Paean never leave us!

Yet, when he hath drawn near unto the river,² a small armed force shall confound the foe, though it faceth a mighty host.

It was the first of the month when this befell, and the gracious Hecatê,³ the maid of the ruddy feet, was thereby sending us a message that was longing for fulfilment . . .

[But, O thou far-darting son of Lêto,]⁴ songs are invoking thee in thy fragrant temple; and, on both of the lofty rocks of Parnassus, the bright-eyed maidens of Delphi full often set the fleet-footed⁵ dance, and ring out a sweet strain with resonant voice. But, as for me, mayest thou,

¹ Mentioned in Pliny, *N.H.*, iv 50, as one of the mountains of Thrace.

² The river Nestus is to the West of Abdéra, in the general direction of Mount Athos and the land of the Paeonians

³ Hecatê was a moon-goddess, and offerings were made to her on the morning of the new moon. She was identified with the moon-goddess Artemis, to whom Sôphrôn of Syracuse gave the name of Ἄγγελος, and she is here described as sending a message which was an omen of victory.

⁴ A rendering of the restoration in the Note on l. 95

102 ἐκῶ]ν G-II (S) : ἐπέω]ν Drechsel, τυχῶ]ν Jurenka.

103 [κραίνω]ν G-II (S) : πρᾶξον Arnim ; τεῖσον Jurenka

PINDAR

"Αβδηρε, καὶ στρατὸν ἵπποχάρμαν
 105 σᾶ β]ία πολέμῳ τελευταίῳ προβιβάζοις.
 ἡίε Παιάν, ἡίε Παιάν δὲ μήποτε λείποι.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v 27 f, 82 f.

Verrall, *Classical Review*, 1908, pp. 110 ff.; Arnim, *Wiener
 Eranos*, 1909; Sitzler, *Woch f. Klassische Philologie*, 1911,
 586-590; Jurenka, *Philologus*, 1912, 173-210; Wilamowitz-
 Moellendorff, *Sappho und Simonides*, 1913, 246-256.

3

Of this paean even the title is unknown. It originally consisted of 102 lines, but only small portions of 24 have been preserved (*Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v 18, 33, 87). It began with an appeal to the Graces, of which too little is left for any satisfactory restoration. The words in the second line are suggested by the present editor.

4. ΚΕΙΟΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΔΗΛΟΝ

This is the paean to which Pindar alludes in lines 3-10 of the first Isthmian. He there apologises for delaying the completion of a paean to the Delian Apollo (to be sung in Ceós), in order that he might

στρ. α'

1 [Τὸν ἀκείροκόμαν τε καὶ] Ἄρτεμιν
 [ᾧ Δᾶλε, Λατώ τε χορε]ύσομαι . .
 ος αὐδὰν

1 f. [τὸν ἀκείροκόμαν τε καὶ] Ἄρτεμιν, [ᾧ Δᾶλε, Λατώ τε χορε]ύσομαι Blass in G-H (Diehl, and with ἀκείροκόμαν, S, as in P. iii 14, I. i 7).

3-10 [εὐαχέα φθεγγόμεν]ος αὐδὰν. [τὸ κλέος ὧν περ ποτὶ

PAEANS II-IV

Abdêrus, readily fulfil the famous favour of good things, and, by thy might, even lead forward our host of fighting horsemen for a final war.

Oh joy! Paean, Oh joy! May Paean never leave us!

105 [—]ία α-η (Diehl); σξ β]ι Bury (s); οὐρ]α Blass;
εὐδ]ία Fraccaroli.

3

[.....].ν ἄγλαο[.....]ραι Χάριτε[s]
[χαίρετε, Μοισ]ᾶν ἄγλαο[θρόνων σεμ]ναὶ Χάριτε[s]
ξυνάονες]'

"Hail, holy Graces! companions of the Muses,
enthroned in splendour" . . .

O. xiii 96, Μοίσαις ἄγλαοθρόνοις. Frag. 95 (63), 2, σεμνᾶν
Χαρίτων. P. iii 48. ξυνάονες.

4. FOR THE CEANS TO DELOS

first celebrate the Isthmian victory won by his countryman, Herodotus.

Cp. J. Sitzler, in *Woch. f. Klass. Philol.* 1911, 698-702.

I shall dance, O Delos, in honour of the unshorn god and Artemis, and in honour of Lêtô . . .
[uttering a tuneful sound. Their praise will be

γυν]αικῶν ἐδνώσεται [καὶ αἰὲν ἀνδρῶν κόσμον] δ' ἐπέων δυνατώ-
τερον [εὐροιτ' ἂν μελέτ]α κατὰ πᾶσαν ὁδὸν [σοφίας σφίν; οἴγ'
ἦ]συχίαν Κέφ [νόω σὺν εὐμενεὶ ὀλ]βον τε παρέσχον πολυγα|θέα,
τῷ μέγα δᾶμος ἀγ]άλλεται Sitzler.

PINDAR

γυν]αικῶν ἐδνώσεται
δ' ἐπέων δυνατώτερον
α κατὰ πᾶσαν ὁδὸν
ἦ]συχίαν Κέφ

ἀ]γάλλεται.

ἀντ. α'

11 ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ν χρόνον ὀρνύει

-- ∪ - Δᾶλον ἀγακλέα

-- ∪ - σὺν Χάρισι· Κάρθαι-

[α μὲν ἀλαθέως ἐλα]χύνωτον στέρνον χθονός,

15 [ὅμως γε μὰν οὔτοι] νιν Βαβυλῶνος ἀμείψομαι·

20 ends with ἰχθύσιν·

ἐπ. α'

ἦτοι καὶ ἐγὼ σ[κόπ]ελον ναίων * διά[σαμον,

γινώσκομαι μὲν ἀρεταῖς ἀέθλων

Ἑλλανίσιν· γινώσκομαι δὲ καὶ

μοῖσαν παρέχων ἄλεις·

25 ἦ καὶ τι Διω[νύς]ου ἄρο[υρ]α φέρει

βιόδωρον ἀμαχανίας ἄκος.

ἀνιππὸς εἰμι καὶ βουνομίας ἀδαέστερος·

ἀλλ' ὃ γε Μέλαμπος οὐκ ἤθελεν

λιπὼν πατρίδα μοναρχεῖν Ἄργει,

30 θέμενος οἰωνοπόλον γέρας.

ἰὴ ἰή, ὦ ἱεπαιάν.

στρ. β'

τὸ δὲ οἴκοθεν ἄστνυ κα[ὶ] ἄλικες

καὶ συγγένει' ἀνδρὶ φ[ίλ] ὥστε καὶ

11 f. [ἐμέ δ' εἰς ζᾶθεο]ν χρόνον ὀρνύει [Μοῖσ' ἰγμένον] Δᾶλον ἀγακλέα [αἰνεῖν πάτραν σὺν] Χάρισιν Sitzler.

14 ἐλα]χύνωτον G-H (s): βρα[χύνωτον] Diehl, Sitzler.

21 διά[σαμον] Housman (or διαπρεπέα, as in I. v 44, if ἄδρνα is preferred in l. 52); δια-γινώσκομαι G-H (Diehl); διαγινώσκομαι S.

PAEAN IV

furnished forth by women, and evermore by men. Could our meditation, in any way of wisdom, win a more potent grace of language for them, who with bounteous mind have provided for Ceôs peace and gladsome prosperity, in which the people greatly rejoiceth?]¹

[But the Muse prompteth me, on coming to famous Delos for a holy time, to praise my fatherland with the Graces' aid.]²

Carthaia indeed is but a narrow ridge of land,³ but yet I shall not exchange it for Babylon.

Verily, even I, who dwell on a famous rock, am known for prowess in Hellenic contests, known also for providing poesy in plenty⁴; verily too my land produceth Dionysus' life-giving medicine for all trouble.

No horses have I, and I know but little of the tending of oxen. But Melampus was unwilling to leave his native country, and lay aside his gift of divination to be king in Argos.⁵

Oh joy! Oh joy! O Paean!

Dear to a man is his own home-city and comrades and kinsmen, so that he is well content. But to

¹ A rendering of the restoration in the Note on lines 3-10.

² A rendering of the restoration in the Note on lines 11 f.

³ Bent, *Cyclades*, 466 (of Carthaia), "a long spur runs down a valley . . . the town and the acropolis are on the spur."

⁴ A reference to Simondes of Ceôs, and his nephew Bacchylides. ⁵ Cp. Herodotus, ix 43.

PINDAR

- στέρξαι· ματαίων δ' ἔ[πλετ' ἔρωσ τῶν
 35 ἐκάς ἐόντων· λόγον ἀνακτος Εὐξαντίου
 ἐπαίνεσα, [Κρητ]ῶν μαιομένων ὃς ἀνα[ίνετο
 αὐταρχεῖν, πολίων δ' ἐκατὸν πεδέχειν
 μέρος ἔβδομον Πασιφίας <σὺν> νί[οῖ]-
 σι· τέρας δ' ἐὼν εἶ-
 40 πέν σφί· “Τρέω τοι πόλεμον
 Διὸς Ἐννοσίδαν τε βαρύκτυπον.

ἀντ. β'

- χθόνα τοί ποτε καὶ στρατὸν ἀθρόον
 πέμψαι κεραυνῷ τριόδοντί τε
 ἐς τὸν βαθὺν Τάρταρον, ἐμὰν μα-
 45 τέρα λιπόντες καὶ ὄλον οἶκον εὐερκέα·
 ἔπειτα πλούτου πειρῶν μακάρων τ' ἐπιχώριον
 τεθμὸν πάμπαν ἐρήμον ἀπωσάμενος,
 μέγαν ἄλλοθι κλᾶρον ἔχω; λίαν
 μοι [δέο]ς ἔμπεδον εἶ-
 50 η κεν. ἔα, φρήν, κυπάρισ-
 σον, ἔα δὲ νομὸν Περιδαίον.

ἐπ. β'

ἐμοὶ δ' ὀλίγον δέδοται μὲν γᾶς, ὅθεν * ἅ δρυς,
 οὐ πενθέων δ' ἔλαχον, οὐ στασίων.”

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v 35 f, 88 f

34 ματαίων δ' ἔ[πλετ' ἔρωσ τῶν] Housman ; ματαίων δέ [γ'
 ἔραται νόος] Sitzler ; ματ[αί]ων δὲ [μάκαρ ἀνδρῶν] G-H (Diehl, s).

36 ἐπαίνεσα, [Κρητ]ῶν Housman : ἐπαίνεσ', ἁ[λίε]ων G-H (s)

38 σὺν νίοισι Housman (Diehl) : νίοισιν G-H ; ὑέσσιν s.

49 [δέο]ς Housman (Diehl) : [πῶ]ς G-H (s).

50 ff. ἔα, φρήν, — cp. the corrupt quotation in Plutarch.
de exilio, c. 9, ἐλαφρὰν κυπάρισσον φιλέειν ἑὰν δὲ νομὸν Κρήτας
 περιδαίων· ἐμοὶ δ' ὀλίγον μὲν γᾶς δέδοται, ὅθεν ἄδρυς, πενθέων δ'
 οὐκ ἔλαχον οὐδὲ στασέων. Plato's *Laws*, 625a, κυπαρίττων ἐν
 τοῖς ἄλσεσιν ὕψη καὶ κάλλη θαυμάσια, (of Crete).

51 νομὸν Περιδαίον : Περιδαίον νομὸν “metri gratia” Sitzler.

52 δέδοται μὲν γᾶς Housman : μὲν γᾶς δέδοται Plutarch :

PAEAN IV

foolish men belongeth a love for things afar. I commend the story told of King Euxantius, who, although the men of Crete so desired, would not consent to rule, or to take a seventh share of her hundred cities along with the sons of Pasiphae; but he declared to them the marvel that had once befallen him:—

“Know ye that I fear war with Zeus, I fear the loudly thundering Shaker of the earth. They, on a day, with thunderbolt and trident, sent the land and a countless host into the depths of Tartarus, while they left alone my mother,¹ and her well-walled home. And, after this, am I to covet wealth? Am I to thrust aside that which the blessed gods have decreed for my own country, and receive a vast allotment on another shore? Let alone, my heart, the cypress-tree; let alone the pasture of Ida. To myself hath been given but little land, the home of the oak-tree; but I have had no lot in sorrow or in strife.”

¹ Euxantius was son of Minos by Dexithea of Ceos. Bacchylides calls Ceos *Εὐξαντίδα νῆσον* (ii 8).

δέδοται s. 52 f. In the papyrus nothing is preserved except marginalia restored as *δέ]δοται θά[μνος* (and *λάχον*, part of *ἔλαχον* in next line); hence *θά[μνος δρυός]* G-H (Diehl, s). I should prefer extracting from Plutarch's *ἔθεν ἄδρυς*, either *ἔθεν ἄδρυς*, or *ἔθεν ἄδρυα*. Boeckh observed (in 1821):—“Nisi cum Reiskio . . . amplectaris coniecturam sane incommodam *ἔθεν ἄδρυς*, nihil melius invenies, quam quod et Heymo ipsi et mihi in mentem venit *ἄδρυα* . . . *prunu*, et maxime *prunu*.” But *ἄδρυα* is a synonym for *ἀκρόδρυα*, which properly means “hard-shelled” fruits (*Geop.* 10, 74), and may well have been applied to “acorns.” Oaks and acorns are now the principal product of Ceos. It “boasts of about a million and a half oak trees.” . . . “The acorns are huge things.” . . . “Many of the oaks are centuries old” (Bent's *Cyclades*, p. 450), cp. Ross, *Reisen auf den griechischen Inseln*, i 128 f. The oak of Ceos is the *Quercus Aegylops*, which produces the “valonia” of commerce, one of the richest of tanning materials.

PINDAR

5. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΔΗΛΟΝ

στρ. α', β', γ', δ', ε', ς', blank of six strophae, each
beginning with the line—

ἰήϊε Δ[άλι' Ἀπολλων

(blank of three lines of seventh strophê.)

35 — — — — — Εὖ-

βοιαν ἔλον καὶ ἔνασσαν·

στρ. ζ'

ἰήϊε Δάλι' Ἀπολλων·

καὶ σποράδας φερεμήλους

ἔκτισαν νάσους ἐρικυδέα τ' ἔσχον

40 Δᾶλον, ἐπεὶ σφιν Ἀπόλλων

δῶκεν ὁ χρυσοκόμας

Ἀστερίας δέμας οἰκεῖν·

στρ. η'

ἰήϊε Δάλι' Ἀπολλων·

Λάτοος ἔνθα με παῖδες

45 εὐμενεὶ δέξασθε νόῳ θεράποντα

ὑμέτερον κελαδεννᾷ

σὺν μελιγάρνι παι-

ἄνος ἀγακλέος ὀμφᾷ.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v 39 f, 93.

1 Cp. Soph. *O.T.* 154, ἰήϊε Δάλιε Παιδν.

36 ἔνασσαν (sc. οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθανᾶν Ἰωνες), cp. *P.* v 71, ἔνασσαν.

38 φερεμήλους, schol. πολυμήλους (-μηλους).

6. ΔΕΛΦΟΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΠΥΘΩΝ

This Paean was written for performance at the Delphic Theoxenia (l. 61), an ancient festival at which the gods were regarded as the guests of their worshippers. In historical times Apollo and his mother, Lêtô, were specially honoured at the Delphic festival.

PAEANS V, VI

5. FOR THE ATHENIANS TO DELOS

Oh joy! O Delian Apollo!

(The Ionians from Athens) took Euboea, and dwelt there.

Oh joy! O Delian Apollo!

And they made homes in the scattered islands rich in flocks, and held far-famed Dêlos since Apollo of the golden locks gave them the body of Asteria¹ to inhabit.

Oh joy! O Delian Apollo!

There may ye, O children of Letô, graciously welcome me as your ministrant, to the clear-voiced honied strain of a glorious paean.

¹ Asteria, sister of Lêtô, was changed into the island afterwards called Dêlos.

39 ἐρικυδέα — Δῆλον, cp. ἄστυ ἐρικυδὲς quoted by Herodotus, vii 220

42 *sc.* Delos; Asteria, sister of Leto, was transformed into the island of Delos. 45 Cp. *P.* vii 18.

6. FOR THE DELPHIANS TO PYTHO

The sketch of the fall of Troy and the subsequent fortunes of Neoptolemus (74-120) includes the account of the hero's death, which, as we learn from the seventh Nemean (461 B.C.), gave offence to the Aeginetans. Cp. Sitzler, *Woch. f. Kl. Phil.* 1911, 1015-8.

στρ. α'

Πρὸς Ὀλυμπίου Διὸς σε, χρυσέα
κλυτόμαντι Πυθοῖ,
λίσσομαι Χαρίτεσ-
σί<ν> τε καὶ σὺν Ἀφροδίτῃ,
5 ἐν ζαθέῳ με δέξαι χρόνῳ
ᾠοιδίμων Πιερίδων προφάταν.
ὔδατι γὰρ ἐπὶ χαλκοπύλῳ
ψόφον αἶων Κασταλίας
ὀρφανὸν ἀνδρῶν χορεύσιος, ἦλθον
10 ἔταις ἀμαχανίαν ἀ[λ]έξων
τεοῖσιν ἐμαῖς τε τιμαῖς.
ἦτορι δὲ φίλῳ παῖς ἄτε μητέρι κεδνᾷ
πειθόμενος κατέβαν στεφάνων
καὶ θαλιᾷν τροφὸν ἄλσος Ἀ-
15 πόλλωνος, τόθι Λατοῖδαν
θαμινὰ Δελφῶν κόραι χθονὸς ὀμφαλὸν
παρὰ σκιάεντα μελπόμεναι
ποδὶ κροτέο[ντι γὰρ θεῶ].

(lines 19 to 49 lost)

ἐπ. α'

50 καὶ πόθεν ἀθαν[άτων ἔρις ἄ]ρξατο,
ταῦτα θεοῖς μὲν
πιθεῖν σοφόν· δυνάτον,
βροτοισὶν δ' ἀμάχανον εὐρέμεν·

1-6 quoted by Aristides, ii 160 Bruno Keil. Cp. *P.* vi 1-3.

2 κλυτόμαντι, not found elsewhere.

6 αοιδιμ·δ·ν: αοιδιμον Aristides (Diehl, s); —μων G-H.

7 χαλκοπύλῳ, Schol. 'the Cephissus (?) flows into it (the Castalian fountain) through the mouths of brazen lions.'

10 ἀ[λ]έξων, superscribed [ρ]η, for ἀρήξων, with ἀέξων in the margin. With the first reading cp. *O.* xiii 9, ἀλέξειν ὕβριν.

PAEAN VI

O golden Pytho, that art famed for thine oracles!
 I beseech thee, by the Olympian Zeus, with the
 Graces and Aphroditê, to welcome me at this
 sacred season as a prophet of the tuneful Pierides.
 For, beside the water of Castalia, with its outlet of
 brass, I have no sooner heard a sound of dancing
 reft of men,¹ than I have come to relieve the need of
 the townsmen, and of mine own honour. I have
 obeyed my dear heart, even as a son obeyeth his
 kind mother, and have come down to Apollo's
 grove, the home of garlands and of banquets,
 where, beside the shadowy centre of the earth,
 the maidens of Delphi full often beat the ground
 with nimble step, while they sing the son of
 Lêtô.

And, whence the strife of the immortals arose,
 of this the gods are able to prompt sage poets;
 while, for mortal men, it is impossible to find it.

¹ "A dancing in which men are unrepresented," *i.e.* the maidens dance alone. Grenfell and Hunt quote this as preferred by Bury to their own rendering:—"I hear that there are wanting men to dance to the music of the Castalian fount."

13 κατέβαν . . ἄλσος Ἀπόλλωνος, cp. *P.* iv 55, Πύθιον νανὺν καταβάντα.

17 σκιάεντα Housman (s): σκιδέντα.

50 ἔρις Bury (Diehl), cp. 87 f, ἔριξε κτλ

PINDAR

- ἀλλὰ παρθένου γὰρ ἵστε <γε> Μοῖσαι
 55 πάντα, κελαινεφεῖ σὺν
 πατρὶ Μναμοσύνα τε
 τοῦτον ἔσχετ[ε τεθ]μόν,
 κλύτέ νυν· ἔραται δέ μοι,
 γλῶσσα μέλιτος ἄωτον γλυκύν [καταλείβειν],
 60 ἀγῶνα Λοξία καταβάντ' εὐρὺν
 ἐν θεῶν ξενίᾳ.

στρ. β'

- θύεται γὰρ ἀγλαᾶς ὑπὲρ πανελ-
 λάδος ἄντε Δελφῶν
 ἔθνος εὖξατο λι-
 65 μοῦ σ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 εκδ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 φιλε υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 Κρόν υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 πρύτα[νι υ υ υ υ υ υ
 70 τοὶ πα υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 χρηστηρι υ υ υ υ
 υ υ υ Πυθωνόθεν υ υ υ υ
 καί ποτε υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 Πάνθοο[ς υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ]

59 καταλείβειν Wilamowitz (s): προχέειν εἰς (or κελαδεῖν) G-H (Diehl).

60 Λοξία G-H (Diehl): Λοξία Oxyrh. pap (s).

64-72 λιμοῦ σ[φαγὰν ἀποτρόπαιον] εὖ δ' [ἐπέτειλ' Ἀπόλλων σφίσιν] φίλ' ἐ[ννέπων ἐξ ἀδύτοιο, τῷ παῖσι] Κρόν[ιος ἔπορ' ἐπιχθονίοις] πρύτα[νιν ἀκούειν θεμίτων·] τοὶ πα[ρὰ γὰς ὀμφαλὸν θάμ' ἰκνέονται] χρηστη[ριαζόμενοι μεριμνῶν] Πυθωνόθεν ἄλκιρα εὐρεῖν] Sitzler.

66 f. εκδ and φιλεi Hermapolis papyrus: ευδ and φιλε Oxyrh. papyrus.

68 Κρόν[ιε βαρυόπα στεροπᾶν] Tosi, *Atena e Roma*, 1908, p. 201 (s).

PAEAN VI

But, since ye Muses know all things, (ye have had this ordinance allotted to yourselves along with the cloud-wrapt Father, and with Mnemosyne,)¹ listen now! for my tongue loveth to pour forth the choicest and sweetest meed of song, when, at the festival of the gods, I have entered the broad lists of Loxias.

The sacrifice is being offered on behalf of the splendid panhellenic (feast), which the people of Delphi vowed, [even a sacrifice to avert]² the famine. [And right well did Apollo prompt them by uttering friendly oracles from his shrine, Apollo to whom the son of Cronus assigned the right to be known as the lord of oracular decrees for all mortal men, who full often come to the centre of the earth to consult the oracle and thus to find from Pytho a safeguard from their cares.]²

[And, on a day, Priam besought the god, and he, having sent his priest, Panthous, warded off misfortune from Troy, so far as was lawful, and he brought a remedy, what time the savage son of Pélæus wrought his dread deeds of woe.]²

¹ i.e. the Muses, together with their mother, Mnemosyne, and their father, Zeus, are able to inspire the poet.

² A rendering of the restoration suggested by Sitzler

73-77 καὶ ποτε [Πρίαμος θεὸν ἰκέτευσ', ὃ δ' ὀπάσσαις] Πάνθοο[ν
ἰρε' ἄλεξεν ἀα]δὲς Τροία[ς, ὅσον ἦν θέμις.] ἡνεγκέ[ν τ' ἄκος, αἶν'
ὅτε καὶ]δεα πάις [Πηλέος τέλεσ' ὠμόφρων.] Sitzler.

74 Πάνθοο[ν — Δαναῶν ὅτε παῖ]δες Τρωία[ν πόλιν ἔπραθον]
ἡνεγκε[ν . . .] Dicl, or (better) [τὸν Δαναῶν ποτε παῖ]δες.

- 75 δες Τροία· [χαλεπώτατα δ'] ἤ-
νεγκεν [υ υ - θρασυμή-
δεα πάις [Ζηνὸς Αἰακίδαν] υ - - υ -
ὄν ἐμβα[λὼν ἰὸν ἔσχε μάχας]
Πάριος ἐ[κάβολος βροτη-]
80 σίῳ δέμαί θεός·
Ἰλίου δὲ θῆκεν ἄφαρ
ὀψιτέραν ἄλωσιν,
ἀντ. β'
κυανοπλόκοιο παῖδα ποντίας
Θέτιος βιατάν,
85 πιστὸν ἔρκος Ἀχαι-
ῶν, θρασεῖ φόνῳ πεδάσαις·
ὅσσα τ' ἔριξε λευκωλένῳ
ἄκναμπτον Ἥρα μένος ἀντερείδων
ὅσα τε Πολιάδι· πρὸ πόνων
90 δέ κε μεγάλων Δαρδανίαν
ἔπραθον, εἰ μὴ φύλασσειν Ἀπόλλων·
νέφεσσι δὲ χρυσεοῖς Ὀλύμπιοι-
ο καὶ κορυφαῖσιν ἴζων
μόρσιμ' ἀναλύειν Ζεὺς ὁ θεῶν σκοπὸς οὐ τόλ-
95 μα· περὶ δ' ὑψικόμῳ Ἑλένα
χρῆν ἄρα Πέργαμον εὐρὺν [δι]α-
στῶσαι σέλας αἰθομένου
πυρός· ἐπεὶ δ' ἄλκιμον νέκυν ἐν τάφῳ
πολυστόνῳ θέντο Πηλεΐδα,
100 ἄλὸς ἐπὶ κῦμα βάντες ἦλ-
θον ἄγγελοι ὀπίσω
Σκυρόθεν Νεοπτόλεμον

75 [χαλεπώτατα δ'] ἤνεγκεν Sandys.

76 [θρασυμή]δεα πάις [Ζηνὸς Αἰακίδαν] Housman (Diehl) :
[Διομή]δεα πάις [Ζηνὸς - υ υ -] G-H (s).

PAEAN VI

The son of Zeus (Apollo) was sorely vexed with the valiant son of Aeacus, whom, by shooting an arrow, the far-darting god, in the mortal form of Paris, stayed from the battle, and thus at once delayed the fall of Ilium, by quelling with a bold deed of blood the doughty son of the dark-haired Nereid Thetis, the trusty bulwark of the Achaeans.

What a strife Apollo waged with white-armed Hera, in matching against her his unflinching spirit ! And what a strife with Athênê, guardian of the city ! Even before the (final) toils of war they would have razed the Dardan city, had it not been protected by Apollo. But Zeus, the warder of the gods, seated above the golden clouds and crests of Olympus, dared not relax the decrees of destiny.

Yet, for high-coifed Helen's sake, it was fated, in the end, that the flame of blazing fire should destroy the spacious city of Troy ; but, when they had laid in the sore-lamented tomb the brave body of the son of Pêleus, messengers went over the sea-wave and returned again, bringing with them from Scyros

91 *ἔπραθον* Bury (edd.) : *ἔπραθεν*.

95 *ὑψικόμω*, *P.* 1v 172, *ὑψιχαῖται*

96 *εὐρὺν διαστῶσαι* G-II : *εὐρὺν ἀιστῶσαι* S.

97 *αἰθόμενος* papyrus.

PINDAR

- εὐρυβίαν ἄγοντες,
 ἐπ. β'
 ὃς διέπερσεν Ἴλίου πόλιν·
 105 ἀλλ' οὔτε ματέρ' ἔπειτα κεδνὰν
 εἶδεν οὔτε πατρω-
 ίαις ἐν ἀρούραις
 ἵππους, Μυρμιδόνων
 χαλοκορυστὰν
 ὄμιλον ἐγείρων.
 110 σχεδὸν δ[ὲ Το]μάρου Μολοσσίδα γαῖαν
 ἐξίκετ', οὐδ' ἀνέμους ἔλαθεν
 οὐδὲ τὸν εὐρυφάρετραν ἐκάβολον·
 ὦμοσε γὰρ θεός,
 γεραῖον δς Πρίαμον
 πρὸς ἔρκειον ἦναρε βωμόν ἐ-
 115 πενθορόντα, μή μιν εὐφρον' ἐς οἴ[κ]ον
 μῆτ' ἐπὶ γῆρας ἵξε-
 μεν βίου· ἀμφιπόλοισι δὲ
 [κ]υρ[ιὰν] περὶ τιμᾶν
 [δηρι]αζόμενον κτάνεν
 120 [**<ἐν>** τεμέ]νει φίλῳ γὰς
 παρ' ὀμφαλὸν εὐρύν.
 [ἰ]ῆ ἵητε], νῦν μέτρα παιηό-
 νων, ἵητε, νέοι.

109 [ἐγείρ]ων Hermupolis papyrus (s): εγε[. . .] Oxyrh. pap., ἔγειρε G-II (Diehl).

115 εὐφρον' ἐς οἶκον Housman (Diehl, s), cp. 105 f. *Il.* v 686, οὐκ ἔρ' ἔμελλον ἐγὼ γε | νοστήσας οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν | εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχόν τε φίλῃν καὶ νήπιον υἱόν, and *Lucr.* iii 894, iam iam non domus accipiet te laeta.

117-119 = Pindar Frag. 52 Bergk⁴ in schol. *N.* vii 94, ἀμφιπόλοισι μαρνόμενον μυριάν περὶ τιμᾶν ἀπολωλέναι (μοιριάν suggested to Boeckh by paraphr. τῶν νομιζομένων τιμῶν).

PAEAN VI

the mighty Neoptolemus,¹ who sacked the city of Ilium.

But, thereafter, he lived not to see his kind mother, nor his horses in the fields of his father, while he marshalled the bronze-armed host of the Myrmidons. Nigh indeed to mount Tomarus,² he reached the Molossian land, but he escaped not the ken of the winds, nor of the Far-darter with his spacious quiver; for the god had sworn that he who slew the aged Priam, when he sprang upon the altar of the court, should never be welcomed by his home, nor attain to life's old age. But while he was contending with the attendants over the customary dues, the god slew him in his own precinct beside the broad centre of the earth.

Cry now! Oh cry! Now for the full measure of your paeans! Cry, O ye youths!

¹ Neoptolemus, son of Achilles and Deidamia, daughter of Lycomédes, king of Scyros, was brought up in Scyros, and was brought from that island by Odysseus, because it had been prophesied that Troy could not be taken without his aid. At the capture of the city he slew Priam, who had fled for refuge to the sacred hearth of Zeus. Cp. Virgil, *Aeneid*, ii 550.

² A mountain of Molossia (*i.e.* Thesprotia), at the foot of which was Dodona, with the oracular sanctuary of Zeus.

118 [κ]υρ[ιάν] Housman (Diehl): [μ]υρ[ιάν] ? pap., μοιριάν Boeckh, G-II (s); Πυθιάν Zenodotus. Cp. p. 377.

PINDAR

- στρ. γ'
 ὀνομακλύτα γ' ἔνεσσι Δωριεῖ
 μεδέοισα πόντῳ
 125 νᾶσος, ὦ Διὸς ἑλ-
 λανίου φαεννὸν ἄστρον.
 οὔνεκεν οὐ σε παιηόνων
 ἄδορπον εὐνάξομεν, ἀλλ' αἰοιδᾶν
 ῥόθια δεκομένα κατερεῖς
 130 πόθεν ἔλαβες ναυπρύτανιν
 δαίμονα καὶ τὰν θεμίζονον ἀρετάν.
 ὁ πάντα τοι τά τε καὶ τὰ τεύχων
 σὸν ἐγγυάλιξεν ὄλβον
 εὐρύνοπα Κρόνου παῖς, ὑδάτ<εσσ>ι γὰρ ἐπ' Ἄσω-
 135 ποῦ π[οτ' ἄ]πὸ προθύρων βαθύκολ-
 πον ἀ[να]ρέψατο παρθένον
 Αἴγιναν· τότε χρύσειαι ἀ-
 έρος ἔκρυψαν κόμαι ἐπιχώριον
 κατάσκιον νῶτον ὑμέτερον,
 140 ἵνα λεχέων ἐπ' ἀμβρότων
 * * *
- 176 — — — — ἀπ]είρουας ἀρετὰς *

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v (1908), pp. 20, 41 f, 93; Sitzler, in *Wiener f. Klass. Philol.* 1911, 1015-18.

123 ὀνομακλύτα, this feminine is quoted by Schol. T on *Il.* 20, 51: cp. γαυσικλύτα *N.* v 9, and Bergk's δαιτικλυτάν *O.* viii 52.

125 f. Schol. *Ιερὸν Διὸς Ἑλληνίου ἐν Αἰγίνῃ, ὅπου συνελθόντες εὔξαντο περὶ τοῦ ἀρχμοῦ*, cp. *N.* v 10 and schol.

129 ῥόθια, *Arist. Eth.* 546 αἴρεσθ' αὐτῶ πολὺ τὸ ῥόθιον.

PAEAN VI

An isle of glorious name, thou reignest in the Dorian sea, O brightly beaming star of Hellenic Zeus! For we shall lay thee to rest, Aegina, not without banquet of paeans; but thou shalt receive our surging songs, and shalt tell whence thou didst receive the god that ruleth thy ships, and thy care for the right of the stranger.

Verily he that bringeth all things to pass, whether this or that, even the far-seeing son of Cronus, placed thy happiness in thy hand, and, beside the waters of the Asôpus, he once carried off from the portal the deep-breasted maiden, Aegina. Then did the golden tresses of the mist hide the overshadowed ridge of your land, that so, on the couch immortal . . .

. . . boundless merits . . .

129 δεκ. Hermup. (s): δεχ. Oxyrh. (G-H, Diehl).

130 t. ναυπρύτανιν, and θεμίξενον (cp. O. viii 20 f, N iv 11 f. v 8, and Frag. 1, 3-4) are not found elsewhere.

132 Cp. Frag. 141 (105), θεὸς δὲ πάντα τεύχων, and, for τὰ τε καὶ τὰ, P. v 55, vii 22, I. v 52.

134 Ἀσώπου, father of Aegina, I. viii 17 f.

136 ἀναρέψατο, cp. Bekker's *Anecdota*, p. 401, ἀνερειψόμενοι, from ἀναρέπτομαι, a variant of the ordinary form ἀνερείπομαι, whence the Homeric ἀνηρεΐσαντο.

PINDAR

7 (a) ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ Ε[ΙΣ ΠΤΘΩ?]

Fragments of 18 lines are printed in the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v (1908) 51, and the first 13 lines are less imperfectly preserved in the Hermupolis

7 (b)

Frag. 16, 10

[ἐπεύχομαι] δ' Οὐρανοῦ τ' εὐπέπλω θυγατρὶ
Μναμοσύνα κόραισί τ' εὐμαχανίαν δίδομεν.
τυφλαὶ γὰρ ἀνδρῶν φρένες
ὅστις ἀνευθ' Ἑλικωνιάδων

15 βαθεῖαν ἐλθ[όν]των ἐρευνᾷ σοφίαις ὁδόν·
ἀντ. or ἐπ.

ἐμοὶ τοῦτον διέδωκαν ἀθάνατον πόνον

Oxyrhynchus Papyri, v (1908) 52 f.

15 βαθεῖαν—ὁδόν, “seeks the steep path of them who walked it by their wisdom.” G-H. The second word may begin with ἐλθ- or ἐλε- or ἐλο, and end with των or γων

8. ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ

Frag. 82, Col. ii, 20

20 σπεύδοντ', ἔκλαγξε θ' ἱερώτατον
δαιμόνιον κέαρ ὀλοαῖσι στοναχαῖς ἄφαρ,
καὶ τοιᾶδε κορυφᾷ σάμαινεν λόγων·
25 ὦ πανάπ[ειρον εὐ]ρύσοπα Κρονίων,
τελεῖς σ[ὺ νῦν τὰν πάλαι
πεπρωμέναν πάθαν,
ἀνίκα Δαρδανίδαις Ἑκάβ[α φράσεν ὄψιν]
[ἄν] ποτ' εἶδεν ὑπὸ σπλάγχχουις
φέροισα τόνδ' ἀνερ', ἔδοξ[ε δὲ

Oxyrhynchus Papyri, v (1908) 64 f.

20 σπεύδοντα sc. Πάριον, ἔκλαγξε sc. Κασσάνδρα.

PAEANS VII, VIII

7 (a)

papyrus (Florence, 1913). The *strophe* of 12 lines begins with *μαντευμάτων τε θεσπεσίων δοτῆρα*, and the *antistrophe* with *ἥρωα Τήνερον λέγομεν* ∪ — —.

7 (b)

But I pray to Mnemosyne, the fair-robed child of Uranus, and to her daughters, to grant me a ready resource; for the minds of men are blind, whosoever, without the maids of Helicon, seeketh the steep path of them that walked it by their wisdom.

To me have they handed on this immortal task.

(G-H); *ἰλι[γγ]ιδῶν?* *σοφίαις ὀδόν* G-H (S), *σοφίας ὀδόν* in *Paeon* ix 4.

16 *πόνον* written above *πόρον*.

8. FOR THE THEBANS

(Seeing Paris) hasting forth, at once Cassandra's most holy inspired heart cried aloud with grievous moanings and made utterance on this wise:—

“O infinite, O far-seeing son of Cronus, surely now shalt thou fulfil the doom that was destined long ago, when Hecuba told the Trojans the vision which she saw, when she carried this man¹ in her womb. She

¹ Paris; Eur. *Troades*, 921 f.; Virgil, *Aen.* vii 320 f.

PINDAR

- 30 τεκεῖν πυρφόρον Ἑρινὺν
 ἑκατόγχειρα, σκληρὰ [δὲ βία
 Ἴλιον πᾶσάν νιν ἐπὶ π[έδον
 καταρεῖλαι· ἔειπε δὲ
 . . . α τέρας ὑπνα[λέον.
 35 ἔσφαλε ?] προμάθεια

9. ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ

The subject of the first part of this poem is an eclipse of the sun. This may be identified with the total eclipse of 30 April, 463 B.C. (when, at 2 P.M., eleven twelfths of the sun were obscured to spectators at Thebes), rather than with the annular eclipse of 17 Feb., 478. It has been suggested, however, that, if the poem was written in 463, Pindar would probably have referred to the eclipse of 478, and the mention of snow and frost has been quoted in favour of the eclipse of 17 Feb. The rest of the poem is on

στρ. α'

Ἀκτὶς ἀελίου, τί πολύσκοπε μήσσαι,
 ὦ μᾶτερ ὀμμάτων, ἄστρον ὑπέρτατον
 ἐν ἀμέρᾳ
 κλεπτόμενον; [τί δ'] ἔθηκας ἀμάχανον
 ἰσχύν τ' ἀνδράσιν
 καὶ σοφίας ὁδόν,

5 ἐπίσκοτον ἀτραπὸν ἐσσυμένα;

1 ἀκτὶς ἀελίου Soph. *Ant.* 100.

1-2 τί πολύσκοπε μήσσαι, ὦ μᾶτερ Boissonade, ὀμμάτων Blass (α-η, Diehl, s), cp. *Od.* xi 474, τίπτ' ἔτι μείζον ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μήσσαι ἔργον, and Philostr. *Εἰρη.* 52 (72), κακείνῳ που κατὰ Πίνδαρον, τὸ τὴν ἀκτίνα τὴν ἀπὸ σοῦ πηδῶσαν εἶναι τῶν ἐμῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μητέρα: τί πολύσκοπ' ἐμῆσθεῶ μ' ἄτερ ὀμμάτων Dionys. ; τί πολύσκοπ' ἐμήσας (ἐμήσω Bamberger) τοῶν μᾶτερ

PAEANS VIII, IX

deemed that she bare a fiery hundred-handed Fury, who with his stern strength hurled all Ilium to the ground; and she told the marvel of her slumber. But her forethought was unavailing.

9. FOR THE THEBANS

the mythological history of Thebes, and it may be suspected that this ordinary mythological matter was written first, and the passage on the eclipse prefixed by the poet at the last moment, in his desire to take note of the extraordinary event which had just happened. It is difficult to imagine Pindar beginning by writing the impressive passage on the eclipse, and then going on with the commonplace mythology of Melia.

Beam of the sun ! O thou that seest afar, what wilt thou be devising ? O mother of mine eyes ! O star supreme, reft from us in the daytime ! Why hast thou perplexed the power of man and the way of wisdom, by rushing forth on a darksome track ?

ὀμμάτων Bergk¹; τί πολύσκοπ' ἐμήσαο μ', ὦ μήτηρ ὀμμάτων (cp. *Il.* xi 253, οἱ κακὰ μήσαο θυμῷ), "what didst thou devise against me, thou source of sight", may also be suggested.

3 <τί δ' > Diehl: τὺ γ' s.

4 ἰσχύν τ' ἀνδράσιν Blass (α-η, s): ἰσχὲν (ἰσχύν vulgo) κτανὸν ἀνδράσιν B.

5 ἐπίσκοτον; v.l. ἐπίσκοπον.

ἀτραπὸν ἐσσυμένα J. G. Schneider: ἄτροπον ἐσσομένα.

PINDAR

ἐλαύνεις τι νεώτερον ἢ πάρος;
 ἀλλὰ σε πρὸς Διός, ἵπποσόα θεός,
 ἱκετεύω, ἀπήμονα
 εἰς ὄλβον τινὰ τράποιο Θήβαις,
 10 ὦ πότνια, πάγκοινων τέρας·
 ἀντ. α'

— ρα — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪

— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪

∪ ὦνος —

—, πολέμοιο δὲ σᾶμα φέρεις τινός,
 14 ἢ καρποῦ φθίσιν,
 ἢ νιφετοῦ σθένος
 15 ὑπέρφατον, ἢ στάσιν οὐλομένηαν,
 ἢ πόντου κενέωσιν <ἄρ'> ἄμ πέδον,
 ἢ παγετὸν χθονός, ἢ νότιον θέρος
 ὕδατι ζακότῳ ρέον,
 ἢ γαῖαν κατακλύσαισα θήσεις
 20 ἀνδρῶν νεὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς γένος;
 ἐπ. α'

ὀλοφύ[ρομαι οὐ]δέν, ὅ τι πάντων μέτα πείσομαι.

lines 22–33 lost, = ἐπ. α' 2–10, στρ. β' 1–3.

στρ. β'

<μένει>

ἐκράνθην ὑπο
 δαιμονίῳ τινί

6 ἐλαύνεις *M* (Diehl) ; v.l. —νειν *P* (G–H, S), or —νει *B*.

7 ἵπποσόα θεός (or θαός) Blass ; ἵπποσόα θαός G–H, Diehl, s : ἵππους ζαθέας Schneidewin (ζαθάς Christ), ἵπποστα θαός Dionys.

11–13 [ῆ]ρ' ἀ[τασθαλίσιν] κοτεσσαμένα βροτῶν | πᾶμπαν μὲν οὐ θέλεις ἐξαλείψειν φάος | αἰῶνος [ἀγνόν], πολέμοιο δὲ κτλ ? S.

13 πολέμοιο δὲ G–H (Diehl, S) : πολέμου δ' εἰ Hermann, σᾶμα Scaliger : πολεμοῦ δις ἅμα Dionys.

PAEAN IX

Art thou bringing on us some new and strange disaster? Yet, by Zeus, I implore thee, thou swift driver divine of steeds! do thou, O queen! change this world wide portent into some painless blessing for Thebes . . .

[Is it because, in thine anger at the presumptuous sons of mortals, thou art unwilling utterly to blot out the pure light of life?]¹

But art thou bringing a sign of some war, or wasting of produce, or an unspeakably violent snow-storm, or fatal faction, or again, some overflowing of the sea on the plain, or frost to bind the earth, or heat of the south-wind streaming with raging rain? Or wilt thou, by deluging the land, cause the race of men to begin anew? I in no wise lament whate'er I shall suffer with all the rest.²

By some might divine have I been prompted,

¹ A rendering of the proposal quoted in the Note on lines 11-13

² Verse rendering in Milman's *Agamemnon and Bacchantes*, p. 188, and in F. D. Morice's *Pindar*, p. 21, ed. 1898

16 <ἄρ'> Blass, ἄμ Hermann: ἀλλὰ Dionys.

18 ῥέον s ed. 1900: ἱερὸν Dionys.; διερὸν Scaliger.

19 θήσεις Barnes: θήσει.

21 δλοφύ[ρομαι οὐ]δέν Hermann.

33 <μένει?> s.

PINDAR

- 35 λέχει πέλας ἀμβροσίῳ Μελίας
 ἀγαυὸν καλὰ μῶ συνάγειν θρόον
 μήδεσί τε φρενὸς ὑμετέραν χάριν.
 λιτανεύω, ἑκαβόλε,
 Μοισαίαις ἀνατιθεὶς τέχναισιν
 40 χρηστήριον, [ὥπολ]λον, τ[εό]ν·
 ἀντ. β'
 ἐν ᾧ Τήνε-
 ρον εὐρυβίαν θεμίτ[ων ποτέ]
 ἐξαίρετον προφά-
 ταν ἔτεκ[εν λέχει]
 κόρα μινγεῖσ'
 Ὀκεανοῦ Μελία σέο, Πύθιε.
 44 [τῷ] Κάδμου στρατόν
 καὶ Ζεᾶθου πόλιν,
 45 ἀκερσεκόμα πάτερ, ἀνορέας
 ἐπέτρεψας ἑκατι σαόφρονος·
 καὶ γὰρ ὁ πόντιος Ὀρσοτρίαινά νιν
 περιάλλα βροτῶν τίεν,
 Εὐρίπου τε συνέτεινε χῶρον . . .

1-21 = Pindar, Frag. *107 (74), from Dionys. Halic. *De Demosthene*, 7, i 142 ed. Usener and Radermacher (1899), mss *BPM*, discussed in 1845 in Hermann's *Opuscula*, viii 75-90. In the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v (1908), pp. 22, 73, 107, the first strophe is represented by four letters in lines 9, 10, ολ above στ, the first antistrophe by about six words, but a subsequent strophe and antistrophe are almost perfectly preserved.

35 Μελίας, cp. *I*. xi 4

40 [ὥπολ]λον τ[εό]ν ? G-H (S) ; [ἀντει]λον ? Diehl. τ[εόθ]ι
 Bury, τ' [ὁπ]ί Blass. 44 Ζεᾶθου = Ζήθου.

PAEAN IX

hard by the immortal couch of Melia, to compose, for your sake, a noble strain with my flute, and with my fancy. I pray to thee, O Far-darter, while I devote to the Muses' arts thine oracular shrine, Apollo; there it was that Melia, the daughter of Ocean, wedded to thy couch, O Pythian god, bare mighty Tênerus, the chosen interpreter of thy decrees. Thou, O father with the unshorn locks, didst entrust to him the host of Cadmus and the city of Zêthus,¹ by reason of his prudent courage. For the Sea-god, who wieldeth the trident, honoured him above all mortals; and he hasted to the region of Eurîpus . . .

¹ *i.e.* the Thebans and Thebes. Zêthus and Amphion were the twin sons of Zeus by Antiopê, daughter of the river-god, Asôpus. They avenged themselves on Lycus, the mortal husband of Antiopê, and on his second wife, Dircê, for the cruelties inflicted on their mother. After gaining possession of Thebes, they fortified it with a wall that rose to the music of the lyre which Apollo had given to Amphion.

ΔΙΘΥΡΑΜΒΟΙ

The dithyramb, a word of obscure origin, is a song in honour of Dionysus. The primitive dithyramb was represented by Archilochus (c. 650 B.C.) and by Arion of Lesbos, who came to Corinth on the invitation of Periander; the old dithyramb (550–475 B.C.)

61 (33)

Τί δ' ἔλπεαι σοφίαν ἔμμεν, ᾧ <τ'> ὀλίγον
 ἀνὴρ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς ἴσχει;
 οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως τὰ θεῶν βουλευμάτ' ἐρευνάσει
 βροτέα φρενί, θνατᾶς δ' ἀπὸ ματρὸς ἔφυ.

Stobaeus, *Anth.* ii 4 Wachsmuth; Clemens Alex. *Str.* v 726.

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ

75 (45)

This dithyramb, which was sung in the central mart of Athens, was probably composed for the Great Dionysia celebrated at the beginning

Δεῦτ' ἐν χορόν, Ὀλύμπιοι,
 ἐπὶ τε κλυτὰν πέμπετε χάριν, θεοί,
 πολύβατον οἴτ' ἄστεος ὀμφαλὸν θυόεντα
 ἐν ταῖς ἱεραῖς Ἀθάναις
 5 οἰχνεῖτε πανδαίδαλόν τ' εὐκλέ' ἀγοράν,

1 δεῦτ' *EFM*²*V* (BS): ἴδετ' *PM*¹ (Bergk). ἐν, Aeolic or Boeotian form of εἰς, as in *P.* ii 11, 86; v 38; *N.* vii 31.

PINDAR

ιοδετᾶν λαχεῖν στεφάνων τᾶν τ' ἐαριδρόπων
 αἰοιδᾶν.

Διόθεν τέ με σὺν ἀγλαῇ
 ἴδετε πορευθέντ' αἰοιδᾶν δεύτερον
 ἐπὶ τὸν κισσοδέταν θεόν,

- 10 τὸν Βρόμιον Ἐριβόαν τε βροτοὶ καλέομεν,
 γόνον ὑπάτων μὲν πατέρων μελπέμεν
 γυναικῶν τε Καδμεῖαν.

- ἐναργέα τελέων σάματ' οὐ λανθάνει,
 φοινικοεάνων ὅπότ' οἰχθέντος Ὠρᾶν θαλάμου,
 15 εὐοδμον ἐπάγησιν ἔαρ φυτὰ νεκτάρεια.
 τότε βάλλεται, τότ' ἐπ' ἀμβρόταν χέρσον
 ἐραταὶ

ἴων φόβαι, ῥόδα τε κόμαισι μίγνυται,
 ἀχεῖ τ' ὀμφαὶ μελέων σὺν αὐλοῖς,
 ἀχεῖ τε Σεμέλαν ἐλικάμπυκα χοροί.

Dionys. Halicarnass. *de compositione verborum*, c. 22, i 99
 and 180 ed. Usener, 1904.

- 6 λαχεῖν Usener (s): λάχει *F*, λάχετε vulgo (v).
 ἐαριδρόπων *F* (s): —δρέπ(τ)ων.
 αἰοιδᾶν. λιοιδᾶν v.

9 τὸν om. Vat. (s). κισσοδέταν Kob. Stephanus · —δόταν
P (Usener), κισσομανῇ? Usener; v.l. —δαῆ s

10 τὸν Βρόμιον Ἐριβόαν τε Usener: Br. ὅν τ' Ἐρ. Bergk (s);
 (τ)ὸν Br. (τ)ὸν Ἐρ. mss; τὸν Br. τὸν Ἐρ. τε v.

11 μελπέμεν v (s): μέλπε *P*; v.l. μέλομεν.

12 Καδμ. followed in mss by ἔμολον (v) or Σεμέλαν.

DITHYRAMBS

mart, there to receive garlands bound with violets, and songs culled in the spring-time. And look upon me, who, with joyance of songs, am once more sped by Zeus into the presence of the ivy-crowned god, whom we mortals call Bromius and Eriboas, to celebrate the progeny of sires supreme and of Cadmean mothers.¹

Clearly seen are the bright symbols of sacred rites, whensoever, at the opening of the chamber of the purple-robed Hours, the fragrant Spring bringeth the nectar-breathing plants. Then, oh then, are flung on the immortal earth the lovely tresses of violets, and roses are entwined in the hair; then ring the voices of songs to the sound of flutes; then ring the dances in honour of diadem-wreathed Semelê.²

¹ Zeus and Semelê, here treated as plurals, to give them additional dignity

² Verse rendering in Milman's *Agamemnon and Bacchanals*, p. 185.

13 ἐναργέα τελέων σάματ' Usener (s): — τεμεῶι τεμάντιν *F*, v.l. νεμέω or νεμέα μάντιν; ἐν Ἀργείᾳ Νεμέᾳ B.

14 φοινικοεάνων Koch (s): φοινικοεάων *F*, v.l. φοίνικος ἐανῶν; φοίνικος ἔρνος B.

15 ἐπάγησιν Usener, ἐπάγησιν s: ἐπάγοισιν *F*, v.l. ἐπαίωσιν.

18 ἀχέι τε *F* (s); ἀχέϊται τ' B; v.l. οἰχνεῖ τ(ε).

19 ἀχέι τε Bergk (s): οἰχνεῖ τε mss.

PINDAR

76 (46)

αἵ τε λιπαραὶ καὶ ἰοστέφανοι καὶ ἀοίδιμοι,
Ἑλλάδος ἔρεισμα, κλειναὶ Ἀθῆναι, δαιμόνιον
πτολίεθρον.

Schol. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 674, *Nubes* 299; cp. *Acharn.* 636 f., *Eq.* 1329. δαιμόνιον πτολίεθρον in Schol. on Aristides, in 341 Dindorf.

This fragment and the two following belong to a dithyramb composed in the spring of 474 B.C., in which Pindar eulogised Athens for the part she had lately played in the war against Persia. In gratitude for the eulogy the Athenians presented the poet with a gift of 10,000 *drachmae* (£400), and made him their *proxenus*, or representative, at Thebes (Isocr. xv 166). Later writers imply that the gift was an indemnity for a fine of 1,000 *drachmae*, which the jealous Thebans inflicted on their countryman for his praise of Athens (Aeschines Socr. *Ep.* iv 3, Eustathius' Life of Pindar, and Tzetzes on Hesiod, p. 104^b). The first of these writers adds that a seated statue of the poet, with lyre and scroll, was placed in front of the *Stoa Basileios* at Athens.

On the date of this dithyramb, cp. Gaspar's *Chronologie Pindarique*, p. 99.

¹ It has sometimes been supposed that the epithet "violet-crowned" is intended to refer to "the amethystine hues of the garland of mountains that encompasses Athens" (Gildersleeve's *Hellas and Hesperia*, p. 40). But this interpretation,

77 (196)

... ὅθι παῖδες Ἀθηναίων ἐβάλλοντο φαεννὰν
κρηπιῖδ' ἐλευθερίας.

Plutarch, *Themist.* c. 8, *de gloria Ath.* c. 7. A reference to the battle of Artemisium, 480 B.C.

DITHYRAMBS

The fame of Athens

Oh! the gleaming, and the violet-crowned,¹ and
the sung in story; the bulwark of Hellas, famous
Athens, city divine!

probably first suggested by the modern Greek historian, K. Paparrhigopoulos, must be limited to the "purple glow upon Hymettus," the *purpureos colles florentis Hymetti* (Ovid, *ars amat.* iii. 687), together with the more or less purple colouring of the sea off the Piræus, like the *ιοειδέα πόντον* of *Il.* xi 298. It is only at sunset that this purple glow is visible, and it is peculiar to Hymettus alone of all the mountains which encircle the plain of Athens

It therefore seems safer to connect the epithet with the "violet-twined garlands" mentioned in line 6 of the immediately preceding dithyramb, which was performed at Athens during the vernal Dionysia (this connection is recognised by Boeckh, Dissen, Donaldson, and Fennell). Simonides, in celebrating the dithyrambic victories of the Acamantid tribe at the same Dionysia, describes the Graces as making the victor famous, for the sake of the "violet-crowned Muses" (Frag 150). The same epithet is repeatedly applied to festal divinities, such as Aphrodîtê, and the Muses and Graces, and to heroines of romance, such as Eurydicê. Thus, in using this epithet, Pindar may be regarded as personifying Athens as a divine or semi-divine being. See especially Mr. A. B. Cook's paper on *Iostephanos* in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xx (1900) 1-13.

The battle of Artemisium

There, where the sons of Athens laid the bright
foundation of Liberty.

PINDAR

78 (225)

Κλυθ' Ἀλαλά, Πολέμου θύγατερ,
ἐγγχέων προοίμιον, ᾗ θύεται
ἄνδρες <ὑπὲρ πόλιος> τὸν ἱερόθυτον θάνατον.

Plutarch, *de gloriâ Atheniensium*, c. 7.

2 ᾗ θύεται Haupt, *Ornisc.* i 313 (edd.); αἰθύεται schol.

79 (47, 48)

(α) Πρὶν μὲν εἶρπε σχοινοτένειά τ' αἰοιδὰ διθυ-
ράμβω
καὶ τὸ σὰν κίβδηλον ἀνθρώποισιν ἀπὸ στομάτων
* * * *

Strabo, x 469; Dionys. Halicarn. *de compos. verb.* c. 14;
Athenaens, 455^c, 467^a.

1 εἶρπε, *v.l.* ἦρπε. διθυρίμβω Dion. F: —βων *EPMV* (s);
Athen. om.

2 κίβδηλον Dion. *EF*, and Athen. (s); κίβδαλον *PMVS* (B).

(β) σοὶ μὲν καταρχαί,
μᾶτερ μεγάλα, πάρα ῥόμβοι κυμβάλων,
ἐν δὲ καχλάδων κρύταλ', αἰθομένα τε
δαῖς ὑπὸ ξανθαῖσι πεύκαις.

Strabo, *l.c.*

(a) and (b) are two parts of the same dithyramb.

DITHYRAMBS

Death for the father-land

Harken ! O War-shout, daughter of War ! prelude of spears ! to whom soldiers are sacrificed for their city's sake in the holy sacrifice of death.

Aesch. *Pers.* 49, where the combination of the singular verb with the plural noun is noticed ; ἀμφύετε Plutarch.

3 < ὑπὲρ πόλιος > Bergk (s).

Poems, past and present

In olden days, the lay of the dithyramb was wont to wind its straggling length along,¹ and the sibilant *san* was discarded from the lips of men . . .²

¹ Cp. Hermogenes, *De Inventione*, iv 4 (of lengthy metres), τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸ ἡρωϊκὸν σχοινοτενὲς κέκληται.

² An allusion to the ἄσιγμοι ῥααί, especially those of Lasus of Hermione, cp. Dion. Hal. *De Comp. Verb.* 14, "there are writers who composed whole odes without a sigma, as is proved by the passage in Pindar" (the present fragment), and Athenaeus 455c, Πίνδαρος πρὸς τὴν ἀσιγμοποιηθεῖσαν (ἀσιγμον ποιηθεῖσαν ?) ῥααίην, and 467a; also Herodotus, i 139, "the Dorians call the letter *san*, but the Ionians *sigma*."

For thee, O mighty Mother ! are present as preludes the clashing cymbals, and the clappers of ringing rattles, and the torch that blazeth beneath glowing pine-trees.

1 καταρχαί Scaliger (s) : κατάρχει.

3 καχλάδων mss (Wilamowitz, s) : κεχλάδειν ? Hermann.

4 δαῖς Wackernagel (s) : δᾶς

ΠΡΟΣΟΔΙΑ

The *Prosodia*, or "Processional Songs," were sung to the accompaniment of the flute.

ΕΙΣ ΔΗΛΟΝ

87 + 88 (58)

(a) στρ.

Χαῖρ', ὦ θεοδμάτα, λιπαροπλοκάμου
παῖδεσσι Λατοῦς ἱμεροέστατον ἔρνος,
πόντου θύγατερ, χθονὸς εὐρείας ἀκίνητον τέρας,
ἄντε βροτοὶ

Δᾶλον κικλήσκουσιν, μάκαρες δ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
τηλέφατον

5 κυανέας χθονὸς ἄστρον

.

.

.

ἀντ.

.

.

(b) ἦν γὰρ τὸ πάροιθε φορητὰ κυμάτεσσιν παντοδαπῶν
ἀνέμων

ῥιπαῖσιν· ἀλλ' ἅ Κοιογενῆς ὁπότε ὠδίνεσσι θυίοισ'
ἀγχιτόκοις ἐπέβα νιν, δὴ τότε τέσσαρες ὀρθαὶ
πρέμνων ὄρουσαν χθονίων,

10 ἂν δ' ἐπικράνοισι σχέθον πέτραι ἀδαμαντοπέδιλοι
κίονες· ἔνθα τεκοῖσ' εὐδαίμον' ἐπόψατο γένναν.

(a) Theophrastus in Pseudo-Philo, περὶ ἀφθαρσίας κόσμου, 23.

(b) Strabo x 485.

6 παντοδαπῶν Wilamowitz: παντοδαπῶν <τ'> Schneider
(edd.).

PROCESSIONAL SONGS

PROCESSIONAL SONGS

On Delos

Hail, O heaven-built isle, most lovely scion of the children of bright-haired Lêtô, O daughter of the sea, thou unmoved¹ marvel of the spacious earth, by mortal men called Dêlos, but by the blessed gods of Olympus known as the far-seen star of the dark-blue earth . . .²

¹ In contrast to the tradition (first found in Pindar) that it was a floating island until the visit of Lêtô. This seems better than the rendering "unshaken by earthquake" discussed in Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*, p. 364 f. There was an earthquake in 190 B.C., in fulfilment of the oracle, *κινήσω καὶ Δῆλον ἀκίνητόν περ ἑοῦσαν* (Herodotus, vi 98).

² "Wie grossartig ist die Vorstellung, dass die Erde für den Blick der Götter eine blaue Fläche ist, wie ihr Himmel für uns, auf dem ihnen dann Delos, so klein sie ist, als ein heller Stern lieblich aufleuchtet. Wer an sprachlicher Kunst als solcher Gefallen findet, wird hier ein Juwel, einen seltenen Edelstein in reichster Fassung anerkennen" (Wilamowitz, *Sappho und Simonides*, 1913, p. 131).

For aforetime, that isle was tossed on the waves by all manner of whirling winds; but, when Lêtô, the daughter of Coeus, in the frenzy of her imminent pangs of travail, set foot on her, then it was that four lofty pillars rose from the roots of earth, and on their capitals held up the rock with their adamantine bases. There it was that she gave birth to, and beheld, her blessed offspring.

7 ἀλλ' ἃ Κοιογένης Schneider (edd.): ἀλλακαιογενής.

8 ἐπέβα νιν Porson (edd.). ἐπιβαίνειν.

9 ὄρουσαν S: ἀπώρουσαν.

PINDAR

ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΑΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΑΦΑΙΑΝ

89^a (59)

Τί κάλλιον ἀρχομένοισιν ἢ καταπαυομένοισιν,
ἢ βαθύζωνόν τε Λατῶ καὶ θοᾶν ἵππων ἐλάτειραν
ἀεῖσαι;

Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 1269.

Aphaia was a goddess worshipped in Aegina.¹ Cp. Pausanias, ii 30, 3, "In Aegina, on the way to the mountain of the Pan-hellenic Zeus, there is a temple of Aphaia, on whom Pindar composed an ode for the Aeginetans." Aphaia was also worshipped in Crete, where she bore the names of

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΕΙΑ

Partheneia, or Virginal songs, were sung by girls to the accompaniment of the flute. These songs were always attended by the dance. The creator of this kind of composition was Alcman. Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Dem. c. 39, i 213 Usener*) quotes, as examples of the "archaic and austere style," Aeschylus and Pindar, *with the exception of the*

95 (63)

ᾠ Πᾶν, Ἀρκαδίας μεδέων, καὶ σεμνῶν ἀδύτων
φύλαξ, . . .

Ματρὸς μεγάλας ὀπαδέ, σεμνᾶν Χαρίτων μέλημα
τερπνόν.

Schol. Pyth. iii 139.

104^b Schroder

οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸ Γαλάξιον τῆς Βοιωτίας κατοικούντες ἥσθοντο τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἀφθονία καὶ περιουσία γάλακτος·

MAIDENS' SONGS

For the Aeginetans. On the goddess Aphaia

Is there any nobler theme for our commencing or for our closing strains, than to sing the deep-zoned Lêtô, and the goddess that driveth the swift steeds?

Britomartis or Dictynna. She was sometimes identified with the Greek Artemis. Furtwängler (*Das Heiligthum der Aphaia*, 1906) held that the great temple of Aegina was dedicated, not to Zeus or Athena, but to Aphaia. Cp. *Classical Review*, xx 327.

MAIDENS' SONGS

Partheneia, adding that even these have a certain nobility and dignity of style. One of the species of the *Partheneion* was the *Daphnephorikon*, an ode sung at a festival celebrated by a procession bearing branches of bay to the temple of Apollo at Thebes or at Delphi. (See below, p. 566.)

From a maiden's song to Pan

O Pan, that rulest over Arcadia, and art the warder of holy shrines . . . thou companion of the Great Mother, thou dear delight of the holy Graces!

Dionysus, the giver of milk

They that dwell near Galaxion in Boeotia became aware of the advent of Dionysus by the abundant supply of milk:—

PINDAR

— υ — προβάτων γὰρ ἐκ πάντων κελάρυζεν,
 ὡς ἀπὸ κρανᾶν φέρτατον ὕδωρ,
 θήλεον γάλα· τοὶ δ' ἐπίμπλαν ἐσσύμενοι πίθους·
 ἀσκὸς οὔτε τις ἀμφορεὺς ἐλίνυνε δόμοις,
 πέλλαι δὲ ξύλιναι πίθοι <τε> πλήσθεν ἅπαντες.

104° Schroder

(1) *On Aeoladas*,

who is also the subject of the next poem.

..... οσ θείαις ἐρ-
 δια

5 μάντις ὡς τελέσσω

στρ.

ἱεραπόλος· τιμαὶ

δὲ βροτοῖσι κεκριμέναι·

παντὶ δ' ἐπὶ φθόνος ἀνδρὶ κεῖται

ἀρετᾶς, ὁ δὲ μηδὲν ἔχων ὑπὸ σι-

10 γᾶ μελαίνα κάρα κέκρυπται.

ἀντ.

φιλέων δ' ἂν εὐχοίμαν

Κρονίδαις ἐπ' Αἰολάδα

καὶ γένει εὐτυχίαν τετάχθαι

ὀμαλὸν χρόνον· ἀθάναται δὲ βροτοῖς

15 ἀμέραι, σῶμα δ' ἐστὶ θνατόν.

ἐπ.

ἀλλ' ὥτινι μὴ λιπότε-

κνος σφαλῇ πάμπαν οἶκος βιαί-

α δαμεῖς ἀνάγκᾳ,

ζώει κάματον προφυγὼν ἀνια-

20 -ρόν· τὸ γὰρ πρὶν γενέ-

[σθαι τῷ θανεῖν ἴσον λέγω.]

MAIDENS' SONGS

"For, like fairest water from fountains, even so the milk of the dams began to gush forth from all the flocks; and they hasted, and filled the jars; and not a single wine-skin or jug lingered in their homes, but the wooden pails, and all the jars, were filled."

Plutarch, *Pyth. Or.* 29, p. 409: quoted without the name of Pindar, to whom it was first ascribed by Schneidewin in 1834.

5 ξύλιναι πίθοι <τε> Wilamowitz (s): ξύλινοι πίθοι.

On Aeoladas I

. . . that I may fulfil my duties as a prophet-priest. The honours of mortals are diverse, but on every man falleth the burden of envy for his merit; while the head of him that hath nought is hidden in dark silence. In friendly wise would I pray to the children of Cronus that an unbroken prosperity may be decreed for Aeoladas and his race. The days of mortals are deathless, although the body die. Yet he, whose house is not reft of children nor utterly overthrown beneath the stroke of stern necessity, liveth free from toilsome labour; for the time before birth I deem equal to death.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, iv (1904), 53; ascribed to Pindar on the ground of style and diction.

Partheneia in Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, iv (1904), No 659 (1st cent. A.D.) pp. 53-60. Cp. Wilamowitz, *Gott. gel. Anz.* (1904) 670 f.; O. Schroder, *Berl. Phil. Woch.* 1904, 1476 f.; F. Blass, *Litt. Centralbl.* 1904, 929; Fraccaroli, *Rivista di Filologia*, 1905, 365 f.

5 f. μάντις—ιεραπόλος, cp. frag. 51⁴, ναοπόλον μόντιν.

8-10 Cp. *P.* xi 29 f. 12 Αἰολάδα. cp. *Parth.* ii 9.

13 εὐτυχίαν pap (G-II, s): εὐτυχία Wilamowitz.

20 f. τὸ γὰρ πρὶν γενέσθαι [τῷ θανεῖν ἴσον λέγω] ? Wilamowitz; [ἐς τὸ μὴ συνάπτει] ? Schroder.

PINDAR

104^d Schröder

(2) *On Aeoladas*

A poem in honour of Aeoladas, whose son, Pagôndas (27 f.), commanded the Thebans at the battle of Dêlium when they defeated Athens in 424 (Thuc. iv 91 f.). Aeoladas is also the theme of the previous poem (104^c). In the present poem, the speaker is a maiden (26, 46); hence the poem has been identified as one of the Παρθένεια, or choruses for girls, and further, as one of the special group of Παρθένεια known as Δαφνηφορικά, in which the singers bore branches of bay (27 f., 73). The procession was headed by a noble youth of beautiful form, both of whose parents were alive. The following is proposed by Schroder as the pedigree of the

στρ. α'

21 ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ χρυσοπ[επλ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -
 - δωμ - ˘ λέσης τ ˘ - με - ˘ ˘ ˘
 [ῥκε]ι γὰρ ὁ [Λοξ]ίας
 πρόφρων ἀθανάταν χάριν

25 Θήβαις ἐπιμίξων.

ἀντ. α'

ἀλλὰ ζωσαμένα τε πέπλον ὠκέως,
 χερσὶν ἐν μαλακαῖσιν ὄρπακ' ἀγλαὸν
 δάφνας ὀχέοισα, παν-
 δόξον Αἰολάδα σταθμὸν

30 υἱοῦ τε Παγώνδα

ἐπ. α'

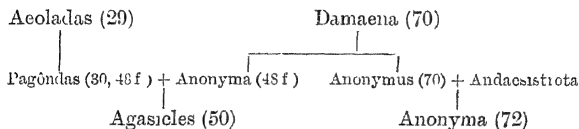
ὑμνήσω στεφάνοισι θάλ-
 -λοισα παρθένιον κάρα,

21 [χαῖρ' ὦ Πιερί] χρυσόπε[πλέ μοι κόρα, | [αὐ]δῶμ[αι, τε]λέσαις
 τ' [ἐμὸν] μέ[λημ' ἐύ· ?] s ; - - πότνια ? Diehl, cp I. vi 75.

MAIDENS' SONGS

On Aeoladas II

persons directly or indirectly mentioned in the poem:—



Here Agasicles, the grandson of Damaena, is the *παῖς δαφνηφόρος (ὀμφιθαλής)*. He is probably the son of Pagôndas, and his cousin is the accomplished daughter of Andaesistota, a feminine name of a war-like type, for which there is no known parallel; the termination comes from *στροτός*, Boeotian for *στρατός*.

[Hail! O Pierian maiden robed in gold! I speak, now that I have fitly discharged my duty.]¹

For Loxias hath gladly come to bring unto Thêbé immortal glory.

But quickly girding up my robe, and bearing in my delicate hands a splendid branch of bay, I shall sing the all-glorious home of Aeoladas and of his son Pagôndas, with my maidenly head gay with

¹ A rendering of the suggestion recorded in the Note on l. 21.

22 *μ[ηδ' ὀ]λέσῃ* Dielhl.

22-4 Cp. *P.* v 117 *θεὸς πρόφρων τελεῖ δύνανσαν*.

23 *ἥκει* S, Wilamowitz.

- σειρήνα δὲ κόμπουν
αὐλίσκων ὑπὸ λωπίνων
35 μιμήσομ' αἰοιδαῖς
στρ. β'
 κεῖνον, ὃς Ζεφύρου τε σιγάξει πνοὰς
 αἰψηράς, ὅπότεν τε χειμῶνος σθένει
 φρίσσων Βορέας ἐπι-
 σπέρχῃσ' ὠκύαλον Νότου
40 ῥιπάν τε ταραῆξῃ.
 --- φεν ~ ~ ~
 - ασιῶμ . ζωννα
στρ. γ'
 πολλὰ μὲν τὰ πάροιθ[ε μέμνημαι καλὰ]
 δαιδάλλοισ' ἔπεσιν, τὰ δ' ἄ[λλ' ὁ παγκρατής]
45 Ζεὺς οἶδ', ἐμὲ δὲ πρέπει
 παρθενήϊα μὲν φρονεῖν
 γλώσσα τε λέγεσθαι.
ἀντ. γ'
 ἀνδρὸς δ' οὔτε γυναικός, ὦν θάλεσσιν ἔγ-
 κειμαι, χρὴ με λαθεῖν αἰοιδὰν πρόσφορον.
50 πιστὰ δ' Ἀγασικλέϊ
 μάρτυς ἦλυθον ἐς χορὸν
 ἐσλοῖς τε γονεῦσιν
ἐπ. γ'
 ἀμφὶ προξενίαισι τί-
 μαθεν γὰρ τὰ πάλαι τὰ νῦν γ'

34 αὐλίσκων G-H etc : λαισκων pap.

37 Cp. Sappho, 104, ὄρπακι βραδίνῳ

38-40 ἐπισπέρχῃσ' — ταραῆξῃ P. Maas (s), cp. *Od.* v 304, ἐτάραξε δὲ πόντον, ἐπισπέρχουσι δ' ἄελλαι: ἐπισπέρχης ὠκύαλον τε πόντου. ιπαν εταραξε pap.; ἐπισπέρχῃ πόντου τ' ὠκύαλον ῥιπὰν ἐμάλαξεν G-H, cp. Bergk, *Poet. Lyr.* Frag. 133, *adespota*, ἐπερχόμενον τε μαλάζοντας βίαιον πόντον ὠκείας τ' ἀνέμων ῥίπας.

MAIDENS' SONGS

garlands. To the notes of the lotus-pipe shall I mimic in song a siren-sound of praise, such as husheth the swift blasts of Zephyr; and whenever chill Boreas speedeth on with strength of tempest, and stirreth up the swift rush of the South-wind' . . .

Many are the fair deeds of old that I remember, while I adorn them in song, but the rest are known to Almighty Zeus alone. For myself, maidenly thought and maidenly speech are most meet. Neither for man nor for woman, whose children are dear to me, ought I to forget a fitting strain. As a faithful witness, have I come to the dance, in honour of Agasicles and his noble parents, and also by reason of our friendship. For, of old, as well as now, have

43 f. μέμνημαι καλά and ἄλλ' ὁ παγκρατής Wilamowitz (s).

46 f. μὲν . . . τέ, cp. *O.* vi 88 f.

50 f. πιστὰ—μάρτυς, cp. *P.* i 88, μάρτυρες ἀμφοτέροις πιστοί, and xii 27, πιστοὶ χορευτῶν μάρτυρες.

53 f. τίμαθεν γὰρ Wilamowitz (Diehl, s): τιμαθεντας pap.; τιμαθεῖσιν G-H, cp. *I.* iii 25 f.

55 ἀμφικτιόνεσσιν

ἵππων τ' ὠκυπόδων πολυ-
γνώτοις ἐπὶ νίκαις,

στρ. δ'

αἷς ἐν αἰόνεσσιν Ὀρχη[στοῦ κλυ]τᾶς,
ταῖς δὲ ναὸν Ἰτωνίας ἀ[μφ' εὐκλε]ᾱ

60 χαίταν στεφανοῖς ἐκόσ-

μηθεν, ἐν τε Πίσᾳ περὶ π --- υ υ - υ

Either 8 lines, or 8 lines + 15 of a whole triad, lost.

62 ῥίζᾳ τε υ - υ

[σε]μνὸν ἄν υ υ - υ [Θή-
βαις] ἑπταπύλοισιν.

στρ. ε'

65 ἐνῆκεν καὶ ἔπειτ[α δυσμενῆς χό]λος
τῶνδ' ἀνδρῶν ἔνεκεν μερίμνας σῶφρονος
ἐχθρὰν ἔριν οὐ παλίγ-
γλωσσον, ἀλλὰ δίκας διδοὺς
π[ιστ]ὰς ἐφίλησεν.

ἀντ. ε'

70 Δαμαίνας πα[ῖ, ἐναισίμ]ῳ νῦν μοι ποδὶ
στείχων ἄγεο· τὴν γὰρ εὐφρων ἔψεται
πρώτα θυγάτηρ ὁδοῦ
δάφνας εὐπετάλου σχεδὸν
βαίνουσα πεδίλοις,

ἐπ. ε'

75 Ἀνδαισιστρότα ἄν ἐπά-

58 ἐν αἰόνεσσιν Ὀρχηστοῦ, cp. *I.* i 33.

59 Ἰτωνίας = Ἀθάνας, cp. Bacchylides frag. 15 Blass, 11 Jebb, χρυσαίγιδος Ἰτωνίας—παρ' εὐδαλδαλον ναὸν ἐλθόντας κτλ. Her most famous shrine was probably that near Coroneia which placed the head of the goddess on her silver coins.

61 περὶ π[ρώτων] or π[λείστον], Diehl.

MAIDENS' SONGS

they been honoured among their neighbours, both in the famous victories of swift-footed steeds, victories which adorned their locks with garlands on the shores of renowned Onchestus, and by Itonia's glorious fane, and at Pisa . . .

. . . to seven-gated Thebes.

A jealous anger at their just ambition provoked a bitter and unrelenting strife ; but, giving loyal satisfaction, it ended in friendship.

Son⁶⁵ of Damaena ! stepping forth with foot well-omened, lead thou the march for me. First on the road shalt thou be followed by thy happy daughter, while she advanceth with her feet beside the leafy branch of bay, she whom her mother, Andaesistota,

65 ἐνῆκεν S : ἔθηκεν Wilamowitz.

66 μερίμνας σῶφρονος cp. O. i 109f. θεὸς . . . τεαῖσι μῆδεται . . . μερίμναισιν.

69 π[ιστ]ὰς : π[άσ]ας ? Diehl.

75 Ἄνδ. Wilamowitz (S), ἄν Δαισιστρότα G-H (Diehl).

PINDAR

σκησε μήδεσ[ι ποικί]λο[ις].
 ἃ δ' ἐρ[γ]ασί[αισιν]
 μυρίων ἐ[χάρη καλα]ῖς
 ζεύξα[ισά νιν οἴμων].

στρ. ζ'

80 μὴ νῦν νέκτα[ρ ἰδόντ' ἀπὸ κρά]νας ἐμᾶς
 διψῶντ' ἀ[λλότριον ρόον] παρ' ἀλμυρὸν
 οἴχεσθον· ἐ — υ —

76 . . .]λα[G-H.

76-79 and 81, restored by s

ΤΠΟΡΧΗΜΑΤΑ

In the *Hyporchēma*, or dance-song, there was a closer connexion between the dance and the words than was usual in other kinds of choral lyric. It is described by Plutarch as a link between the two arts of poetry and dancing (*Quaest. Sympt.* ix 15, 2, p. 748^b). It was accompanied by the flute, with or

ΙΕΡΩΝΙ

105 (71 + 72)

(α) Σύνες ὃ τοι λέγω, ζαθέων ἱερῶν ὁμώνυμε
 πάτερ,

κτίστορ Αἴτνας·

(β) νομάδεσσι γὰρ ἐν Σκύθαις ἀλᾶται <μόνος>,
 ὃς ἀμαξοφόρητον οἶκον οὐ πέπαται·

5 ἀκλεὲς <δ'> ἔβα * <ζευγος ἀνευθ' ἀπήνας>.*

(α) Schol. Pind. *P.* ii 127, *N.* vii 1, Arist. *Aves* 927 with scholia, and Strabo, vi 268.

(β) Arist. *Aves* 942 (with scholia). ἀκλεὲς δ' ἔβα σπολὰς ἀνευ χιτῶνος.

3 In Aristophanes' parody the line ends with Στράταν (στρατῶν s, *μόνος* Hermann).

DANCE-SONGS

hath trained to all manner of skill, gladly linking
her with fair handiwork of many a kind.

Let not the twain, when they have seen the
nectar from my spring, stray in their thirst to
another stream,—a stream of brine.

30 νέκταρ, cp. *O.* vii 7f.

DANCE-SONGS

without the cithara. It was not confined to religious
subjects, as is clear from some of the following
fragments. It is substituted for the encomiastic or
epinician ode, in the poem addressed to Hieron.
(See further in H. W. Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*,
lxix–lxxv.)

TO HIERON OF SYRACUSE

MARK what I say to thee! O namesake-father
of temples divine! founder of Aetna! for among
the Nomad Scythians, one is wandering all alone,
one who hath no wain-borne home; but the pair
hath gone inglorious without a mule-car.¹

¹ It is said by the scholiast on the *Ares* of Aristophanes
that Hieron had given the mules with which he had won the
Pythian victory to his charioteer. Pindar here gives Hieron
a hint that the mules were of little use without the chariot.

ὦ ἀκλεῆς ἔβα mss: ἀκλεῆς δ' ἔβα <ζεύγος ἡμιόνων ἀνευ
ἄρματος>? Brunck; ἀκλεῆς — <ζεύγος ἀνευθ' ἀπήνας> Sandys.

PINDAR

106 (73)

Ἀπὸ Ταυγέτοιο μὲν Λάκαιναν
ἐπὶ θηρσὶ κύνα τρέχειν πυκινώτατον ἑρπετόν·
Σκύριαι δ' ἐς ἄμελξιν γλάγρος
αἶγες ἐξοχώταται·
5 ὄπλα δ' ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἄρμα Θηβαῖον· ἀλλ' ἀπ'
ἀγλαοκάρπου
Σικελίας ὄχημα δαιδάλεον ματεύειν.

Athen. i p. 28a, Eustathius, *ad Hom.* p. 1822, 5, schol.
Arist. *Pax* 73.

108^a (75)

θεοῦ δὲ δείξαντος ἀρχὰν
ἕκαστον ἐν πρᾶγος εὐθείᾳ δὴ
κέλευθος ἀρετὰν λαβεῖν,
τελευταί τε καλλίονες.

Epist. Socrat. 1 p. 610, 4.

142 (106)

θεοῦ δὲ δυνατόν μελαίνας
ἐκ νυκτὸς ἀμύαντον ὄρσαι φάος,
κελαινεφεί δὲ σκότει
καλύψαι σέλας καθαρὸν
ἡμέρας.

Clemens Alexandrinus, *Strom.* v 708.

110 (76)

γλυκὺ δ' ἀπείρῳ πόλεμος· πεπειραμένων δέ τις
ταρβεῖ προσιόντα νιν καρδίᾳ περισσῶς.

Stobaeus, *Flor.* 50, 3 (πόλεμος ἀπείροισι), Schol. on *Il.* 11, 227, and Diogenianus iii 94 (γλυκὺς ἀπείρῳ).

DANCE-SONGS

The Sicilian mule-car

From mount Taygetus cometh the Laconian hound,
the cleverest creature in chasing the quarry. The
goats of Scyros are the best for milk ; arms are from
Argos ; the chariot from Thebes. But it is from
fruitful Sicily that you must seek the deftly-wrought
mule-car.

2 τρέχειν Ath. (s): τρέφειν Eust.

3 γλάγους Eust., γάλακτος Ath.

5 ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς schol. Arist., ἀπὸ τῆς Ath.

A good beginning

When, for any deed, a beginning hath been shown
by God, straight indeed is the path for pursuing
virtue, and fairer are its issues.

2 ἐν = ἐς.

An eclipse

God can cause unsullied light to spring out of
black night. He can also shroud in a dark cloud of
gloom the pure light of day.

Cp. *Paeon*, ix, p. 546 f.

“Dulce bellum inexpertis”

To the inexperienced war is pleasant,¹ but he that
hath had experience of it, in his heart sorely feareth
its approach.

¹ “He jests at scars, that never felt a wound” (*Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2).

PINDAR

109 (228)

τὸ κοινὸν τις ἀστῶν ἐν εὐδία τιθείς
 ἐρευνασάτω μεγαλάνορος Ἑσυχίας τὸ φαιδρὸν
 φάος,
 στάσιν ἀπὸ πραπίδος ἐπίκοτον ἀνελών,
 πενίας δότειραν, ἐχθρὰν <δὲ> κουροτρόφον.

Polybius, iv 31 ; Stobaeus, *Flor* 58, 9.

111 (77)

ἐνέπισε κεκραμέν' ἐν αἵματι. πολλὰ δ' ἔμβαλ'
 ἔλκεα νωμῶν
 τραχὺ ῥόπαλον, τέλος δ' αἰείραις πρὸς στιβαρὰς
 σπάραξε πλευράς,
 αἰὼν δὲ δι' ὀστέων ἐραίσθη.

Erolianus, *gl. Παγκρ.*, p. 49 K1.

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΑ

ΘΗΡΩΝΙ ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

119 (84)

ἐν δὲ Ῥόδον καταοίκισθεν
 ἔνθεν ὀρμαθέντες ὑψηλὰν πόλιν ἀμφινέμονται,
 πλείστα μὲν δῶρ' ἀθανάτοις ἀνέχοντες,
 ἔσπετο δ' αἰενάου πλούτου νέφος.

Schol. O. ii 15 f.

1 καταοίκισθεν s : κατῳκισθεν.

2 ἔνθεν ὀρμαθέντες s : ἔνθεν δ' (οἱ ἐν δ' οἱ ἐνθ') ἀφορμαθέντες.

EULOGIES

Concord in the State

Let him that giveth tranquillity to the community of citizens, look for the bright light of manly Peace, when from out his heart he hath plucked hateful faction, faction that bringeth poverty, and is an ill nurse of youth.

Heracles and his club

He gave a draught blended with blood; and, wielding his rude club, he inflicted full many a wound, and, lastly, lifting it up, he rent asunder the sturdy flanks, and the marrow was crushed from the bones of the spine.

1 ἔμβαλ' ἔλκεα Heringa and Bergk (s): ἔλκεα πλευρὰς ἔμβαλε.

EULOGIES

ON THERON OF ACRAGAS

. . . and his ancestors¹ colonised Rhodes, and starting thence, they inhabit a lofty city,² where they offer many a gift to the immortals, and where they were followed by a cloud of ever-flowing wealth.

¹ The ancestors of Théròn

² Acragas.

PINDAR

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩ ΑΜΥΝΤΑ

120 (85)

Ὅλβίων ὁμῶνυμε Δαρδανιδᾶν,
παῖ θρασύμηδες Ἀμύντα.

Schol. *N.* vii 1 ; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* ii 33 (ἐπώνυμε).

121 (86)

πρέπει δ' ἐσλοῖσιν ὑμνεῖσθαι . . . καλλίσταις
ἁοιδαῖς·
τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθανάτοις τιμαῖς ποτιψαύει μόνον,
θνάσκει δὲ σιγαθὲν καλὸν ἔργον.

Dionys. Halicarn. *de Demosthene* 26, i 185 Usener.

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΙ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩ

122 (87)

Xenophon of Corinth, before competing for the Olympic crown in 464 B.C., vowed that, in the event of his success, he would devote a hundred courtesans to the service of the temple of Aphroditê in that city. On the occasion of the fulfilment of his

στρ. α'

Πολύξεναι νεάνιδες, ἀμφίπολοι
Πειθοῦς ἐν ἀφνειῷ Κορίνθῳ,
αἴτε τᾶς χλωρᾶς λιβάνου ξανθὰ δάκρη
θυμῶτε, πολλάκι ματέρ' ἐρώτων οὐρανίαν πτά-
μεναι

5 νόημα πὸτ τὰν Ἀφροδίταν,

EULOGIES

ON ALEXANDER, SON OF AMYNTAS

Namesake of the blessed Trojans, son of brave Amyntas ! . . . ¹

¹ Alexander, son of Amyntas, was king of Macedonia in 505-455 B.C. He was compelled to submit to the Persians in 480, but was really a friend of the Greek cause. He is known as "Alexander the Philhellene." He is here described as the namesake of Alexander (Paris), the son of Priam.

'Tis meet for the good to be hymned with fairest songs . . . For this is the only tribute that vergeth on the honours due to the immortals ; but every noble deed dieth, if suppressed in silence.

3 σιγαθὲν Barnes (S) : ἐπιταθὲν Dionys. ; ἐπιλασθὲν Sylbers (B).

FOR XENOPHON OF CORINTH

vow, the following ode was sung in the temple of the goddess, while the hundred women danced to the words of the song. The same Olympic victory was celebrated in the thirteenth Olympian ode.

GUEST-LOVING girls ! servants of Suasion in wealthy Corinth ! ye that burn the golden tears of fresh frankincense, full often soaring upward in your souls unto Aphroditê, the heavenly mother of Loves ! She

στρ. β'

ὑμῖν ἄνευθ' ἐπαγορίας ἔπορεν,
ὦ παῖδες, ἐρατειναῖς <ἐν> εὐναῖς
μαλθακᾶς ὥρας ἀπὸ καρπὸν δρέπεσθαι.
σὺν δ' ἀνάγκᾳ πᾶν καλόν. . .

στρ. γ'

10 ἀλλὰ θαυμάζω, τί με λέξοντι Ἴσθμοῦ
δεσπότηι τοιάνδε μελίφρονος ἀρχὰν εὐρόμενον
σκολίου
ξυνάορον ξυναῖς γυναιξίν.

στρ. δ'

διδάξαμεν χρυσὸν καθαρᾷ βασάνῳ
ὦ Κύπρου δέσποινα, τεὸν δεῦτ' ἐς ἄλσος
15 φορβάδων κουρᾶν ἀγέλαν ἑκατόγγυιον Ξενοφῶν
τελείαις
ἐπάγαγ' εὐχωλαῖς ἱανθείς.

Athenaeus, xiii 573^e.

6 ἄνευθ' ἐπαγορίας Meiske (s) : ἄνωθεν ἀπαγορίας.

7 <ἐν> B.

10 Ἴσθμοῦ Casaubon (edd.) : ὁμοῦ A.

ΘΕΟΞΕΝΩ ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩ

123 (88)

A poem in praise of Theoxenus of Tenedos, Pindar's favourite, who was present at the poet's death in the theatre, or more probably the gymnasium, at Argos. He was the son of Hagêsilas, who has been identified

στρ. α'

Χρῆν μὲν κατὰ καιρὸν ἐρώτων δρέπεσθαι, θυμέ,
σὺν ἀλικίᾳ.

1 μὲν Hermann : με.

EULOGIES

hath granted you, ye girls, blamelessly to cull on
lovely couches the blossom of delicate bloom; for,
under force, all things are fair.

Yet I wonder what the lords of the Isthmus¹
will say of my devising such a prelude for a sweet
roundelay to be the companion of common
women . . .

We have tested gold with a pure touchstone . . .

O Queen of Cyprus! a herded troop of a hundred
girls hath been brought hither to thy sacred grove
by Xenophon in his gladness for the fulfilment of his
VOWS . . .

¹ The Corinthians.

ON THEOXENUS OF TENEDOS

with the father of Aristagoras, the counsellor of
Tenedos who is the theme of the eleventh Nemean.
(Cp. Wilamowitz, *Berlin Akad.* 24 June, 1909,
pp. 829-839.)

RIGHT it were, fond heart, to cull love's blossom in
due season, in life's prime; but whosoever, when

PINDAR

τὰς δὲ Θεοξένου ἀκτῖνάς ποτ' ὅσων μαρμαρίζου-
 σας δρακείς
 ὃς μὴ πόθῳ κυμαίνεται, ἐξ ἀδάμαντος
 ἥ ἐσιδάρου κεχάλλευσται μέλαιναν καρδίαν
 ἀντ. α'

5 ψυχρᾷ φλογί, πρὸς δ' Ἀφροδίτας ἀτιμασθεὶς
 ἐλικοβλεφάρου

ἥ περὶ χρήμασι μοχθίζει βιαίως, ἥ γυναικείῳ
 θράσει

ψυχρὰν φορεῖται πᾶσαν ὁδὸν θεραπεύων.

ἀλλ' ἐγὼ <τᾶς> ἕκατι κηρὸς ὥς δαχθεὶς ἔλα

ἐπ. α'

ῖρᾶν μελισσᾶν τάκομαι, εὖτ' ἂν ἴδω

10 παίδων νεόγνιον ἐς ἥβαν.

ἐν δ' ἄρα καὶ Τενέδῳ Πειθῷ τ' ἔναιεν

καὶ Χάρις υἱὸν Ἀγησίλα.

Athenaeus, xiii 564^c, 601^d.

2 ποτ' ὅσων Wilamowitz: ὅσων Ath.¹, προσώπων Ath.²
 πρὸς ὅσων Kaibel (s)

μαρμαρίζουσας Ath.²: —ρυζούσας Ath.¹; —ροιζοίσας s.

5 ἐλικογλ. s.

127 (236)

Εἴη καὶ ἐρᾶν καὶ ἔρωτι

χαρίζεσθαι κατὰ καιρόν· μὴ πρεσβυτέραν ἀριθμοῦ
 δῖωκε, θυμέ, πρᾶξιν.

Athenaeus, xiii 601^c.

ΙΕΡΩΝΙ ΣΤΡΑΚΟΤΣΙΩ

12 + 56 (91 + 92)

τόν ῥα Τέρπανδρός ποθ' ὁ Λέσβιος εὗρεν
 πρῶτος ἐν δειπνοῖσι Λυδῶν

EULOGIES

once he hath seen the rays flashing from the eyes of Theoxenus, doth not swell with desire, his black heart, with its frozen flame, hath been forged of adamant or of iron; and, unhonoured of brightly glancing Aphrodîtê, he either toileth over hoarded wealth, or, with a woman's courage, is borne along enslaved to a path that is utterly cold.

But I, for the sake of that Queen of love, like the wax of the holy bees that is melted beneath the heat of the sun, waste away when I look at the young limbs of blooming boys. Thus I ween that even in Tenedos Suasion and Charm dwelt in the soul of the son of Hagêsilas.¹

¹ Cp N. xi 11.

ὁ περὶ χρήμασι — βιαίως. Cp. Ar. Eth. i 3, ὁ χρηματιστῆς (βίος) βιαίως τις ἐστίν.

7 ψυχρὰν Ath. (s), βληχρὰν ? s: ψυχὰν Schneider (v); αἰσχρὰν Ahrens; σύρδαν Wilamowitz.

8 τὰς ^{ἑκατὶ} Wilamowitz (s), τὰσδ' ἑκατὶ Hermann; δεκα-
τιτας. 8 f. ἔλα | ἱρὸν Beigk (s): ἐλεηρὰν.

Love

May we love, and yield to another's love, in season due. In thy passion for that rite, deem it not, my soul, more important than due measure.

TO HIERON OF SYRACUSE

(The *barbilos*), which, I ween, was first found long ago by Terpander of Lesbos, when, in the banquets of

PINDAR

ψαλμὸν ἀντίφθογγον ὑψηλᾶς ἀκούων πηκτίδος. . .
μηδ' ἀμαύρου τέρψιν ἐν βίῳ· πολὺ τοι
φέρτιστον ἀνδρὶ τερπνὸς αἰών.

Athenaeus, xiv 635^{b, d}, xii 512^d. Ath. 635^d shows that this fragment refers to the *barbitos*; 635^e, that the *pécis* was identical with the *magadis*; and 635^b, that its notes were an octave higher than those of the *barbitos*.

ΘΡΑΣΥΒΟΥΛΩ ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ

124^{a, b} (89 + 239)

Addressed to Thrasybulus, son of Xenocrates of Acragas, who was victorious at the Panathenaea. Cp. *P.* vi 15, 44, and *I.* ii 1, 31.

στρ. α'

(α) ὦ Θρασύβουλ', ἐρατὰν ὄχημ' αἰοιδᾶν
τοῦτό <τοι> πέμπω μεταδύρπιον. ἐν ξυνῶ κεν
εἶη

συμπόταισιν τε γλυκερὸν καὶ Διωνύσοιο καρπῶ

στρ. β'

καὶ κυλίκεσσιν Ἀθηναίαισι κέντρον·

5 (β) ἀνίκ' ἀνθρώπων καματώδεις οἷχονται μέριμναι
στηθέων ἕξω· πελάγει δ' ἐν πολυχρύσοιο πλούτου

στρ. γ'

πάντες ἴσον νέομεν ψευδῇ πρὸς ἀκτάν·

ὃς μὲν ἀχρήμων, ἀφνεὸς τότε, τοὶ δ' αὖ πλουτεῦν-
τες

— ἀέξονται φρένας ἀμπελίνους τόξοις δαμέντες.

(α) Athenaeus, xi 480^c; (β) 782^d p. 19 Kaiibel.

1 ὄχημ' αἰοιδᾶν. Cp. Frag. 140^b, 62. 2 <τοι> Boeckh.

6 ἕξω . . πολυχρύσοιο Mitscherlich (s) ἕξωθεν . . πολυχρύσου
Ath.

7 ἴσον s: ἴσα Ath.

8 αὖ: οὖ s.

EULOGIES

the Lydians, he heard the twanging of the shrill-toned *péctis* sounding in unison with it.¹

Nor let delight grow dim, while thou livest ;
know that for man the best of all things are days
spent in delight.

¹ The *barbitos* and the *péctis* were two ancient varieties of lyre, but the notes of the *barbitos* (a *lyra maior*) were an octave lower than those of the *péctis*, and therefore better suited to accompany the voices of men singing at a banquet. Cp. Telestes, in Ath 626^a, ὁξύφωνοι πηκτίδων ψαλμοί.

TO THRASYBULUS OF ACRAGAS

A song for the end of a feast

I SEND thee, Thrasybulus, this car of lovely songs,
to close thy banquet. At the common board, it may
well be a sweet incentive to thy boon companions,
and to the wine of Dionysus, and to the cups
that came from Athens ; what time the wearisome
cares of men have vanished from their bosoms, and,
on a wide sea of golden wealth, we are all alike
voyaging to some visionary shore. He that is penni-
less is then rich, and even they that are wealthy find
their hearts expanding, when they are smitten by the
arrows of the vine.¹

¹ We may compare with the above song a fragment of Bacchylides, translated as follows in Jebb's edition, p 418 :—
"As the cups go swiftly round, a sweet subduing power
warms the heart. . . . That power sends a man's thoughts
soaring ;—straightway he is stripping cities of their diadem
of towers,—he dreams that he shall be monarch of the
world ;—his halls gleam with gold and ivory ;—over the
sunlit sea his wheat-ships bring wealth untold from Egypt :—
such are the raptures of the reveller's soul."

PINDAR

124^c (94)

δείπνου δὲ λήγοντος γλυκὺ τρωγάλιον
καίπερ πεδ' ἄφθονον βοράν.

Athenaeus, xiv 641^c.

128 (90)

χαρίτας τ' Ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων,
ὄφρα σὺν Χειμάρῳ μεθύων
'Αγαθωνίδα βάλω κότταβον.

Athenaeus, x 427^d.

3 Ἀγαθωνίδα Wilamowitz: ἀγαθωνιθε.

ΘΡΗΝΟΙ

THE *thrēnos*, or dirge, was a choral song of lamentation accompanied by the music of the flute. Pindar, in his dirges, dwells on the immortality of the soul, and offers consolation to the mourner by describing

129 + 130 (95)

τοῖσι λάμπει μὲν σθένος ἡελίου τὰν ἐνθάδε νύκτα
κάτω,
φοινικορόδοις τ' ἐν λειμώνεσσι προάστιον αὐτῶν
καὶ λιβάνῳ σκιαρὸν καὶ χρυσέοις καρποῖς βε-
βριθός. . .

1 σθένος s: μένος Plutarch

3 χρυσέοις καρποῖς Boeckh: χρυσοκάρποισι.

¹ The "incense-tree" of the upper world is the *Boswellia thurifera* of Arabia Felix and the Soumali country (George Birdwood, in *Linn. Trans.* 1869, part 3).

² It has been suggested that the manuscript reading, χρυσοκάρποισι, used in Dioscorides, ii 210, of an ivy with yellow berries, refers to the yellow-berried mistletoe, or the

DIRGES

The delights of dessert

When the banquet is ceasing, then sweet is dessert,
though it follow the fullest feast.

The collabus

. . . and (may I delight in) the graces of
Aphrodisian Loves, that so, drinking deep with
Cheimarus, I may fling the cottabus¹ in a contest
with Agathônidas.

¹ A game depending on the dexterity with which the last drops of a cup of wine could be tossed into a metal bowl.

DIRGES

the progress of the soul through the future ages.
After death, all receive their due reward, and the
spirits of the just are purified, until they are free
from all taint of evil.

Elysium

For them the sun shineth in his strength, in the
world below, while here 'tis night; and, in meadows
red with roses, the space before their city is shaded
by the incense-tree,¹ and is laden with golden
fruits² . . .

“Golden Bough” (W. R. Paton, in *Classical Review*, xxv, 1911, p. 205). But probably the “golden fruit” of the world below is not meant to be precisely identified. In the Islands of the Blest, Pindar places “golden flowers on shining trees” (*O.* ii 79), and, elsewhere, he compares himself to the dragon guarding the apples of the Hesperides, the *παγχρόσια μήλα* of Hesiod’s *Theogony*, 355. He also describes himself as “guarding the golden apples of the Muses,” *Frag.* 288 (121).

PINDAR

καὶ τοὶ μὲν ἵπποις γυμνασίοις <τε>, τοὶ δὲ πεσ-
 σοῖς,
 5 τοὶ δὲ φορμίγγεσσι τέρπονται, παρὰ δὲ σφισιν
 εὐανθῆς ἅπας τέθαλεν ὄλβος·
 ὁδμὰ δ' ἐρατὸν κατὰ χῶρον κίδναται
 αἰεὶ θύα μινγύντων πυρὶ τηλεφανεῖ παντοῖα θεῶν
 ἐπὶ βωμοῖς.
 ἔνθεν τὸν ἄπειρον ἐρεύγονται σκότον
 βληχροὶ δνοφεράς νυκτὸς ποταμοί . . .

Plutarch, *Consol. ad Apollon.* 35, p. 120.

4 ἵπποις γυμνασίοις τε Hermann (B): ἱππείοις γυμνασίοις
 Plut. ; ἱππείαισί <τε> γυμνασίαις <τε> S.

7 αἰεὶ θύα Hermann (BS): αἰεὶ θύματα Plutarch.

131 (96)

. . . ὀλβία δραπόντες αἴσα λυσίπονον τελετάν.
 καὶ σῶμα μὲν πάντων ἔπεται θανάτῳ περισθενεῖ,
 ζῶν δ' ἔτι λείπεται αἰῶνος εἰδῶλον· τὸ γάρ ἐστι
 μόνον
 ἐκ θεῶν· εὐδαι δὲ πρᾶσσόντων μελέων, ἀτὰρ
 εὐδόντεσσιν ἐν πολλοῖς ὀνείροις
 δείκνυσσι τερπνῶν ἐφέρποισαν χαλεπῶν τε κρίσιν·

Plutarch, *Consol. ad Apollon* 35, p. 120, and *Romulus*, 28.

1 δραπόντες S: δ' ἅπαντες Plutarch.

τελετάν S (found in a Vatican ms by Rohde, *Psyche*,
 ed. 2, ii 217n.): τελευτάν Plutarch (sc. μετανίσσονται B).

¹ By the "rito" is meant initiation into the Mysteries.
 Cp. Frag. 137 (102), and *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*, 480-
 482. "Among mortal men, happy is he that hath seen these
 things; but he that is uninitiated in sacred rites (ἀτελής

DIRGES

Some of them delight themselves with horses and with wrestling ; others with draughts, and with lyres ; while beside them bloometh the fair flower of perfect bliss. And o'er that lovely land fragrance is ever shed, while they mingle all manner of incense with the far-shining fire on the altars of the gods.¹

From the other side sluggish streams of darksome night belch forth a boundless gloom.

¹ Rendered in verse in Milman's *Agamemnon and Bacchanals*, p. 187, and in F. D. Morice's *Pindar*, p. 18 ; and partly translated at the close of Tennyson's *Tiresias* :—

“ And every way the vales
Wind, clouded with the grateful incense-fume
Of those who mix all odours to the Gods
On one far height in one *far-shining* fire.”

The survival of the soul

. . . having, by happy fortune, culled the fruit of the rite that releaseth from toil.¹ And, while the body of all men is subject to over-mastering death, an image of life² remaineth alive, for it alone cometh from the gods.³ But it sleepeth, while the limbs are active ; yet, to them that sleep, in many a dream it giveth presage of a decision of things delightful or doleful.

(*ἐρῶν*), and hath no share in them, hath not the same lot when he lieth beneath the gloom of death.”

² “ The image of life ” is the “ soul.” Here “ the soul ” is the psychic “ double ” in every man. It lives after the death of the body, cp. *εἶδωλον* *Od.* xi 83, *ψυχὴ καὶ εἶδωλον* *xxiii* 104. Pindar is the first to explain the immortality of the *ψυχή* by its divine origin (Smyth's *Greek Melic Poets*, p. 376).

³ Lines 2-5 are the motto of Dr. James Adam's Praelection *On the Divine Origin of the Soul*, in “ Cambridge Praelections ” (1906), 29 f.

PINDAR

133 (98)

οἷσι δὲ Φερσεφόνα ποινὰν παλαιοῦ πένθεος
δέξεται, ἔς τὸν ὑπερθεὺς ἄλιον κείνων ἐνάτω ἔτει
ἀντιδοῖ ψυχὰς πάλιν·
ἐκ τᾶν βασιλῆες ἀγαυοὶ καὶ σθένει κραιπνοὶ σοφίᾳ
τε μέγιστοι
ἄνδρες αὖξοντ'· ἔς δὲ τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον ἥρωες
ἀγνοὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων καλέονται.

Plato, *Meno*, p. 81^b. Cp. E. S. Thompson's ed., pp. 120-5.

¹ Pindar's belief appears to be as follows: After the death of the body, the soul is judged in Hades, and, if accounted guiltless in its life on earth, passes to the Elysium in Hades depicted in Frag. 129 (95). It must, however, return twice

134 (99)

εὐδαιμόνων
δραπέτας οὐκ ἔστιν ὄλβος.
Stobaeus, *Flor.* 103, 6.

136 (101)

ἄστρο τε καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ
κύματ' <ἀγκαλεῖ σε> πόντου.
Aristides, II 215 Bruno Keil.
<ἀγκαλεῖ σε?> S.

137 (102)

ὄλβιος ὅστις ἰδὼν ἐκεῖνα
κοίλαν εἴσιν ὑπὸ χθόνα·

² κοίλαν εἴσιν Heinsius (B) κοινὰ εἰς or εἰς Clemens;
εἶσ' Bergk (S).

DIRGES

The spirits of just men made perfect

But, as for those from whom Persephonê shall exact the penalty of their pristine woe, in the ninth year she once more restoreth their souls to the upper sun-light; and from these come into being august monarchs, and men who are swift in strength and supreme in wisdom; and, for all future time, men call them sainted heroes.¹

again to earth, and suffer two more deaths of its body (*Ol.* ii 68). Finally Persephonê releases it from the *παλαιὸν πένθος* and it returns to earth to inhabit the body of a king, a hero, or a sage. It is now free from the necessity of further wanderings and passes at once to the Islands of the Blest (*Rohde's Psyche* 499 f, quoted in *Smyth's Greek Melic Poets*, p. 377). Cp. ii 204-222 of *Rohde's* second edition (1898).

The happiness of the blessed

The happiness of the blessed is no fugitive.

"Whom universal Nature did lament"

The stars and the rivers and the waves call thee back.

The Eleusinian Mysteries

Blessed is he who hath seen these things before
he goeth beneath the earth; for he understandeth

οἶδεν μὲν βιοτου τελευτὰν
οἶδεν δὲ διόσδοτον ἀρχάν.

Clemens Alex. *Strom.* ii 518 (περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι μυστηρίων). From a dirge in memory of an Athenian who had been initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries,—possibly Hippocrates (son of Megacles, and brother of Cleisthenes, the Athenian legislator), the only known subject of any of Pindar's dirges (schol. on *P.* vii 18).

The above is Donaldson's arrangement of the frag-

139 (Bergk)

Ἔντι μὲν χρυσαλακάτου τεκέων Λατοῦς αἰοδαί
ῶραι παιανίδες· ἔντι <δὲ καὶ> θάλ-

λοντος ἐκ κισσοῦ στεφάνων Διονύσου
<διθύραμβον μ>αίομεναι· τὸ δὲ κοιμίσσαν<το>
τρεῖς

<θεαὶ νύδων> σώματ' ἀποφθιμένων.

5 ἃ μὲν ἀχέταν Λίνον αἶλινον ὕμνει,
ἃ δ' Ὑμέναιον, <ὄν> ἐν γάμοισι χροῖζόμενον

<Μοῖρα> σύμπρωτον λάβεν,
ἑσχάτοις ὕμνοισιν· ἃ δ' Ἰάλεμον ὠμοβόρῳ
νούσῳ πεδαθέντα σθένος·

9 νύδων Οἰάγρου <δ'> Ὀρφέα χρυσάορα. . .

Schol. Vat. Rhes. 895.

2 θάλλοντες (τέλλοντες).

3 διθ. κτλ Wilamowitz.

4 θεαὶ νύδων s.

5 ὕμνει Hermann (s) . ὕμνεῖν.

6 ὄν Hermann (s).

7 Μοῖρα Bergk.

8 ὠμοβόρῳ Schneidewin (Donaldson); ὠμοβόλῳ Hermann (s); ὁμοβόλῳ.

9 Οἰάγρου schol. Pind. *P.* iv 313. <δὲ> Wilamowitz (s), <τε> Bergk. Ὀρφέα χρυσάορα schol. *Il.* xv 256; Frag. 187 f. Boeckh.

¹ Linus, Hymenaeus, and Iâlemus were sons of Apollo by one or other of the Muses. Linus, the personification of
592

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the end of mortal life, and the beginning (of a new life) given of god.

ment. That of Schroder is as follows :—

ὑλβιος ὕσπις ἰδὼν κεῖν'
εἶσ' ὑπὸ χθύν'.
οἶδε μὲν βίον τελευτάν,
οἶδεν δὲ διόσδοτον ἀρχάν.

3 οἶδεν Donaldson : οἶδε s.

βίοντου Lobeck, and Donaldson : βίου (s), cp. *I.* iii 25
(= iv 5).

Linus, Hymenaeus, Iâlemus

There are lays of paeans. coming in due season, which belong to the children of Lêtô of the golden distaff. There are other lays, which, from amid the crowns of flourishing ivy, long for the dithyramb of Dionysus ; but in another song did three goddesses lull to rest the bodies of their sons.

The first of these sang a dirge over the clear-voiced Linus ; and the second lamented with her latest strains Hymenaeus, who was seized by Fate, when first he lay with another in wedlock ; while the third sorrowed over Iâlemus, when his strength was stayed by the onset of a raging malady.

But the son of Oeagrus, Orpheus of the golden sword¹ . . .

lamentation, was said to be his son by Terpsichorê or Euterpê, and the word αἰλιος, used for “a plaintive dirge,” is supposed to be derived from αἶ λίνον, “ah me for Linus” (Pausanias, ix 29, 8). Hymenaeus, son of Urama, is the god of marriage, who was invoked in the bridal song. Iâlemus was a son of Calliopê, and his name is a synonym for “a dirge” or “lament.” Orpheus was also described as a son of Calliopê. At the end of the above passage he is called a son of the (Thracian) Oeagrus, but (like Linus, Hymenaeus, and Iâlemus) he is sometimes called a son of Apollo.

ΕΞ ΑΔΗΛΩΝ ΕΙΔΩΝ

140^a (Schroder)

- <καί>τοι προιδὼν αἶσαν α
 ζοι τότ' ἄμφι. οὐτατ.
 25 Ἡρακλῆς. ἀλῖαι . . .
 ναὶ μολόντας . υ . . ἦς . . . σφει
 θονοι φύγον ον
 πάντων γὰρ ὑπέρβιος αν . . σφεφα
 ψυχὰν κενεω[ν] εμε . . ργκ . α . .
 30 λαῶν ξενοδαίκτα βασιλ . . ?
 ος ἀτασθαλία κοτέων θαμά,
 ἀγχαγέτα τε Δάλου
 πίθετο παυσεν . . , ρμ . . ιαδες [τίεν]
 γάρ σε, λιγυσφαράγων *[ἀν]τ[ί]νακ-
 35 τα, Ἑκαβόλε, φορμίγγων.
 μνάσθηθ' ὅτι τοι ζαθέας Πάρου ἐν
 γυάλοις ἔσσατο ἄνακτι
 βωμὸν πατρί τε Κρονίῳ
 τιμάεντι πέραν Ἴσθμὸν διαβαίς,
 40 ὅτε Λαομέδοντι πεπρωμένοι
 ἤρχετο μόροιο κᾶρυξ.
 43 ἦ[ν] γὰρ τὸ παλαίφατον ον
 ἴκε συγγόνους
 45 τρεῖς π . . εω . ν κεφαλὰν . . ρ . . ται
 ἐπιδ αἶμα

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, III (1903) p. 13 f.

The subject of this poem is "the vengeance taken by Heracles upon Laomedon" (α-Η).

30 The "king who murders strangers" is Laomedon, cp. l. 40.

32 The "founder of Delos" is Apollo.

FRAGMENTS

FROM ODES OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

Apollo and Heracles

For he honoured thee, O Far-darter, that strikest
up the clearly sounding lyres. Remember that he¹ set
up an altar in the dells of holy Paros to thee, the
king, and to the honoured Father, son of Cronus, on
crossing to this side of the Isthmus, when, as a herald,
he began to tell of the doom fated for Laomedon.
For there was the ancient oracle . . .

¹ Heracles.

33 τίεν s: . σ .

34 ἀντίνακτα Sandys: . ντ . νακτα. In Eur. *Bacch.* 80 we have ἀνὰ θυρόν τέ τινάσσων, and, in a fragment of the Greek Anthology ?, τινάσσειν, applied to the νεύρα κιθάρας, means "to make the strings quiver by striking them." For ἀν- = ἀνα- cp. the Pindaric ἀντείνειν, ἀντειλας, and ἀντιθέναί.

43 τὸ παλαίφατον, cp. O. ii 40.

44 ἴκε s: εἴκε.

- 55 Ἴων[ίδος ἀντίπαλον Μοίσας]
 ἀοιδ[άν τε κ]αὶ ἀρμονίαν
 αὐ[λοῖς ἐ]πεφράσατο
 Λοκρῶν τις, [οἷ τ' ἀργίλοφον]
 π[ὰρ Ζεφυρί]ου κολώ[ναν]
 60 ν[αῖονθ' ὑπὲρ] Αὐσονία[ς ἄκρας],
 λι[παρὰ πόλ]ις. ἄνθ[ηκε δέ
 οἶον ὄχημα λιγ[.]
 κες, οἶον παιήονα
 Ἀπόλλωνί τε καὶ [Μούσαις
 65 ἄρμενον. ἐγὼ μ[ὰν κλύων]
 παῦρα μελιζομέν[ου, τέχναν]
 [γλώ]σσαργον ἀμφέπων,
 [ἐρεθίζ]ομαι πρὸς ἀοιδὰν
 [ἀλίο]υ δελφίνος ὑπ[όκρισιν],
 70 τὸν ἀκύμονος ἐν πόντου πελάγει
 αὐλῶν ἐκίνησ' ἐρατὸν μέλος.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, iii (1909) p. 15 f.

55 Ἴων[ίδος ἀντίπαλον Μοίσας] ? s.

58 Λοκρῶν τις, Xenocrates (or Xenocritus) of Locri, cp. schol. *O.* x 17, k, . . . Λοκριστὴ γὰρ τις ἁρμονία, ἣν ἀσκήσαί φασι Ξενοκρίτον τὸν Λοκρόν, Athen. xiv 625^e, ἡ Λοκριστὴ ταύτη γὰρ ἔνιοι τῶν γενομένων κατὰ Σιμωνίδην καὶ Πίνδαρον ἐχρήσαντό ποτε, καὶ πάλιν κατεφρονήθη, Plutarch, *De Musica*, 9, Ξενοκρίτος ὁ Λοκρός, . . . ἦσαν δ' οἱ περὶ — Ξενοκρίτον ποιηταὶ παιάνων, 10 περὶ δὲ Ξενοκρίτου, ὃς ἦν τὸ γένος ἐκ Λοκρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, ἀμφισβητεῖται εἰ παιάνων ποιητῆς γέγονεν . . ., also Westphal, *Griechische Harmonik* (1886), 209; Bergk, *Gr. Lit.* ii 229 f.; and Wilamowitz on Timotheos, p. 103, 5.

58 f. οἷ — κολώναν quoted in schol. *O.* x 17, i (= Frag. 200 Bergk).

60 ν[αῖονθ' ὑπὲρ], for ναῖονσ' ὑπέρ: ν[άονσ' ὑπὲρ] p 6-II; ν[άοντ' ὑπὲρ] p Diehl; ν[αῖοντ'] < ὑπὲρ > p s.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

Locrian music

As a rival to the Ionian music, song and harmony with flutes were devised by one of the Locrians, who dwell beside the white-crested hill of Zephyrium, beyond the Ausonian foreland, a gleaming city; and he dedicated it, as a chariot of clear song, as a paeon meet for Apollo and the Muses.

But I, while I hear him playing his few notes, plying as I do a babbling art, vie with his lay, like¹ a dolphin of the sea, whom the lovely sound of flutes thrilled on the waters of the waveless deep.

¹ ὑπόκρισιν, lit. "answering to," or "playing the part of"; for this adverbial use of the accusative, cp. δίκην and χάριν.

61 ἀνθ[ηκε δέ,] G-H (Diehl): ἀνθ[ώξε δέ] S.

62 ὕχημα, Frag. 124, 1, ἔρατᾶν ὕχημ' αἰοῖδᾶν. λιγ . . . κες, λιγυαχῆς? Diehl.

63 οἶον seems necessary after οἶον in line 62: ὁ . ὄν papyrus; οἶον (edd.), "a solitary paeon," which may perhaps be defended by παῦρα μελιζομένου in l. 66.

64 Μούσαις or Χαρίτεσσιν Diehl

69-71 ἁλίου — μέλος, Plutarch, *de soll. animi*. 36, δελφῖνι Πίνδαρος ἀπεικάζων ἑαυτὸν ἐρεθίζεσθαι φησιν <ἁλί>ου δελφίνος ὑπόκρισιν, τὸν μὲν ἀκύμονος ἐν πόντου πελάγει αὐλῶν ἐκίνησ' ἔρατον μέλος, cp. *Quaest. Sympr.* vii 5, 2 (Pindar, Frag. 235 (259)).

70 τὸν μὲν Plutarch (Diehl): τὸν s.

PINDAR

141 (105)

θεὸς ὁ πάντα τεύχων βροτοῖς
καὶ χάριν ἀοιδᾷ φυτεύει.

Didymus Caecilius, *de Trinitate*, III i p. 320.

1 πάντα s: τὰ πάντα.

143 (107)

κεῖνοι γάρ τ' ἄνοσοι καὶ ἀγήραοι
πόνων τ' ἄπειροι, βαρυβόαν
πορθμὸν πεφευγότες Ἀχέροντος¹ . . .

Plutarch, (of the gods) *de superst.* c. 6; *adv. Stoicos*, c. 31; and *Amatorius*, c. 18.

¹ Cp. Bacchylides 60 (34), (of the gods) οἱ μὲν ἀδμᾶτες ἀεικελιᾶν εἰσι νόσων καὶ ἀνατοί, | οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις ἴκελοι.

150 (118)

μαντεύεο, Μοῖσα, προφατεύσω δ' ἐγώ.

Eustath. on *Iliad* i, p. 9.

152 (266)

. . . μελισσοτεύκτων κηρίων
ἐμὰ γλυκυρώτερος ὁμφά.

Cramer, *Anecd. Oxon.* i 285, 19.

153 (125)

δενδρέων δὲ νομὸν Διόνυσος πολυγαθῆς αὐξάνοι,
ἀγνὸν φέγγος ὁπώρας.

Plutarch, *de Iside et Osiri*, c. 35, *Qu. Conv.* ix 14, 4, and *Amatorius*, c. 15.

1 νομὸν Heyne (edd.): νόμον in two passages of Plutarch (τρόπον in the third), but νομόν, "pasture-land," does not make as good sense as *γόνον, "produce"; cp. Anacreont. 58, 7, γόνον ἀμπέλου, τὸν οἶνον, and Pindar, *N.* ix 51, βιατὰν ἀμπέλου παῖδα.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

The gifts of God

God that doeth all things for mortals, even maketh
grace to grow for song.

The felicity of the gods

But they, set free from sickness and eld and
toils, having fled from the deeply sounding ferry of
Acheron . . .

The Muse and the poet

Muse! be thou mine oracle, and I shall be thine
interpreter.

"Sweeter than the honey-comb"

My voice is sweeter than the bee-wrought honey-
combs.

Dionysus, the god of trees

May the field of fruit-trees receive increase from
gladsome Dionysus, the pure sunshine of the fruit-
time.¹

¹ It is uncertain whether *φέργος* is in apposition to Dionysus (so Dissen), or to the field of fruit-trees (so Boeckh). If we substitute for the *field* (*νοῦον*) the *produce* (*γόνον*) of the fruit-trees, the latter finds its fittest apposition in *φέργος*, which, in that case, expresses the gleaming of the ripe fruit amid the green foliage: "May gladsome Dionysus give increase to the *produce* of the fruit-trees, the pure radiance of the fruit-time."

PINDAR

155 (127)

τί ἔρδων φίλος
σοί τε, καρτερόβροντα
Κρονίδα, φίλος δὲ Μοίσαις,
Εὐθυμία τε μέλων εἶην,
τοῦτ' αἵτημί σε.

Athenaeus, v 191^f.

157 (128)

ὦ τάλας ἐφάμερε, νήπια βάζεις
χρήματά μοι διακομπέων.

Schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 223.

159 (132)

ἀνδρῶν δικαίων χρόνος σωτήρ ἄριστος.

Dionysius Halicarn. *de orat. ant.* 2 (i 4, 20 Usener)

166 *f* (147 *f*)

(α) <ἀνδρ>οδάμαν<τα> δ' ἐπεὶ Φῆρες δάεν ῥιπὰν
μελιαδέος οἴνου,
ἐσσυμένως ἀπὸ μὲν λευκὸν γάλα χερσὶ τραπεζᾶν
ᾧθεον, αὐτόματοι δ' ἐξ ἀργυρέων κεράτων πίνοντες
ἐπλάζοντο . . .

1 <ἀνδρ>οδ. Casaubon, -δάμαν<τα> B.

Φῆρες, Aeolic for Θῆρες, applied to the Centaurs in *Il.* i 268, in 743 ; and, in the singular, Φήρ, to the Centaur Cheiron, the "divine Beast" of *P.* iv 119, cp. iii 4.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

The poet's prayer

What shall I do to be dear unto thee, O loudly-thundering son of Cronus, and dear unto the Muses, and to be cared for by Jollity? This is my prayer to thee.

Silenus to the Phrygian hero, Olympus

Poor child of a day! you are childishy prating, in boasting to me of money.

Time, the champion of the Just

Time is the best of champions to the just.

The battle between the Centaurs and the Lapithae.

And when the Phêres¹ were aware of the overpowering aroma of honey-sweet wine, anon with their hands they thrust the white milk from the tables, and, drinking, unasked, out of the silver horns, began to wander in mind. But Caeneus,²

¹ The Centaurs, who fought with the Lapithae in Thessaly at the marriage feast of Pirithous the king of the Lapithae.

² One of the Lapithae, who was invulnerable. When he was belaboured with trunks of trees (as implied in the text), he stamped with his foot, and disappeared into the earth. On the invulnerability of Caeneus, cp. Ovid, *Met.* xii 206 f, 491.

PINDAR

(b) . . . ὁ δὲ χλωραῖς ἐλάταισι τυπείσ
5 ὄχεθ' ὑπὸ χθόνα Καινεὺς σχίσαις ὀρθῶ ποδὶ γᾶν.

(a) Athenaeus, xi 476^b.

(b) Schol. Apollon. *Argon.* 7, Plutarch, *de absurd. Stoic.* *orin.* init.

5 ὑπὸ χθόνα B : καταδὺς ὑπὸ γῆν Plutarch.

¹ Fir-trees were among the ordinary missiles, or weapons, of the Centaurs. Cp. Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca*, ii 5, 4 § 3, διὰ

168 (150)

δοιὰ βοῶν

θερμὰ πρὸς ἀνθρακίαν στέψεν, πυρὶ δ' ἐκκαπύοντα
σώματα· καὶ τότ' ἐγὼ σαρκῶν τ' ἐνοπᾶν <ἶδον>

ἥδ' ὁστέων στεναγμὸν βαρύν·

ἦν διακρίναι ἰδόντ' <οὐ> πολλὸς ἐν καιρῶ χρόνος.

Athenaeus, x 411^b.

1 δοιὰ B : διὰ Ath.

2 πρὸς S : δ' εἰς Ath. στέψεν S : στέψαν Ath. πυρὶ δ' ἐκκα-
πύοντα S, cp. *Il.* xxii 467, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχῇ ἐκάπυσσεν : πυρὶ δ'
ὑπνόωντε Ath. ; πυρίπνοά τε B.

169 (151)

νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεὺς

θνατῶν τε καὶ ἀθανάτων

ἄγει δικαίων τὸ βιαιότατον

ὑπερτάτα χειρὶ. τεκμαίρομαι

5 ἔργοισιν Ἡρακλέος· ἐπεὶ Γηρυόνα βόας

Κυκλωπίων ἐπὶ προθύρων Εὐρυσθέος

ἀναιτήτας τε καὶ ἀπριάτας ἤλασεν.

Plato, *Gorgias*, 484^b. Cp. *Laws*, iii 690^b, x 890^a, *Protag.* 337^d, Herodotus, iii 38, and Aristides, ii 68.

7 ἤλασεν Ox. Vat. (s¹) : ἔλασεν vulgo (cs²).

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

struck by the green fir-trees,¹ cleft the ground with his foot, where he stood, and passed beneath the earth.

τῆς ὁσμῆς αἰσθόμενοι (τοῦ οἴνου), παρῆσαν οἱ Κένταυροι πέτραις ὀπλισμένοι καὶ ἐλάταις. When attacked by the Centaurs, Caeneus, "unconquered and unflinching passed beneath the earth," θεινόμενος στιβαρῆσι καταίγδην ἐλατῆσιν (Apollonius Rhodius, i 64). Cp. Ovid, *Met.* xii 509 f, "obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Caeneus aestuat arboreo, coniectaque robora duris fert umeris."

The gluttony of Heracles, (narrated by his host, Corónus, son of the Lapith, Caeneus)

Two warm bodies of oxen he set in a circle around the embers, bodies crackling in the fire ; and then I noted a noise of flesh and a heavy groaning of bones. There was no long time fitly to distinguish it.

4 διακρ. ἰδ. Bergk : ἰδ διακρ. Ath. <οὐ> Coraes (s³). πολλὸν ἐν κραίρα χρόνος, "the foul mass in the skull," Verrall, *Journal of Philology*, ix 122.

Law, the lord of all

Law, the lord of all, mortals and immortals, carrieth everything with a high hand, justifying the extreme of violence.

This I infer from the labours of Heracles ; for he drave to the Cyclopien portals of Eurystheus the kine of Geryon,¹ which he had won neither by prayer nor by price.

¹ *I.* i 13 ; cp. Prof. E. B. Clapp in *Classical Quarterly*, viii (1914) 226-8.

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172 (158)

Πηλέος ἀντιθέου μόχθοις νεότας ἐπέλαμψεν μυρίοις·
 πρῶτον μὲν Ἀλκμήνας σὺν υἱῷ Τρώιον ἄμ πεδίου,
 καὶ μετὰ ζωστήρας Ἀμαζόνος ἦλθεν,
 καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονος εὐδοξον πλόον ἐκτελέσαις
 5 εἶλε Μήδειαν ἐν Κόλχων δόμοις.

Schol. Eurip. *Androm.* 796, quoted to show that Euripides apparently followed Pindar in making Peleus accompany Heracles to Troy. The common account was that Heracles was accompanied by Telamon, as in *N.* iv 25, *I.* vi 27.

193 (205)

. . . . πενταετηρὶς ἑορτὰ
 βουπομπός, ἐν ᾧ πρῶτον εὐνάσθην ἀγαπατὸς
 ὑπὸ σπαργάνοις.

Vit. Vratisl. p. 2, 18 Drachmann. Cp. Plutarch, *Sympos.* Qu. viii 1.

Pindar was born at the beginning of the Pythia, or the first day of which there was a solemn sacrifice of oxen. ♀

194 (206)

κεκρότῃται χρυσέα κρηπὶς ἱεραῖσιν ἀοιδαῖς·
 εἶα τειχίζωμεν ἤδη ποικίλου
 κόσμον αὐδάεντα λόγων·
 <ὅς> καὶ πολυκλείταν περ εἰοῖσαν ὅμως Θήβαν
 ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐπασκῆσει θεῶν
 5 καὶ κατ' ἀνθρώπων ἀγνιάς.

Aristides, T. ii 159 Bruno Keil.

2 εἶα *A*, εἶα *W*. Dindorf (Bergk, s) : οἶα vulgo *B*. τειχίζωμεν *AS* (s) : —ζομεν *QUT* (*B*). ποικίλων *Bergk*.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

The exploits of Peleus

The youth of god-like Peleus shone forth with countless labours. With the son of Alcmêna, first went he to the plain of Troy; and, again, on the quest of the girdles of the Amazon; and, when he had made an end of the famous voyage with Iason, he took Medea in the home of the Colchians.

5 ἐκ Κόλχων δόμων Bergk.

The birth of Pindar

It was the quadrennial festival (of the Pythian games) with its procession of oxen, when, as a dear infant, I was first cradled in swaddling-clothes.¹

¹ Cp. first page of *Introduction*.

The praise of Thebes

For sacred songs a foundation of gold hath now been laid. Come! let us now build beauty of words, varied and vocal, thus making Thebes, which is already famous, still more splendid in streets belonging to gods as well as to men.

4 <ὁς> β. πολυκλείταν mss (Dindorf, s): πολύκλειτον vulgo.

PINDAR

195 (207)

Εὐάρματα χρυσοχίτων, ἱερώτατον ἄγαλμα, Θήβα.

Schol. Pindar *P.* iv 25.

198

οὔτοι με ξένον

οὐδ' ἀδαήμονα Μοισᾶν ἐπαίδευσαν κλυταί
Θήβαι.

Chrysippus *περὶ ἀποφατικῶν* c. 2. First ascribed to Pindar by Letronne in 1838.

199 (213)

Ἔνθα βουλαὶ <μὲν> γερόντων
καὶ νέων ἀνδρῶν ἀριστεύουσιν αἰχμαί,
καὶ χοροὶ καὶ Μοῖσα καὶ Ἀγλαΐα.

Plutarch, *Lycurg.* c. 21.

205 (221)

Ἄρχὰ μεγάλας ἀρετᾶς, ὥνασσα Ἀλάθεια, μὴ
πταίσης ἐμὰν
σύνθεσιν τραχεῖ ποτὶ ψεύδει

Stobaeus, *Flor.* xi 3 M (xi 18 H).

207 (223)

Ταρτάρου πυθμὴν πιέζει σ' ἀφανὴς
σφυρηλάτοις <δεσμοῖς> ἀνάγκας.

Plutarch, *consol. ad Apollon.* 6, p. 104.

208 (224)

μανίαι τ' ἀλαλαί τ' ὀρινομένων
ρίψαύχενι σὺν κλόνῳ.

Plutarch, *Symp. Qu.* i 5, 2.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

The patron goddess of Thebes

Thêbê, with the noble chariot, and with the golden tunic, our most hallowed pride !

The poet's pride in his Theban home

Verily, as no stranger, nor as ignorant of the Muses, was I reared by famous Thebes.

The praise of Sparta

. . . Where old men's counsels and young men's spears are matchless, and choral dances also, and the Muse, and the Grace, Aglaia.

A prayer to Truth

Queen of Truth, who art the beginning of great virtue, keep my good-faith from stumbling against rough falsehood.

The depth of Tartarus

The invisible depth of Tartarus presseth thee down with iron chains of necessity.

2 <δεσμοῖς> ἀνάγκας Bergk : ἀνάγκαις vulgo.

The maddening dance divine

Frenzies and shouts of dancers driven wild together with the throng that toss their heads.

210 (229)

ἄγαν φιλοτιμίαν
μνόμενοι ἐν πολίεσσιν ἄνδρες
ἢ στάσιν, ἄλγος ἐμφανές.

Plutarch, *de cohib. ir.* 8, 457.

213 (232)

πότερον δίκᾱ τείχος ὕψιον
ἢ σκολιαῖς ἀπάταις ἀναβαίνει
ἐπιχθόνιον γένος ἀνδρῶν,
δίχα μοι νόος ἀτρέκειαν εἰπεῖν.

Plato, *Republic*, ii 365^b, Cicero, *ad Atticum*, xiii 38, etc.
For the metaphor, cp. *I.* iv 45.

214 (233)

γλυκεῖά οἱ καρδίαν ἀτάλλοισα γηροτρόφος
συναορεῖ
Ἐλπίς, ἃ μάλιστα θνατῶν πολύστροφον γνώμαν
κυβερνᾷ.

Plato, *Republic*, i 331^a, etc.

220 (241)

τῶν οὗ τι μεμπτὸν
οὕτ' ὦν μεταλλακτόν, ὅς' ἀγλαὰ χθῶν
πόντου τε ῥιπαὶ φέροισιν.

Plutarch, *Sympos. Qu.* vii 5, 3.

221 (242)

... ἀελλοπόδων μέν τιν' εὐφραίνουσιν ἵππων
τιμαὶ καὶ στέφανοι, τοὺς δ' ἐν πολυχρύσοις
θαλάμοις βιοτά·

2 τιμαὶ <τε> ? s.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

“The madding crowd’s ignoble strife”

Men who, in the cities, are too eager for ambition,
or for faction, that manifest woe . . .

2 πολίεσσιν Bocckh : πόλεσιν

Does right fare better than wrong?

Whether the race of men on earth mounteth a
loftier tower by justice, or by crooked wiles, my mind
is divided in telling clearly.

Hope, the nurse of eld

With him liveth sweet Hope, the nurse of eld, the
fosterer of his heart,—Hope, who chiefly ruleth the
changeeful mind of man.

“The earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof”

Nothing is to be disparaged, nothing to be made
different, of all the boons of the glorious earth, and of
the rushing sea.

“Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse iuvat”

One man is gladdened by honours and crowns won
by wind-swift steeds ; other men by living in cham-

PINDAR

τέρπεται δὲ καὶ τις ἐπ' οἶδμ' ἄλιον ναὶ θοᾷ
σῶς διαστέιβων

Sextus Empiricus, *Hypotyp. Pyrr.* 1 86.

4 σῶς omitted by s³.

222 (243)

. . . . Διὸς παῖς ὁ χρυσός·
κείνον οὐ σῆς οὐδὲ κίς,¹
δάπτει <δὲ> βροτέαν φρένα κάρτιστον <κτεά-
νων.>

Schol. *Pyth.* iv 407. Plutarch in Proclus ad *Hesiod. Opp.*
et *D.* 430.

¹ Cp. Theognis 451, τοῦ (χρυσοῦ) χρυῖς καθίπερθε μέλας
οὐχ ἄπτεται ἰδς | οὐδ' εὐρώς, αἰεὶ δ' ἄνθος ἔχει καθαρόν.

227 (250)

νέων δὲ μέριμναι σὺν πόνοις εἰλίσσόμεναι
δόξαν εὐρίσκοντι· λάμπει δὲ χρόνῳ
ἔργα μετ' αἰθέρ' <ἀερ>θέντα.

Clemens Alexandrinus, *Strom.* iv 586.

Boeckh ascribes the above passage to an Encomium, and
Schroder (with great probability) to an Epimneian Ode.
Professor E. B. Clapp, however (*Classical Quarterly*, vii
(1914) 225), proposes to prefix it to *Frag.* 172 (158), which
is in the same metre, and has an echo of λάμπει in ἐπέλαμψεν.

3 <ἀερ>θέντα Boeckh (s), cp. *N.* viii 41, ἀρετὰ . . .
ἀερεῖσα . . ., πρὸς ὃν γὰρ αἰθέρα: λαμπευθέντα Clemens.

234 (258)

. . . ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ἵππος,
ἐν δ' ἀρότρῳ βοῦς· παρὰ ναῦν δ' ἰθύει τάχιστα
δελφίς·

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

bers rich with gold; and there is even one who rejoiceth in safely crossing the wave of the sea in a swift ship.

*Man's mind devoured by gold,
which neither moth nor rust corrupteth*

Gold is a child of Zeus; neither moth nor rust devourer it; but the mind of man is devoured by this supreme possession.

3 < κτεάνων ἢ.

Labor omnia vincit

The ambitions¹ of youths, if constantly exercised with toil,² win glory; and, in time, their deeds are bathed in light, when lifted aloft to the air of heaven.³

¹ Keeness for victory in the games; cp. *O.* i 108, *P.* viii 82, *N.* iii 69

² The toil of training and of contest; cp. *O.* v 15, xi 4; *N.* iv 1, vii 74, x 24; *I.* i 42, v 25, vi 11.

³ Cp. *N.* vii 41, "the fame of glorious deeds . . . is borne aloft to the liquid air."

"Quam scilicet . . . exercent artem"

The horse is for the chariot; the ox for the plough; while, beside the ship, most swiftly speedeth

PINDAR

κάπρω δὲ βουλεύοντι φόνον κύνα χρὴ τλάθυμον
[ἐξ]ευρεῖν . . .

Plutarch, *de tranquill. anim.* c. 13, *virt. mor.* c. 12.

249^b Schröder

πρόσθα μέν σ' Ἀχελώϊου τὸν αἰοιδότατον *εὐρείτα
κράνα, Μέλ[ανό]ς τε ποταμοῦ ῥοαὶ τρέφον
κάλαμον.

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* ii (1899) 64, schol. of Ammonius on *Il.* xxi 195.

I *εὐρείτα* Sandys, Doric gen. for *εὐρρείταο* (*Il.* vi 34), *ρ* often remains single in Pindar : *εὐρωπία* pap. (α-Π, s)

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN CLASS

the dolphin ; and, to meet a boar that is meditating murder, you must find a stout-hearted hound.

3 βουλευόντι (s), cp. Horace, *Carmin* iii 21, 7, "verris obliquum meditantis ictum". *v.l.* βουλευόντα (v).

Rivers "crowned with vocal reeds."

Thou, the most musical reed, wast aforetime nurtured by the spring of the fair-flowing Achelous, and by the streams of the river Melas

2 κράνα Μέλαιος Wilamowitz (s) · κράναν ἑλικος ιι-ιι. Cp. Theophrastus, *Hist. Plant.* iv 11, 8, φύεται δὲ πλεῖστος (sc ὁ κάλαμος) μεταξὺ τοῦ Κηφισοῦ καὶ τοῦ Μέλαιος.

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